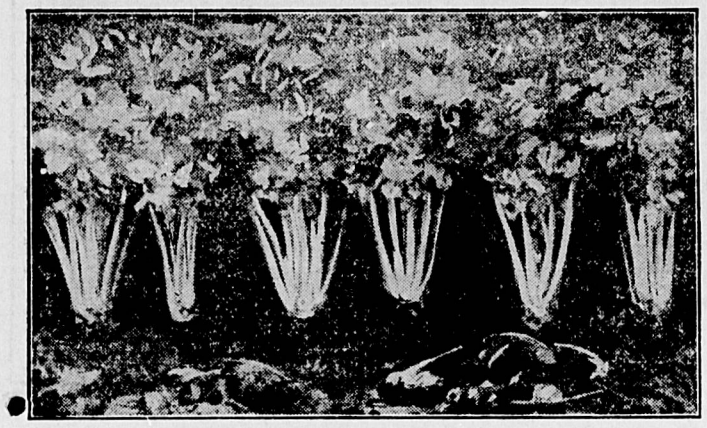
FERTILITY AND MOISTURE NECESSARY FOR CELERY

May Be Grown On Any Soil from Sand to Clay, Provided Other Conditions Are Made Right—How to Raise.



Arranging Boards for Blanching Celery.

Celery may be grown on any soil from sand to clay, provided other conditions are made right. Success is largely a matter of fertility and moisture. Fertility is maintained by the use of cover crops, mine manure, and commercial fertilizers, writes Paul Work in Rural New Yorker. Crimson clover and rye are the standard humus-making crops, with the latter preferred. The clover is of value as a nitrogen gatherer, but unless it can be sown earlier than is possible on high-priced and intensively farmed land, the gain does not cover the extra cost of seed. Rye has the advantage of a greater bulk of humus and an assured stand.

Seed for the early crop should be sown in flats about March 1. Earlier sowings show a marked tendency to run to seed, and there is little advantage in marketing before August 1.

Typical Bunch Ready for Market.

Some trouble is experienced with damping off. Deep flats and careful watering are important factors in avoiding this difficulty. Of recent years the seed has been sown in beds, the soil of which has been sterilized. For this purpose a quart of formalin is mixed with a barrel of water, and a gallon of this liquid applied to each cubic foot of soil. After two weeks it is dug over, and seed may then be sown without danger from the chemical. The seedlings are transplanted to flats and then to cold frames, though they are not so rigorously hardened as cabbage plants. A full ton of a high grade fertilizer, running about six per cent of nitrogen, eight of phosphoric acid, and ten of potash, is applied to each acre. The fertilizer should be put on just before the plants are set, about the middle of May. The distances are 33 inches between rows, and seven inches in the row. Great care should be taken to avoid setting the plants too deep, as the crown is partly covered and the plant seriously stunted, usually ruined. A row planted by a careless worker is a conspicuous monument to his memory throughout the season.

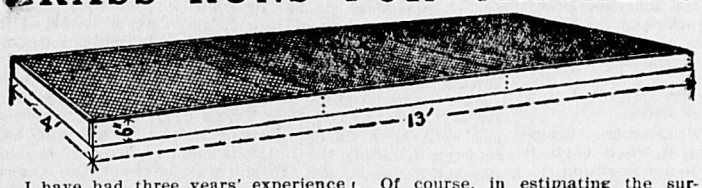
The water problem is a very serious matter, and especially in growing celery. There is hardly a year when drought does not curtail the crop. Irrigation is the only remedy. Leaf spot or celery blight is the most serious pest. It can be held in check by faithful applications of Bordeaux mixture.

Blanching celery in hot waether is not so easily accomplished as in the fall. Soil at this season affords most favorable conditions for rust. Instead of this method, 12-inch boards are used. Only good lumber is purchased, cleats are nailed on to prevent splitting, and the boards are as well cared for as hotbed sash, far better than many a gardener cares for them. Each board does service six to seven times in a season. When the plants are 12 inches high, the boards are set beside them and fastened in place with clamps made from a piece of heavy wire about 10 inches long, and bent to a little less than a right angle two inches from each end. Pairs of rows are selected at intervals over the field for the first blanching. In this way wagon-ways are opened and labor is saved in moving the boards from row to row. The process requires from 10 days to two weeks, according to weather conditions. When ready for market, the celery is dug with spades and stripped of outside leaves in the field. It is hauled to a shed, trimmed, washed with a hose, bunched, and scrubbed. The root is cut to a four-sided wedge and three or four stalks are tied at top and bottom into a flat bunch.

Educate Collie Pups.

The Collie pup, like the child, must be thoroughly educated. A child that is not educated is simply a back number and has no standing in the better society circles, so the Scotch Collie that is not educated up in the proper lines is little benefit to his master. The Scotch Collie is almost, if not altogether as susceptible to an education or training as the child.

GRASS RUNS FOR CHICKENS



I have had three years' experience with the system of green feeding here described and know what I am talking about. To the poultry keeper who is obliged to economize space, the green food problem is most vexations, but Dr. George W. Little, the pheasant fancier, solved the problem when he invented grass runs, writes Dr. A. H. Phelps in Orange Judd Farmer. These are frames four feet wide, 13 feet long, made with hemlock boards six inches wide, standing upon edge, the top being covered with one-inch-mesh chicken wire. Beneath this frame crimson clover, oats, wheat and rye are sown.

The wire, which is six inches above the ground, protects the young, growing plants until they pass through the wire, when the fowls begin picking off the ends of the top leaves. They cannot get at the roots or otherwise destroy the plants, which continue to grow with increasing vigor throughout the season. My experience with over 100 of these runs has proved that Lakenvelders and Hamburgs ought to have four square feet a bird, while Faverolles and other large breeds need six or seven feet each.

Of course, in estimating the surface required for a given number of fowls a great deal depends upon the luxuriance of growth of the plants. The soil must be well prepared and rich, the runs must be located to receive ample sunlight. In event of a protracted drought they must be watered with a hose, and lastly the seed must be sown thickly. The hens walk around on the top of the wire and keep the plants cut off as smoothly as would be done by a lawn mower.

Disadvantage of Gilt.

A gilt will usually farrow about as many pigs as an aged sow, but she is usually not more than half-grown and not in proper condition to farrow, so her pigs come much smaller and she has developed no motherly instinct or milk flow; consequently it is about two weeks before her pigs get to where the aged sow's litter were when they were born.

Keep on Plowing.

While the weather is nice and the ground in good condition, get out with the team and plow and get some of the oats and corn ground broken. It will help matters along next spring.

NATIONAL APPLE EXPOSITION

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR GREAT EVENT AT DENVER IN JANUARY.

PROGRAM ARRANGED

SPECIAL DAYS SET APART FOR DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF COLORADO.

Denver.—With formal ceremonies in the theater part of the Auditorium, the Colorado National Apple Exposition will be opened to the public Monday night, January 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock. "The Growth of the Apple Industry in Colorado" will be the subject talked upon by some of the most prominent men in the state.

After Monday, the exposition will be open all day and until 10:30 each night. Aside from the general program of the exposition, a special program will be carried out each day in honor of the different sections of the state.

Tuesday will be Arkansas valley day, the ceremonies for this occasion beginning at 2 p. m. Talks will be made by men prominent in the affairs of that wonderfully productive section of Colorado.

On Wednesday at the same hour the western slope will do the honors.

Thursday has been set aside as national apple day, when addresses will be made by men of national reputation in the apple world.

Friday will be northern Colorado day, and Saturday Denver day.

Preparations for the big show have aroused enthusiasm in all of the states of the Northwest. The apple growers of that section have heard that Colorado intends to give the other states a fast race for honors, and the growers of the Northwest realize that they will have to select their very best apples if they hope to win any prizes in the Denver Auditorium.

Michigan, Iowa, Georgia, Nebraska and Missouri are sending some fine exhibits, and Ontario, Canada, has heard the call from the Centennial State and will compete for honors with her far-famed Mackintosh reds and Rome Beauties. British Columbia has been in line for some time and will send the same kind of apples as those from Ontario.

It is expected that more than 12,000 boxes of apples will be on exhibition.

African Colonization.

Denver.—To make it possible for negroes in America to migrate to Liberia and there found a colony devoted to the best and special interests of their race, is a scheme that has been set afoot all over the country simultaneously. After hearing an eloquent exposition of the plan from the lips of J. N. Walker, president of the Colorado African Colonization Company, the Methodist preachers of Denver at a recent meeting promised to help the plan in every way they can.

The impetus of the idea in Colorado has been growing stronger and stronger for a long time under the leadership of Mr. Walker. He showed that the movement is not to be classified as a mere fancy, but has already been started in concrete form. In the last twenty-four years, according to statistics provided by Mr. Walker, 20,000 negro emigrants have sought their new republic. Mr. Walker has personally aided 752 emigrants from Western states to get low rates for the trip.

He has helped in the "new emancipation" of 117 from Colorado, 307 from Oklahoma, 88 from Kansas, 86 from Illinois, 85 from Missouri, 45 from Ohio, 15 from Wyoming and nine from Nebraska. Of the 117 from Colorado, Denver contributed 83.

After three years of work, in which several miners have taken their lives in their hands, a shot fired at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 8th inst., in the breast of the Burleigh tunnel, made an opening which is draining the famous Seven-Thirty shaft on the Dives-Pelican and Seven-Thirty mining property in upper Clear Creek, and virgin property on the Seven-Thirty 300 feet deep and more than a mile long above the tunnel can now be worked.

Dean Peck will occupy the pulpit at the People's Tabernacle in Denver, while Parson Uzzell is away on a six-months' tour of the world, made possible by the generosity of his church members. The election of Dean Peck to the pulpit was by a unanimous vote of the congregation. Parson Uzzell will leave Denver about January 15th, but before starting on his tour will visit relatives in California. He sails from New York for the Orient about February 15th.

The trustees of the Myron Stratton home for the poor at Colorado Springs expect to have all the assets of the Stratton estate in their possession by January 1st, and will soon petition the District Court for an order transferring the assets, valued at about $5,000,000, to the home corporation.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, formerly dean of agriculture at the Colorado Agricultural college, has accepted the position of dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the Idaho Agricultural college

HORRORS OF THE SHIP STEERAGE

PASSENGERS SUBJECTED TO UNCLEAN, INDECENT AND IMMORAL CONDITIONS.

NO PRIVACY FOR WOMEN

REPORTS OF AGENTS OF IMMIGRATION COMMISSION STIR UP THE SENATE.

Washington.—A report on steerage conditions, based on information obtained by special agents of the Immigration Commission traveling as steerage passengers on different transatlantic steamers, was made public on Monday through presentation to the Senate with recommendations for legislation to better conditions.

Conditions found in many of these vessels are described as appalling.

Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Immigration Commission, introduced in the Senate two bills intended to correct much of the evil of which the complaint is made.

The general report of the commission contains the reports of individuals, giving their experiences on board the steamships, where they posed as steerage passengers.

A woman who was herself miserably insulted and compelled to withstand repulsive privations, said:

"During these twelve days in the steerage I lived in a disorder and in surroundings that offended every sense. Only the fresh breezes from the sea overcame the sickening odors. The vile language of the men, the screams of the women defending themselves, the crying of children wretched because of their surroundings, especially, every sound that reached the ears, irritated beyond endurance. There was no sight before which the eye did not prefer to close.

"Everything was dirty, sticky, and disagreeable to the touch. Every impression was offensive.

"Worse than all this was the general aid to immorality. For fifteen hours each day I witnessed all around me this improper, indecent and forced mingling of men and women who were total strangers and often did not understand one word of the same language. People cannot live in such surroundings and not be influenced."

The woman agent had told of the mingling of the crew with the women of the steerage and said the same was true of the men steerage passengers with the women.

Agents of the Immigration Commission say that on many of the steamships men stewards and members of the crew as well as male steerage passengers crowd into the compartments set aside for the women and constantly pass through the passageways of such compartments so that no woman in the steerage "had a moment's privacy."

"Members of the crew," said one woman agent, "never failed to deal a woman passenger a blow when she was found standing on the framework of a lower berth to get anything from an upper berth. If a woman was dressing they always stopped to watch her—and frequently hit and handled her.

"One night the chief steerage steward entered our compartments, but, not noticing me, approached a Polish girl who was, apparently, the only occupant. She spoke in Polish, saying: 'My head aches; please go and let me alone.' But he continued, and soon was insulting her. The girl, weakened by seasickness, defended herself as best she could, but soon was struggling to get out of the man's arms. Just then other passengers entered, and he released her."

"The writer tells of repelling advances on the part of the crew and stewards with a hard, unexpected blow in the offender's face. She says: "The manner in which the sailors, stewards, firemen and others mingled with the women passengers was thoroughly revolting. Their language and the topics of their conversation were vile. Their comments about the women and made in their presence, wer coarse."

British Officers Fete Roosevelt.

Nairobi, British East Africa.—Colonel Roosevelt attended services at the English church here Sunday and later was present at a farewell banquet tendered him by Governor Jackson. Monday Mr. Roosevelt dined with Commissioner G. K. Watts.

New York.—After speaking Monday night in Carnegie hall at the diamond jubilee of Methodist missions to Africa, President Taft motored through a driving rainstorm to the Bowery mission, where he made an address to a typical Bowery audience. He afterward inspected the "bread line" room, where each night hundreds of the unemployed are given food. In his talk to the men, delivered in an earnest conversational tone, the President urged his hearers not to be down on their luck, but to struggle on in the hope that the future would be brighter for them

WOMAN'S WAYS.

LAST YEAR'S DRESS

MADE NEW WITH THE ADDITION OF TRIMMING.

Season's Styles Are a Boon to the Home Sewer of Economical Mind—Illustration Shows Phase of Modern Polonaise.

Plain effects in dress are seen on every side, but it is no use to deny that the ornamented drapery holds the first place in fashion's favor. Among the ready-made garments it is well nigh impossible to find a reasonably priced one of good plain effect. But if one growls at the fineries displayed on every side it can be seen, nevertheless, that the hundred and one ways of trimming offer at least many good suggestions for the making over of old clothes.

Pretty Dress for Young Matron.

Let us take the high fancy girdles, the boleros of many sorts and the vest effects alone. Here are a dozen pretty ideas for piecing out last year's dress, for putting two materials together and quite a good half dozen different sorts of trimming.

The color schemes appear at first glance eccentric in the extreme, for there are rich, dazzling hues with grays as dull as the foundry's smoke; coral or pale blue with violet; green with azure; everything under the sun with brown and black and white.

The many tunic effects are equally liberal in their whispered words to the home sewer, for over a dull gray satin slip a blue spangled net may be draped, and this in turn, may show a gray border; while many a giddy overskirt may be of one color and the rest of the dress of quite another. A band bordering, suggestive of the entredeux outlines a number of the tunics, which, if they are not overskirts, are fishwife aprons, or Greek draperies, or effects which more than suggest the old-time polonaise.

It would be putting on foolish airs to say that these tunics are not pretty, for they are all stylish and graceful and highly esteemed by the smart woman. And, after all, it is this lady's opinion that counts.

As to sleeves, a plain sleeve is only seen in a severe tailor dress. All the rest are draped and braided and made in sections which fall over lace and other gauzy undersleeves, these giving more ideas, by the way, of how to make over and use up things on hand.

One phase of the modern polonaise is here shown, and no dress model could be prettier or more suitable for a young matron, whose hair, by the way, could be fixed on the evening occasion as is the model's.

Silk cashmere or veiling could be used for this dress. But, if something less expensive is needed, the cotton crepes supplied for evening would be admirable, and a plain or flowered ribbon would charmingly form the bordering.

The simplicity of the drapery here shown defies worry, for it is possible to cut each half of this tunic in a single piece and use a double row of stitching for the waist gathering. The plain elbow sleeves, with their border finish, are very stylish, and at a pinch the tassels which finish the ends of the drapery could be the cotton ones supplied for wash curtains. With any colored cotton crepe these would be acceptable, for with a colored dress the white tassel could be overhung with narrow ribbons in the same shade, and be exceedingly stylish.

As the dress stands, it is made of pale violet veiling with a border of cream canvas worked in dim green. The vest is of cream-colored batiste, and no more than 12 yards of single width goods would be needed for the frock.

PRETTY TRIFLE IS BEAD BAG

Materials Need Not Be Costly, and the Work Really Amounts to Very Little.

The woman who covets a handsome bead bag for her handkerchief and purse or for opera glass can make one for herself without extravagant outlay of time or money. Crocheted or knitted ones, incrusted with iridescent one-tone beads, are most satisfactory, and require less patience than the ones worked in patterns. A lovely bag of this kind is made entirely of brown silk with small bronze beads and the frame is gold plated. In this bag the beads seem to be put on in horizontal rows of three, the three beads being strung at one time. These rows make stripes that are lengthwise of the bag and that are separated by only one stitch of the silk. Very effective bags are worked on fine cross-stitch canvas, which comes stamped for the purpose in various kinds of patterns. Such pieces may be bought with the pattern all worked and nothing left to do but the filling.

Drapery Hint

Everyone has accepted the washer woman overskirt, with its turned-up edges just at the knees and its careless knot at the back; therefore, the designers say it is about time to stop using it. They may be only talking for the women, after all, have some independence, but it looks as if the fashionable line for voluminous draperies is to be the hem.

This idea is daily appearing on French models. Whether or not it will succeed remains to be found out, but the dressmakers are experimenting with it. It is too reminiscent of uglier days, when the hems were festoned with all manner of loops, and folds and garlands. If it comes, however, we will accept it without being conscious of how ugly we thought it in old pictures.

New Veils Unbecoming.

How many readers are interested in the new veils which have made their appearance? It hardly seems possible that such really disfiguring monstrosities can become generally popular, or even liked by a few women, for why should we wear articles of dress which not only do not add to our beauty, but actually detract most seriously from it? This refers to the lace veils which show upon one's cheek, or chin, or even forehead, a leaf or flower, giving the effect of a tattoo mark or facial blemish. How any woman can wear one of these veils is a marvel.

WITH THE AFTERNOON FROCK

Two Designs, Either One of Which Makes Most Effective Addition to Costume.

An attractive wide lace collar used on an afternoon dress had a pointed front with the opening in the back and all around the edge there was a frill of lace. The heavy part was a combination of embroidery, with insets of lace, and was effectively worn over a soft rose silk princess. It was an extremely girlish dress and would be an excellent model to follow in planning a part of the debutante's or young girl's wardrobe.

Another design with quite a lot of lace on it presented a jacket style,

with the back going down in a point and ending under a sash. The lace part fitted the figure closely and where it was cut out in a square at the neck to show a guimpe it was edged with a narrow band of fur. There was fur also on the lower edge of the jacket, while a wide band of it was introduced horizontally in the skirt just below the knees. This was interrupted at intervals by long, straight folds of the material suggesting plaits which extended from under the lace jacket to the bottom of the skirt. Skunk makes an effective and comparatively cheap trimming for this model, and any of the foxes is suited to this purpose.

The Girl Who Looks Best.

The girl who knows how to buy clothes, knows what lines are becoming to her figure, can select a hat and the trimming for them—can look beyond the separate parts and see the completed whole and recognize its adaptability to her style—she is fortunate and to be envied.