Farm and Garden

CULTURE OF GRAPES.

Don't Prune Vines Until Chilly Weather is Over.

Grapevines should not be pruned until all cold weather has entirely passed. Any time in April is soon enough. The middle of the month is more northerly sections is the surest date. Vines pruned just before the buds commence to swell may bleed a little, but this will cease as soon as growth starts and will do less injury to the vine than early pruning. As a general rule the buds farthest out on the canes grow the best clusters of grapes. Prune the canes to the proper length, two arms four feet in length, with spurs having two or three buds to the spur. Tie the arms to the trellis wire, and the clusters of fruit will hang down, with plenty of light and air, and they will be free from rot and mildew, the grapes ripening early and fully. The ground between the rows and under the trellis bars must be kept clean and the soil mellow to take in the dews and light rains. When the grapes commence to swell apply a little cost and fine rotted manure, mixed with fine cut grass, around the vines and one foot out from the grape on each side. This mulch will keep the ground mellow and cool, which will permit a greater development of the fruit.

The vines should be planted in rows eight feet apart, planting one grape eight feet apart in the rows. This will give plenty of room for horse culture and for the air and sunshine, which are necessary for best development of both vine and fruit. By this method the vines are not allowed to become quickly cultivated, the canes tied up as they advance in growth and sprayed. The bunches of fruit will hang down through the foliage, which will prevent mildew and rot. The following year two canes near the head or junction of the arms are taken and the old canes cut off and removed. In this way we have a new growth of fruit-bearing wood and are sure to be rewarded, when proper care is given, with an abundance of choice, well ripened clusters of grapes. The best results are obtained from well rotted manure mixed with one-half peck of fine ground animal bonemeal to each bushel of manure. Mix the two together, spread it evenly under the vines in the latter part of October and cover with a light furrow run on each side of the row of grapes, or turn under with the digging fork. Bone meal, besides supplying the fertilizing matter necessary for the growth of the vines and prefection of the fruit, will make a mellow soil that will hold the moisture and make it deep and easy for the roots to spread out and make strong, healthy growth. Grapes may be set out this month or in October. Select any land. Land that will grow good corn or other crops will grow choice grapes. Plant two-year-old vines. Good, stocky vines may be had for 10 cents each for family eating. Twenty vines properly planted and cared for will give an abundant supply of fruit. The Concord, Niagara, Clinton, Catawba, Salem and Campbell Early are standard varieties of established merit.

Counts Eggs as Laid.

The dishonest hen with cannibalistic tendencies can no longer defraud her employer with impunity, and if she likes eggs for her meals she is in danger of decapitation. Wisconsin farmers have put their heads together and have perfected a registering device which keeps a record of every egg laid and enables chicken owners to detect any loss through theft or any other agency. This device is in the form of a band that fits over the hen's body. The expansion of the body caused by the emission of the egg causes the band to spread and register a number. If the indicator shows that a hen is laying more eggs than her colored and if she shows no evidence of theft be can then be sure that the bird is eating the eggs herself and either put her in the stewpan and replace her with a more honest fowl or keep such a close watch over her that she will not have an opportunity to indulge her cannibalistic taste. It is impossible to cure a hen of this habit once it is contracted.

HAW IN THE ROOTS.

Old Way to Plant Fruit Trees Is Bad Useful Little Contrivances.

The following article is by an English fruit growel who has made a scientific study of the planting of fruit trees:

It is an article of faith among fruit growers that fruit trees must be planted in a certain special way if success is to be obtained. The soil is properly prepared, a large hole is made, wide but not deep, and the roots are carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface, with a slight upward bearing at the ends. The soil is then filled in with many precautions. Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, and then the rest of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is sufficiently firmly established.

All this, according to the report before us, is precisely wrong. It is all exactly the opposite of what it should be. The proper way to plant a tree is to make a small hole, to double the roots up any way and stick the trees in, throw in the soil and ram it down as hard as if one were fixing a gatepost. The experiments seem convincing enough. They have been made at Woburn, Horpenden, Bedford, various places in Cambridgesbire and Devonshire, England. Fifty-nine per cent of the sets showed in favor of ramming, 27 per cent showed no difference, and the elaborate detail of the ordinary way of planting was simply a waste of time), and only 14 per cent were against ramming. It makes no difference by what criterion the trees are judged, planting in this new way gives better results than planting in the orthodox fashion.

When a new fact is established by scientific experiment that no longer fits in with the old practical formula, which has hitherto sufficed to cover all cases there is invariably a cry raised about the antagonism of theory to science and practice. This has duly happened in the present case. But no practical man has been able to give any reason for the faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom. These appear to be the first serious experiments on the subject, and they do not seem to be vitiated by any constitution. Examination of the trees shows that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots. Direct experiments show that the fibrous and small roots produced in the nursery before lifting play no great part as roots during the subsequent life of the tree. The important part is to induce fresh root formation, and ramming does this more rapidly than the orthodox method of planting. No harm was done, and sometimes good results, when the old roots were deliberately damaged before planting.

Homemade Cider Press.

To make a cider press like the one in the illustration take a plank 2 by 12 inches, 12 feet long. It should be of hard wood, but a well selected piece of soft wood will do. Cut two pieces four feet long and two pieces three feet long. Cut a groove in each piece four feet plus four inches from the end one-half inch deep by two inches wide. Set short pieces in these grooves and spike firmly. Take a large carpenter's bench screw, preferably iron, set tiing it in the center of the upper crosspiece.

For the cheese crib take two bands made of hoop iron with holes punched about one and one-half inches apart. Fill the bands with staves about two feet long and one and one-quarter inches wide, securing them to the bands through the holes made for that purpose. The staves should be one-quarter of an inch apart.

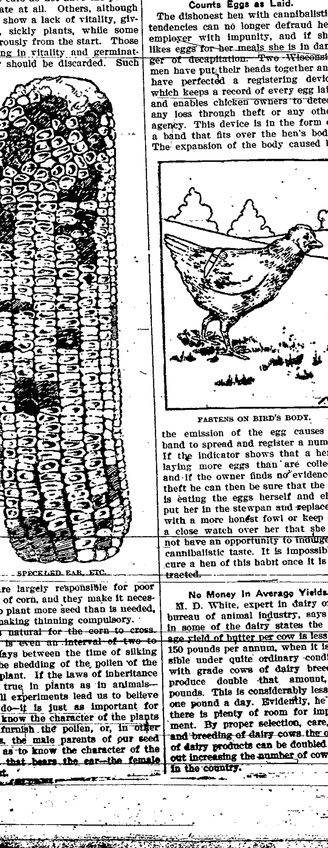
This crib should have a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider.

For the grinder take a clean barrel-a four barrel will do—sawing it through at the bulge. Next cut a false head smaller than the barrel head to tack on outside to support the head or the bottom when in use. For the cross or head piece of press boards take a piece of scantling three feet long, taper one end and round it. A block of hard wood with a hole bored in it half an inch deep is used for the screw to work in to keep from binding. The plate or board used to press the cheese should be of hard wood, and it is preferably made by fastening two sets of boards together, crossing the grain.

To mash the apples put in the tub described and with a piece of 2 by 4 or other heavy pounder mash until the juice may be readily separated.

Value of Timothy.

Timothy is grown rather for hay than for pasture, and yet in certain areas of the prairie it is much relied upon for pasture at the present time.



IMPROVING CORN CROPS.

Germination Test and the Crossing of the Seeds.

Experience has taught farmers that ordinary seed corn selected in the spring from the crib stock does not all come up, so they plant more than is wanted or would do well on the land, expecting to thin to the desired stand. A better way is to plant seed, all of which will germinate and give strong, healthy plants, using no more seed than is necessary. The methods commonly practiced do not give satisfactory corn even after it is thinned, and replanted corn seldom amounts to anything except to furnish a little fodder. A little time spent in counting the missing stalks and hills in ears are largely responsible for poor stands of corn, and they make it necessary to plant more seed than is needed, thus making thinning compulsory.

It is natural for the corn to cross. There is even an interval of two to four days between the time of silking and the shedding of the pollen of the same plant. If the laws of inheritance hold true in plants as in animals—and all experiments lead us to believe they do—it is just as important for us to know the character of the plants that furnish the pollen, or, in other words, the male parents of our seed corn, as to know the much related parent, or the female parent.

No Money in Average Yields.

M. D. White, expert in dairy of the bureau of animal industry, says that in some of the dairy states the average yield of butter per cow is less than 150 pounds per annum, when it is possible under quite ordinary conditions with grade cows of dairy breeds to produce double that amount, 300 pounds. This is considerably less than one pound a day. Evidently, he says, there is plenty of room for improvement. By proper selection, care, feeding and breeding of dairy cows the output of dairy products can be doubled without increasing the number of cows now in the country.

NO NEW LAWS

Legislative Committee Finds Widely Divergent Views.

THE INQUIRY IS JUSTIFIED.

During July the Committee Listened to Testimony in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—In Former State the Greater Bulk of Opinions Was Unfavorable to the Direct Primary. Philadelphia Mayor Severely Arraigns the System, While Independents Favor It—Expense Was Largely Increased—Campaigns Said to Have Changed From a Discussion of Principles to Personalities.

Albany, Aug. 2.—The committee appointed under authority of the last legislature to investigate the subject of direct primaries has visited two states during the month of July—Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Senator Meade of Rochester, the chairman, and, with hardly an exception, all members of both house serving on the committee, have been present at all the sessions. In Massachusetts hearings were held in Boston, and in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

The method adopted by the committee was to question public officers, members of political committees and, in cases where possible, those members of the legislature who had helped in the enactment of direct primary laws in their respective states. The officials and others responded readily, and, in many instances, gave not only facts and figures which will be useful as showing the practical working of these laws, but gave expression to their own opinions of the results of the laws after having observed their operation.

Divergent Views.

A great number of persons have thus contributed to the information of the committee. The views of men of both parties, and without much regard to party as to whether the direct primary is beneficial or not, have been extremely divergent. It perhaps would be a fair summary to say that the Republicans who were interrogated before the committee were about equally divided for and against the operation of the law there, although in a summary of the investigation, so far as it related to Massachusetts, the New York Evening Post, which was strongly in favor of the Hinman-Green direct primary bill, which was defeated at the last session, says that it must be acknowledged that the operation of the system made rather the best showing at the hearings.

The divergence of opinion in these states among men of standing as to whether the direct primary system is beneficial even after a trial is so great that those who believed New York had all the information needed will clearly see the wisdom of the legislature in making a thorough investigation.

The law was assailed by a man who had been four times elected mayor of Boston and one of the most prominent business men in the city; also by the chairman of the new nonpartisan finance commission and by the chairmen of the senate judiciary and the house election laws committee. It was defended by four Democratic representatives from Boston districts and by the last Democratic candidate for governor.

How It Works in Boston.

Former Representative Robert Luce, the author of the Massachusetts law, wrote to the committee that the greatest benefit of the law was that it had broken down the rotation in office theory and permitted the retention of a useful officeholder as long as he was willing to serve. Nathan Matthews, chairman of the former finance commission, said that seven members of that body had been of the opinion that it was unwise to continue the old system of direct nominations in Boston. The nominees of both parties had ceased to be representative men, he said, and the system had been destructive of party organization. No opportunity had been given for a campaign of principle because there was no convention to determine upon the fundamental principles were. The direct primaries had resulted in campaigns of personalities. Direct nominations, he declared, had hurt both parties in his state. State Representative David B. Shaw of Charlestown, former election commissioner, said he believed that direct nominations brought out the best candidates, while former Congressman John A. Sullivan, chairman of the new finance commission, expressed the opinion that under direct primaries the quality of public officials had deteriorated.

James H. Vahey, a former senator of Massachusetts, gave a strong indorsement of the system. He said that while advocating direct primaries, Mayor Maguire polluted all strong arguments against it. Those who participated in primaries were not bound to support the nominees of the party with which they were connected, and the fight at a direct primary and during the campaign also. He also said that the rural districts were opposed to primaries because they feared the large cities would control everything.

In Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia the committee received the benefit of the experience and ideas of all classes of public men. Mayor Reyburn, who was not requested to come before the committee, sent a statement to the committee of his views on vollfon, to which he said that he did not believe the present law in Philadelphia was adequate. Republicans, Democrats and members of the reform party each presented their views. The Republicans were divided. The Democrats were almost unanimously for the direct primary, but believed that Pittsburg could govern itself better if the laws were made by the people at home instead of by a legislature.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depress the nerves, cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once.

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Gorton's Minstrels.

Mirth, music and all that goes toward making a jolly minstrel performance are the characteristic features of the bill, Gorton's Minstrels will offer to the patrons of Andover on Monday evening August 9th. In seeking Welby Gassaway and Hammond and Briggs to lead this merry company of fun makers a wise move was made in that this quartette is recognized from coast to coast as top liners in the world of minstrelsy. Comedy creates fun of the most hilarious kind seems to be their natural inheritance which they deal out in generous quantities. Chas Hammond, wizard manipulator, of hoops and Leroy and Adams. Comedy Acrobats will original and musing knock-a-bout stunts are also strong features of an entertaining program.

Gorton's Challenge Band, said to be the finest musical organization ever carried with a Minstrel Company will give free open air concerts at noon and 7 p. m. Lovers of fine music are especially invited to hear this band.

'Twas A Glorious Victory

There's rejoicing in Fedora, Tenn A man's life has been saved, and now Dr. King's New Discovery is the talk of the town for curing C. T. Pepper of deadly lung hemorrhages. "I could not work nor get about," he writes, "And doctors did me no good but, after using Dr. King's New Discovery three weeks, I felt like a new man, and can do good work again." For weak, sore or diseased lungs, Coughs and Colds, Hemorrhages, Hay Fever, LaGrippe, Asthma or any Bronchial affection it stands unrivaled Price 50c. and 1.00 Trial bottle free sold and guaranteed by

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Excursion to Olean, Riverhurst, Rock City and Bradford.

On Sunday August 8th, 1909, the New York & Pennsylvania Railway will start their excursion train from the Canisteo end of the line, making two round trips to Ceres and return, giving their patrons an opportunity of visiting the above named resorts. It would be well for those that desire to make this delightful trip, to take advantage of this excursion as it is the first we have run this year and we are not liable to run another.

See Excursion Bills for further information.

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Idleness means trouble for any o Its the same as lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish liver troubles and build up your health. 25c. at

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BUSINESS INCREASES

PROFITS DO NOT

TOO LITTLE BUSINESS SENSE IN DEALINGS BETWEEN RAILROADS AND THEIR CONSTITUENCY.

The railways of this country are earning, roundly, about $7,000,000 a day at this time, every day in the year. But not every penny of this is profit, as some lawmakers have at times appeared to assume. It costs something to run and maintain a railway.

Out of each dollar of railway receipts, 71 cents goes almost directly back into circulation for labor and the direct products of labor. Forty cents is paid to the employees; 8 cents is required for fuel, waste, oil and water; rails, ties, cars, engines and like equipments take 18 cents more. Five cents of each dollar taken in is re-expended in yards and tracks, shops, roundhouses and the like. When the railway has ceased paying out of its dollar it has little left. Some railways have none left. It is a question of location and management.

But the maintenance of a safe margin between income and outgo would not be the greatest of the present problems for railway managers. They could be assured of a stable basis of purchasing power for a dollar. In the decade preceding and including 1907, the price of fuel advanced 33 per cent, the cost of rails rose 47 per cent, the price of ties increased 76 per cent, locomotives advanced one-half, cars three-quarters, labor generally one-third, over the average in 1907.

In the meantime freight rates on $97 articles were increased and on 876 were decreased, the net result being about 11 per cent loss of profit to the railroads.

How then do railways live, the skeptic sneers? Why don't they go into bankruptcy?

They would, under these conditions but that a never growing rate of traffic continues to support them. Increases in passenger and freight business continue to swell the already enormous figures on established trunk lines. To have 300 passengers in one train from St. Louis to Chicago, or a freight train more than it does to carry 150 in the same number of coaches that the revenue is twice as much as one of way freight loaded to capacity will earn three times as much as one half full.

Our recent cereal crops have been so enormous as to tax the Western railway's capacity. The same lines, when the country west of them shall be settled, were perforce content with half of this vastly profitable business They also are carrying westward thousands of tons of supplies which have grown from hundreds of tons within easy memory.

And yet none of them is able under generally advancing scales of values and wages to make plutocrats of its stock holders.

Unbaked framers of statutes, hot from the hustings where they have scorched monopoly and hurled defiance to its snarling lips, either are ignorant of, or shut their eyes to, or calmly ignore facts such as these.

The education of the people to recognition of the mutual and intercommingled rights of a community and the railroads was begun in the face of the necessities of the hour. And The Times proposes to bear the part which becomes it in imparting the essential truths of the situation. There has been too much charlatanism and too little business sense in the dealings between the railroads and their constituents.—St. Louis Times.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold

A. S. Nucbam, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered the most terrible with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a friend with a prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed only to aggravate the trouble. I finally tried the following Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success."

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For Sale Right.

TWO ACRES, 1-4 mile from Canaseraga, N. Y., well watered, good building, fine orchard. One mile to cheese factory, 1-2 mile to school and railroad station. 2 horses and complete outfit farm tools and machinery. Location unexcelled. Price $8,500. $4,000 cash, easy payments on balance. Possession at once.

40 ACRES, 3-4 mile from Cuba village, good house, fair barns, windmill and silo; fine water. 1-4 mile to cheese factory, condensery and school 7 swarms bees and farm tools and machinery included at price of $4,600. Terms $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

130 ACRES, 2 1-2 miles from Black Creek, N. Y., hill farm, lays nice, fair barns, good silo, will carry 20 cows. Price $2,800. Terms $500 cash, balance $100 a year. Possession November 1.

80 ACRES on trolley line, one-fourth mile from Ceres, N. Y. Lays nice, good orchard, some timber, fine water, good house and fair barn. Price $2,500. Terms $500 cash, balance easy. Possession November 1.

255 ACRES, 3 miles from Whitesville, N. Y., on Wellsville road. Fine sugar bush, big orchard, good buildings. Oil and gas rights included, good gas wells 200 feet from house. Price $25 an acre. Reasonable terms. Possession November 1.

114 ACRES, 4 miles from Friendship, N. Y., well watered, fair buildings, good orchard. One-half mile to condensory, 3-4 mile to school. 3 horses and colt, 12 cows, some young stock, 200 hens, farm tools and machinery, all for $4,500. Terms $1,500 cash, balance easy. Possession at once.

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