

## USE RIPE SEEDS TO START TREES

Few Varieties of Seed Such as Elm, Maple, Willow and Poplar Ripen in Spring.

### LOAMY SOIL IS PREFERRED

Proximity to Farm Dwelling is Desirable Because Rodents Are Not Abundant—Transplant Seedlings When Ten Inches High.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Perhaps the cheapest and frequently the best way to start a forest plantation is to collect seed from hardwood trees and grow seedlings, say forest specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1123, Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm, just published by the department. The collected seed, says the bulletin, will be fresh and the seedlings grown from it should be thoroughly acclimated so far as climate is concerned.

**Should Be Collected in Autumn.**  
Seed should not be collected before they are ripe, and this means for most kinds of seed that the work should be done during autumn, usually after frost. Collecting may be extended into the winter for such species as ash, catalpa, honey locust, sycamore and others which retain the seed on



Well-Managed Timber Stand is Source of Fuel and Shelters Farmstead From Severe Winter Winds.

the trees until that time. A few varieties of seed, such as elm, silver maple, red maple, willow and poplar ripen during the spring and summer and should be gathered promptly before they are scattered.

Middle-aged trees growing in the open, where they have been permitted to develop broad, spreading crowns, ordinarily produce seed in greater abundance than trees growing in a dense forest. The fruit of some hardwood trees requires special treatment to separate the seed from the fleshy covering, pod or hull before they are planted.

The best time to sow seed, either in the nursery or in the permanent planting site, is soon after it is ripe, but when this is not possible the seed must be stored until spring. If this is done, the seed must not be allowed to dry out excessively, because this impairs its power to germinate. Seed should be stored in a cold place.

**Loamy Soil Preferable.**  
When the seed are to be planted a good, well-drained, preferably loamy soil should be selected. Proximity to the farm dwelling is desirable, because rodents are less likely to be abundant there. Preparation of the seed bed should be similar to that of

### GROW SOY BEANS WITH CORN

Combination Will Produce Larger Amount of Dry Matter Per Acre Than Corn Alone.

There is a decided advantage in growing soy beans with corn for silage purposes. The combination will produce a larger amount of dry matter per acre than corn alone, and the beans, being rich in protein, help materially in improving the feeding value of the silage. Less high-priced oil meal or cottonseed meal will be needed to balance the ration when the silage contains a goodly proportion of soy beans.

#### Improve Quality of Flock.

Improve the quality of your flocks by purchasing some good fowls or eggs from a heavy-laden strain of pure-breds. It will be money well spent.

#### Grit for Ducks.

Grit should always be before the ducks, as well as plenty of drinking water.

getting the soil ready for a vegetable crop. Except on commercial plantings, where the seed are sometimes sown broadcast, it is best to plant with a drill in rows sufficiently far apart to permit horse cultivation. With small or thin seed, such as that of birch, elm or sycamore, best results will be obtained by sowing broadcast rather thickly over the beds, pressing the seed into the loose soil with a board and covering it very lightly with soil and a light mulch of leaves or straw. When the seedlings are ten or more inches in height they are large enough to be transplanted to the field. Most of them reach this size in one growing season. In digging them care should be taken to injure the roots as little as possible. Injured portions of the roots should be cut off with a sharp knife. The seedlings should not be dug until the time for planting them in their permanent location, for exposure of the roots to the air for any length of time will kill them.

### WELL-KEPT DIARY IS VALUABLE TO FARMER

Profit Gained From Record of Daily Happenings.

Many Farm Problems Encountered Every Year That Might Be Solved More Easily if History of Property Was Handy.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-kept diary is the most interesting and valuable volume in its owner's library. For the farmer, the diary will preserve a record of farm happenings and personal experiences which will be valuable in the future conduct of his business. If, when he finds his alfalfa field swarming with grasshoppers, he can look back in his diary to a summer ten years before and find the poison-bait formula that controlled the insect then, he will save much valuable time. He may wish to know the exact location of a tile drain that was laid down when he was a youngster. If the event was noted in his own, or his father's, diary, a ten-minute perusal will give him more definite information than a day's digging with a spade. There are dozens of farm problems encountered every year that might be solved more easily if the farmer had access to a complete chronological history of his property.

The diary may be given a prominent place in the bookkeeping records of the farm business. Generally speaking, there are three purposes to be served by farm accounts:

- (1) To determine the farm investment, receipts, expenses, and the net income of the business.
- (2) To furnish the net returns from any individual farm enterprise and to supply specific information as to its details.
- (3) To obtain a memorandum of what other people owe you and what you owe them.

The blank forms necessary for a simple accounting system can be worked out by the farmer himself, or he can apply a system recommended by his county agent. He also can obtain information direct from the office of farm management and farm economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The chief advantage of a farm accounting system, which is a part of the farm diary, is in the additional interest furnished by the personal items. The diary supplies items of supplementary interest which usually are left out of the accounts. Without the diary the task of keeping the books of the farm business becomes dry and uninteresting. Only persistency and practice will make one an adept at writing a diary.

### PLAN FOR CLEANING HARNESS

Warm Water, Neutral Soap and a Stiff Brush Are All That is Necessary for Good Job.

Warm water, a good neutral soap, such as castile or toilet, and a stiff brush are all that is required to clean harness. When the harness has dried until it is only slightly damp, a good coat of neat's-foot or castor oil, or a mixture of the two, should be applied. Harness should not be thoroughly dry before oiling. Too much oil will collect sand and grit on the harness and increase the wear.

#### Make Pork From Corn.

A bushel of corn will make eight to twelve pounds of pork ordinarily, sometimes fifteen, depending on the hogs. Experience teaches when corn is most profitable.

#### Like Begets Like.

It never pays to expect 200-egg pullets from 100-egg hens. Remember that "like begets like."

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

### BLONDES AND BRAINS

A LEARNED judge was recently quoted as announcing from his bench that he would not approve of blonde ladies as members of a jury which was about to hear a case under his jurisdiction.

"Blondes are fickle," were the words attributed to the justice, intimating that fickleness is a bar to what the law is supposed to assure the person on trial.

A year or so ago a big Western employer in advertising for office help announced that he would not receive the applications of blondes, giving as a reason that he had found them inattentive to work and temperamental in disposition.

There has always been a good deal of discussion regarding the relative attractiveness of blondes and brunettes despite the fact that in the long ago when the caveman was the highest type of civilization, we were all blonde, or at least red hair was the darkest tint.

The reason why nature covered primeval men and women with blonde or red hair was twofold; that it served the same purposes of low visibility which is gained by the animals whose fur coats blend with the surroundings in which they live and the fact that those colors better protected the skin from the effects of direct sunlight.

We know that these colors of hair prevailed because in the discovery of almost every burial place of people of that time light or reddish tinged hair has been found.

It is interesting to note that the

three parts of the body which longest resist the disintegration which follows death are the teeth, the finger nails and the hair, and of these the last two are very nearly of the same character.

Which is getting some little way distant from the contention that blonde women are not fit for jury duty because they are fickle.

Dido, queen of Carthage, of whom Virgil writes in the Aeneid, was not fickle, although she was a blonde. She stuck to her hero through thick and thin and killed herself with a sword that he furnished.

Cleopatra, who had red hair, a shade darker than the real blonde, was not what one might call absolutely constant in her devotions, but in modern society she might not be listed as extremely fickle.

But the analyzing of society, ancient or modern, according to the color of the hair, would not furnish very substantial basis for judging either women or men, blondes or brunettes.

It is what is just under their hair that establishes the real qualifications for any sort of duty.

Brains are all one color. If the color of hair determined ability what would become of the unfortunates who haven't any hair at all?

Never mind about your hair, young lady readers. Don't bother about its color, and don't spend too much time "fixing" it.

If you are to be anxious about anything, be anxious about the inside of your head instead of the outside. That's the side that counts.

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### THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

#### LIBRARY WORK

LIBRARY work has a great appeal to many women. A girl is sure of a good deal of liberty in such work, can add to its value and interest if she be so minded, and can feel fairly certain of permanent employment.

But the salaries are small, very small. Like the teacher, the librarian must struggle to make both ends meet and keep up appearances. She has usually had a thorough education and a special training that has cost money. Sometimes she begins her work with a debt to pay off. She often injures her health in the attempt to do this.

This is wrong. I know one young woman who is librarian in a technical library. Everything about the work is attractive and interesting; the girl loves it. But she could not afford to keep the position were it not that she has a small private income to help, and no one dependent upon her. She gets only \$1,300 a year, with a short vacation.

Libraries and library positions are to see a great increase in the next few years. Clever and well-bred women will be in demand. But how can such women afford, with living expenses what they are, to take positions so poorly paid?

There must be a change in these things.

The community must recognize that positions of this kind, which are an asset to the whole neighborhood, should receive a fair return. A good library cannot be good unless the librarians who work in it are well trained and first-class. Such cannot go on forever making sacrifices because they wish to serve the community, and love the labor they do.

It is high time to insist on a proper increase in library salaries.

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## SCHOOL DAYS



### THE WOODS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

#### THE SPORT.

MY BOY, it's the end of the season— Your campstake you've got in your clo'es;

It isn't much use fer to reason With you, I suppose. I know how the dollars are burnin' A hole in your pocket right now; You'll blow 'em—what use to be learnin' A lumberjack how?

They're waitin' down there fer you, brother: The barkeep is loadin' the gin; Each guy has some game er another Fer takin' you in. The dames that are plastered an' painted Are puttin' on powder fer fair— The ladies whose kisses are tainted Are waitin' you there.

I've been through the mill, an' I know it— I know jest the fool that you are; Oh, you'll be a sport, an' you'll throw it

In gobs on the bar. It's "Drinks fer the house!" you'll be yellin'; The bums will be there to partake. They'll laugh at the stories you're tellin', An' gobble your stake.

While you have been pullin' a briar, With beans an' sow-belly to chew, The grafters have set by the fire A-waitin' fer you— The streek up their backs it is yellah, An' life without work is the rule; They'll say you're a prince of a fellow An' think you're a fool.

So work like a dog in the winter, An' act like an ass in the spring; Some guy with a jack-knife an' splinter Will say you're a king.

### Mother's Cook Book

No price is set on the lavish summer. June may be had by the poorest corner. —Lowell.

#### EVERYDAY LUNCHEONS.

A GOOD all-round substantial dish which will do for a main dish is

**Chicken Scramble.**  
Add one cupful of shredded cooked chicken to six or seven eggs, a half cupful of milk, butter, salt and pepper to taste. Stir and mix until well cooked. Serve with buttered toast.

**Sauer Kraut With Sausages.**  
Put the kraut in a baking dish and place a layer of sausages over the

kraut. Cover and bake several hours; remove the cover the last of the cooking. The sausage seasons the sauer kraut and makes a most appetizing dish for those who are fond of it.

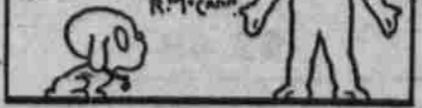
Oh, yes, they all think he's the candy. A sport, a good fellow, who spends; I hope, when they say you're a dandy. You're proud of your friends. When you know jest how little there's in it.

Will you hand out your good money still? When you know they're but friends fer a minute? You prob'ly will.

(Copyright.)

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The waiter that I had today was fierce; An idiot is all too mild a name; But at the end he fixed me with his eye And I, poor weakling, tipped him just the same.



#### "Barbery" and Surgery.

The profession of surgery was separated from that of "barbery" by an act passed during the reign of Henry VIII. By this act the barber-surgeons were forbidden to perform any surgical operations except blood letting and tooth drawing, and the surgeons were not to practice "barbery" or shaving. This continued until the time of George II.

No, Roger, ability to hang onto one's job is no evidence of a simian ancestry.—Boston Transcript.

Nellie Maxwell  
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