# ket-Willow Growing

RY BEING FOSTERED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### BY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

ry Wilson's statement that bundles of these cuttings should then no had acres in the United be kept in running water until small no laid acres in the United leaves or sprouts appear, when they will be ready to peel. again brought to light e efforts of the Department

Pretty White Willows.

lture to induce more general to the culture of the basket ere are very many farms untry and through which runs a cam. This portion of the too often allowed to run dense growths of weeds and

Willows thus peeled are of a fine white color, while those which un-dergo steaming or bolling for the re-noval of the bark are of a dark color, being stained by coloring matter con-tained in the bark; but experience has said, "is one that should be better un-derstood, and more actively engaged in by people generally. We have se-cured legislation enabling us to pre-vent the importation of impure and harmful foods, but the people are ap-parently careless in regard to domes-tic manufacture. There is one feat-ure of the pure food investigation

dense growths of weeds and ospering in the rich, moist the locality rarely visited by er except when in search of hy cattle which have come the brook for a drink. The introduced in this country as 1840, willow growing in occurs only in restricted lo-hroughout a relatively small of the country. On account olation of these groups of with little or no connection, use the growers are not in the basket makers, there has the chance for improvement. chance for improvement, panic existing at that time, \$230,000



Transfer to the State Department Under Secretary Root. Isles, France and Germany, where he has been studying the preparation of food products—packing, shipping, and human consumption of foods. Dr. Wiley is a pure food man. He be-lieves that we should all have pure food, or at least know what it is adulterated with, and he is one of the most active advocates in the country of national pure food legislation, "The question of pure food," he said, "is one that should be better un-derstood, and more actively engaged

It seems to be generally accepted that the control of all matters in con-nection with the construction of the nection with the construction of the Panama canal is to be transferred from the War Department to the State Department. Under the law the work is to be performed under the di-rection of the President, and he origi-nally intrusted it to Secretary Taft on the general ground that all national engineering works were properly the business of the War Department. It is now realized that Secretary Taft has a great deal more than his pro-



From Washington Post

portionate share of the government work and responsibility, and it is with a view of relieving him of a portion of his official burdens that the President suggested the advisability of the transfer of the Panama Canal work to the State Department.

work to the State Department. Secretary Root's acceptance of the trust would enable Secretary Taft to devote more of his time to the con-sideration of Important questions af-fecting the government of the Philip-pines and the business of the army remergible It is known that Secretary generally. It is known that Secretary Taft has no personal ambitions in connection with the Panama canal work, and is entirely willing, as a matter of general expediency, that its supervision should be transferred to Secretary Root as the head of the State Department.

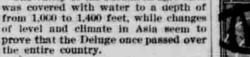
Secretary Root, however, with all his ability for hard work, is under-stood to have no hankering after the canal job.

THE FLOOD OF NOAH.

Geo.ogy Proves the Foundation of the Biblical Account.

There are Biblical doubters who scoff at the idea that there ever was a great flood, yet the testimony of the geologists, to say nothing of Ignatius Donnelly's theory of the submerged continent of Atlantas, proves that at one time the entire earth's surface was covered with water. Professor Wright of Oberlin, who has made geology a life study, brings us new light upon the subject. In writing on the subject of the "Contributions of Geology to the Creditability of the Flood" he states that the level of the land changes con-stantly. The highest mountains were once below the sea-level, as is proven by the finding of sea-shells on the sum-mits of the highest peaks. All of Central Asia was once covered by water and is now drying up. In fact the dry-ing out process has been going on for thousands of years. The Turkestan and Siberian low-hands were once sub-merged, while evidence is shown that the Desert of Gobl was once a body of water equal to the Mediterranean in size and depth.

The valley of the Jordan in ages back









western New York, the trade this is not true of the d mands only the cheapest of the stypoid on Now, But weled roas have a dark color. prefet risi

### illows Grow on Corn Land.

general idea is that willows row only on very swampy d, but experience shows that all as attempts made on well-ed soil, even though of poor qual-ave been successful. The ground pared just the same as it would r corn or wheat. Willow plantr corn or wheat. Willow plant-enerally is done in the autumn; I be in rows, the sets or cut-according to older methods beaccording to older methods be-laced about ten inches in length lanted in the ground until about an inch and a half protrudes the ground. Almost without



worh of fine willow ware was in ported. Since that date, however, the value of willow imports has decreased, due, probably, to the increase of wil-the growing in this country. The manufacture of willow is what

might be termed a "house industry." in which the men, women and chil-dren are engaged in pecling and split-ting the rods and weaving the bas-kets under contract.

### Big Crops This Year.

Secretary Wilson has returned to Washington from a tour of the Northwest, where he was shown some great crop yields. He expresses it as his belief that the farmers have more money now than ever was theirs be-fore, and that with such full treasure chests there is no danger of an indus-trial panic. The year's crop of wheat, corn and oats will be larger, according to Mr, Wilson's experienced judgment, than were the big crops of last year. He says that the area capa-ble of raising durum or macaroni wheat is now pushing well into the depend rates of this desert region The yield wheat alone this year, it is believed. will exceed 20,000,000 bushels, a wheat, by the way, which grows where other wheat will not grow and which six years ago was an unknown thing among American growers. Mr Wilson gives us the pleasing in-formation that housekeepers will find the prices of meat, dairy products and



### WILLOW IN THE PIT. SPROUTED, READY FOR PEELING.

which appeals to me beyond all othwhich appears to the beyond an oth-ers—the effect of impure foods on in-valids. People who are under the care of a physician, and are com-pelled to eat prepared foods should know at least what they are getting. If the foods which they buy as 'pure,' are found upon analysis to contain ingredients which have proven harm-ful to them, they should have some recourse at law to punish the maker of this fraudulent food. A simple in-stance is sufficient to illustrate the point. There is at this time a great point. There is at this time a great demand for gluten flours. They are recommended for certain disenses, and there are various preparations on the market which are sold at high prices. Many of the so-called gluten of pure gluten; they are "filled" with chark and starchy substances, and are not at all what is claimed for them. This is one example; a hundred others could be named."

## GIANT KANSAS CORN.

# Exciting Experiences of Boy Lost In Field of Growing Grain.

A report which seems to have come from the Portland Exposition states that a great object of curiosity there is a corn stalk of mammoth size reach-

hot wave which swept over the coun-try, a farmer in Kansas sent his fiftry, a farmer in Kansas sent his fif-teen-year-old son out to take a look over the corn field and notify him of the prospects. In order to do this the son went to the implement shed which this wise farmer had provided and procured a ladder with which he climbed one of the cornstalks. After, surveying a fine growth of corn for miles around, the boy started to climb down, but in his excitement at the prospects of the golden harvest which



ing almost up to the very roof of the agricultural building. The history of the stalk is perhaps as marvelous as the object itself.

It appears that prior to the last



### A WILLOW SWAMP

ption through the country wil-are planted from 9 inches to a apart in rows 2% feet to a yard ut from one another, thus allowrom about 14,000 to 23,000 to the This method of wide planting . This method of wide planting bllowed for several reasons, it of se being cheaper to plant fewer ngs, and the cost of cultivation g reduced, the wide rows allowing the use of a plow. It is also un-tood and held by the higher orities that the more shoots from ol or stump, the greater the yield. re the cuttings have been planted beadow or corn land, the first year ows are hoed two or three times, later run through with a light In later years only the plow is On bottomland, however, they

only cultivated once, and there only grassed with a sickle,

### To Produce Straight Rods.

To Produce Straight Rods. be Department of Agriculture has in that though there may be ob-ion to close planting on account of eased cost and greater amount cultivation necessary, both a vier yield and longer, more even-1 and better rods are obtained— ighter, less branchy, and less ta-ing. While a yield of four tone recen rods per acre may be ob-ed in twelve years where the hoits planted in rows three feet apart. a distance of one foot between , over six tons are obtained from ore planted 29x9 inches, in only over six tons are obtained from re planted 20x9 inches, in only ears. The Department also ad-that the cuttings should be not ban tweive inches in length, and d with the buds pointing up-and that when placed in the d each cutting should be per-perpendicular. When willows together all weeds foes of the willow,

se, the foes of the willow, a kept out. should be cut the first year, no valuable material can be for if this is delayed until id year, there is apt to be a to branch, so that less valu-terial can be cut. This cut-if he done during the winter.



### MAKING WILLOW HAMPER.

poultry lower this winter than they have been for some time, owing to the heavy grain crops. Fattening cattle on corn at 50 cents a bushel, he said, is not a profitable performance, and that is what the farmer has been do-ing for the past three years; but with this year's grain crops, the farmer should find at the end of the season that his margin of profit is greater, and in the due course of events, meats should be cheaper.

To Make Old-Fashioned Yeast.

Boll two ounces of the best hops in Boll two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour: strain and let the liquor cool down to the warmth of new milk, then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar, beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor and then mix well all together. Let this mixture stand until the third day, then add three nounds of potatees. then add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed, let it stand a day ager, stirring frequently and keepin

it hear the fire in an earthen vessel, then strain and put in bottles and it is ready for use. The advantage of this yeast is that it ferments spontan-cously not requiring the aid of other yeast. If well cooked and kept in a cool place, it will keep aix months or more. It has been thoroughly tested

#### PEELED WILLOWS.

his father would reap, he had failed to notice the rapidity of the growth of the stalk which he had ascended. As quickly as he stepped down, so much more rapidly the stalk seemed to grow, and he was no nearer the bottom than when he started.

His father, noting the absence of his son, saw that it would be useless for him to hunt through the jungle of waving corn, so he climbed to the top waving corn, so he climbed to the top of his windmill and his anxious eyes, beheld his boy waving his red bandana in despair. Hastily summoning his neigffbor and his other two sturdy sons, they proceeded with axes to chop down the wicked stalk. Their axes, however, failed to find the same mark twice, so rapidly did the stalk shoot upward. Night came on with-out their accomplishing anything and

shoot upward. Night came on with-out their accomplishing anything and the boy was left to what appeared to be a terrible fate. Like most Kanaas boys, however, he was a ake to all his opportunities, and existed for a long time on the raw corn, having con-sumed so much that he later notified his parents by means of a message written on one of the dried corn leaves that he was getting so fat there was danger of the stalk breaking with his weight. He wrote that he believed a more balanced ration would relieve his fears, suggesting the planting of beans at the base of the cornstalk as an expedient.

brans at the base of the cornstill as an expedient. However, before the beans could se-cure enough growth, the drought came on and stopped the growth of the sinik and the boy was enabled to climb down, thus saving his life. As mementos of the occasion, the lad gathered up the corn cobs which he had thrown down from his lofty seat. amounting to something over four bushels and a peck, and on these he has been working, turning them into corn-cob pipes which he is exhibiting at the Truth Bureau of the Portland Exposition. Exposition.

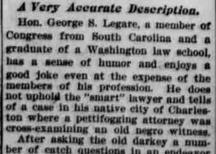
Prior to 1789 the Speaker of the

Uncle Sam's "Conscience Fund." The conscience fund of the Treas-

ury is not, as is popularly supposed, an idle fund which is added to from time to time, lies dormant, and is never used. Contributions to this so-called fund are turned into the regular gov-ernment receipts and on the books appear under the heading "To Account Conscience." This account was opened by the United States government in 1811. It would not be fair to ir er from this fact that the American conscience had its awakening at so late a date in the country's history, but that year witnessed the first return to the government, as the result of the "still, small voice," of money of which it had been defrauded some time before. President Madison found on his desk

one morning an unsigned letter in which the writer confessed to defraud-ing the government of \$2, for which his conscience had made him suffer sorely. This amount was enclosed with the request that it be turned into the National Treasury, the writer express-ing the hope that this full restitution and repentance would restore a clear and easy conscience. Contributions have since been received varying in amounts from a 2-cent postage stamp

Up to date the amount received from those who have defrauded the govern-ment and become conscience-stricken is over \$460,000.



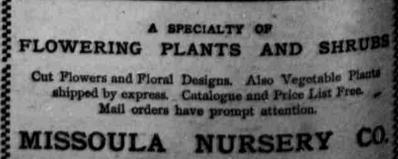
After asking the old darkey a num-ber of catch questions in an endeavor to confuse him, he finally asked the witness his occupation. "The a cahpentah, sah." "What kind of a carpenter?" "Dey calls me a jack-leg cahpentah." "What is a 'jack-leg' carpenter?" "He's a cahpentah what ain't a fust-class cahpentah, sah!" "Well, explain fully what you un-derstand a 'jack-leg' carpenter to be," insisted the lawyer. "Boos, 'deed Ab claib to goodness Ah dunno how ter 'splain any mo' bout a jack-leg cahpentah 'ceptin' hit am jes'



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