

MEN: "How long will you stand to wear the crown of thorns and bear the cross of gold?"

Three Months  
Ten Cents

# The Pittsburg Farmer

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"The Paper For All The People"

Volume 1

McAlester, Oklahoma, March 9, 1912

Number 2

**Farmers' Educational  
and Co-Operative  
Union of America**

Matters of Especial Moment to  
the Progressive Agriculturist

Marriage vows are too often followed by marriage rows. Everybody has to hustle; even the egg is compelled to scramble, often times.

Men are like hens, the harder they have to scratch for a living the more useful they become. The character of the people in any community can generally be estimated by the kind of dogs kept.

One of our contemporaries advises scales for the farm, and that San Joa critter is doing its best to supply them.

It is impossible for a man to know too much; but how easy it is for him to talk too much about what he knows.

The boy who would rather read the farm paper Saturday afternoon than go to town is in a fair way to make a successful farmer.

Farmers are considered the most honest class on the earth, but even the best of them are continually taking advantage of the weaker.

If the average man were to imitate the crack baseball player and make a "home run" as soon as he gets his week's pay, the saloons would be obliged to go out of business.

## HOPE FOR SOUTHERN FARMER

Must Grow Everything Needed for Home Consumption—One-Crop System Means Poor People.

My text for this short sermon will be found in Dr. Ward's most excellent article on the subject of pellagra and reads as follows: "Unless we can lay our foundation deep and wide and strong upon the rock of home supplies, all other measures are doomed to inevitable failure. The manufacturers and cotton speculators thoroughly understand this and confidently expect us to fail."

There is one hope and only one hope for the farmers of the south and that is the growing of everything necessary for home consumption. Let us not think for one moment that our cotton conventions and warehouses will save us if we fail to grow our home supplies. All co-operative schemes of holding or selling will be of but little benefit to the farmer who is in debt for his supplies and the feed for his teams.

The one-crop system means a poor soil and a poor soil always means a poor people. A poor people always means uncomfortable homes, poorly equipped farms, very little education, the credit system, and in fact all that retard civilization. The individual, state or nation that practices a one-crop system will certainly come to poverty. There is not an individual, not a state or nation in the world today that is prosperous in spite of a one-crop system. Go wherever you will and wherever you find a one-crop system, there you find a poor people.

We must grow our home supplies. I do not advise southern farmers to supplement cotton as their leading money crop, but I urge them with all the earnestness of my soul to grow every food product necessary for home consumption and to raise enough good stock to manufacture the leguminous crops that must be grown in order to economically increase the productive-ness of the soil into teams and feed for man and manure for the fields. We cannot afford to send two-thirds of the money obtained for cotton to other sections of the country to pay for farm products. We are in sore need of the money obtained for cotton to build good roads, to educate and clothe our families better, to build good homes, good schoolhouses, churches and so on.

The one-crop system established the credit system. As long as we raised every farm product necessary for home use and some to spare, there was no necessity for the credit system. The one-crop system marked the dawning of the era of the supply merchant. What hope is there in the future for the farmers of the south as long as the husband, wife and children cultivate by far the larger part of the farm in cotton to pay for high priced bacon, lard, mules and other farm products bought on credit? There is no hope.

The one-crop system forces us to buy on credit. We must dump all of our cotton on the market in the fall in order to pay for the supplies bought on credit. We cannot hold our cotton on the market. The merchants were kind enough to keep our families from starving. We must sell our cotton as fast as we pick it in order to satisfy our creditors. The dumping of all of our cotton on the market in the fall forces the price far below an equitable one.

We have no business to plant three-fourths of our land in cotton and go in debt for ordinary farm supplies. Let us grow our own supplies, practice the most rigid economy, and insist on getting all that we are obliged to buy at the lowest prices for cash. This is common sense farming, all other kinds being nonsense farming.

*G. H. Alfred*

## FIGHT AGAINST BOLL WEEVIL

Cotton States Entomologists Decide to Recommend Quarantine Against Mexican Insect.

At a meeting of cotton states entomologists held in Atlanta, Ga., it was unanimously decided to recommend for the various states quarantining against the Mexican cotton boll weevil that the following seven restrictions be made whenever any mentioned originate within the quarantined area:

1. Seed cotton.
2. Cotton seed.
3. Seed cotton sacks, cotton seed sacks and cotton pickers' sacks, any of which has been used within eight months for any of purposes indicated.
4. Cotton seed hulls between August 1 and December 31.
5. Spanish moss and corn in sheath between October 1 and June 30.
6. Living weevils or weevil stages or weevil work in possession of any person outside of the infested territory except a qualified entomologist.
7. Household goods containing any of the foregoing during the period of

quarantine applying to each. Where no time limit is specified, the restriction is continuous. The only change in the foregoing list from the Alabama regulations previously established, is the removal of restrictions on cotton seed hulls between January 1 and July 31 of each year and the addition of a qualifying clause placing an eight month time limit on sacks which may have contained weevil infested materials.

In order to remove all doubt upon a number of points, it is particularly stated that there is no restriction upon any of the following list of eight items at any season:

1. Baled cotton, flat or compressed.
2. Linters and loose cotton lint.
3. Cotton seed meal, cake and oil.
4. Corn shelled or in the ear, with shuck removed, oats or any other seed except cotton seed.
5. Cotton seed shown by affidavit to have been sacked continuously for nine months or more.
6. Cotton seed for planting purposes after fumigation with carbon disulphide by a competent entomologist.
7. Hay.
8. Empty freight cars.

## Money in Ducks.

The second lesson taught is that there is money in ducks, under natural and favorable conditions, and I am confident that nearly every one living on a stream or body of water can keep ducks successfully and profitably. Ducks are great feeders and I can readily see that they will "eat their heads off" if they get nothing but what is given them. If they can be grown with as little labor and expense as I have given them this season they will certainly pay.

Grading is an art which the fruit grower does not practice alone. Gold-plated sin is always much more attractive than the raw material.

It is all right to be interested in politics, but don't forget to test your seed corn.

February, if true, is a little short, but it is likely to pull through without banking on March.

The declaim which is hardest to get at is that which separates a man from his conscience.

Low, weedy garden always the sign of an over-worked woman or a lazy man, or both.

Hardening a child by exposing it to bad weather is a species of cruelty which fattens the graveyard.

Tax the idle land into use, and thus remove a large part of the burden of taxation from productive land.

From the man to whom money is merely a means to indulge his laziness little is to be feared or hoped.

Bring up a boy in a home worth having, and when he is old enough to leave he will be slow to part from it.

The oat-field is the coal bin of the farm. The smaller the bin, the larger the profit-yielding acreage made possible.

There are signs of encouragement in rural districts when the elements of agriculture are taught in country schools.

What the country needs is not so much more scholars in politics as more of the right kind of politics in its scholars.

Labor is holy, but that is no reason why one should live wholly by labor. Inject a little head-work into the day's routine.

No farmer can be a really good citi-

zen unless he takes enough interest in politics to attend every primary or election.

When you are "down in the mouth" and the world seems a hard place in which to live, remember there are others worse off than you.

An auto in the farm yard is no sign that the owner is a spendthrift—the contrary it may indicate that he prefers to give himself and his family harmless pleasure and has the money to pay for it.

Washington.—Mediation by the government has been adopted by the railway strikers, who for the last ten days have succeeded in largely stopping traffic in Argentina. Seven thousand employees ceased work when the strike was called, and they had a strike fund of \$300,000. The government enacted a special decree permitting the company to use temporarily strike breakers not fully qualified to operate trains. Many Chinese and Japanese, who were members of the crews of Argentine vessels, also out on strike, offered to take the places of the railway strikers.

Chicago.—More than \$8,000 was distributed by Henry C. Lytton, head of a department store, among the 600 employees as the annual dividend of the concern's profit-sharing plan.

Each one, from scrubwoman to department heads, received either an envelope containing currency or a check for a substantial amount. The largest check, one for \$500, went to Miss Clara Selim. She is the first to benefit under Mr. Lytton's plan to add a \$500 bonus to the salary of employees who have been at the store for 20 years or longer.

Boston.—John Campbell Cleary, a wealthy young man of Cresson, Pa., has dropped his studies at Harvard college and, as a full-fledged member of the Massachusetts Militia, is doing strike duty at Lawrence.

The college soldiers all are members of Troop 11, which was formed about a year ago with the idea of making it a sort of all-arms Rough Rider organization. On its rosters appear the names of several prominent Boston, New York and Philadelphia families.

Boston.—Greater Boston Carpenters' district committee, which represents the nearly 6,000 members of the 28 brotherhood carpenters' unions of the district, last week sent to a referendum vote of the membership a proposition that the employers be asked for a wage increase of five cents an hour to take effect June 1.

The present minimum rate is 50 cents an hour, secured by arbitration several years ago, when the rate was 47 1/2 cents an hour.

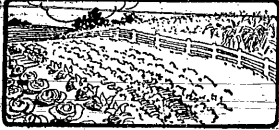
New York.—More than half a million skilled mechanics and laborers are idle and daily seeking employment in New York city, according to figures compiled by the manual labor bureau of the National Employment exchange.

The labor market in this vicinity, says an officer of the bureau, never has been so stagnant and glutted as now, and never has there been such a small demand for labor of any class.

St. Louis.—An offer of all the Methodist Episcopal churches south in St. Louis, for the use of the poor as places of lodging by night, has been formally made to Chief of Police Young through the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. C. M. Hawkins. Those in charge of the churches have expressed their willingness to have the buildings warmed each night so as to make them comfortable.



# FARM and GARDEN



## TRAP IS EASY TO CONSTRUCT

Excellent for Extermination of Rats, Also to Catch Rabbits and Other Animals.

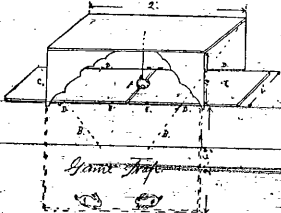
(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)  
Set the trap over a barrel that is partly filled with water, fasten the falling doors so that they will not fall and let the rats run through and around the trap for several nights—then pull out the nail that holds the doors, and you will catch every rat that has visited the trap.

Two boards ten inches wide and two feet long are used for the sides; one board two feet long and one foot wide for the top; two boards ten inches wide and one foot and six inches in length for the bottom or falling doors.

The falling doors should have tin fastened on the top side from where the pivots enter the sides to the end next to the bait; this will prevent the sharp claws clinging to the board and climbing back, when the doors fall.

The description by letter, is as follows: A, bait; BB, on the dotted lines, shows the position of the falling doors when the game enters the lower part of the trap; CC, the entrance to the trap; DD, the nails that serve as pivots for the falling doors.

EE, nail-holes in which are the nails that hold the trap unset while the game are getting used to it. The



Excellent Trap.

bottom part of the trap—that which retains the game after trapping—should be made of hardwood or should be lined with roofing iron or tin.

The bait should be suspended with a small wire and should hang within two or three inches of the floor, or falling doors.

If the trap is neatly made and fitted out so that all parts work well, there is not the least possible doubt as to the game it will capture (besides the rats one wishes to exterminate), such as rabbits, squirrels, opossums, raccoons, muskrats, in fact all animals that will eat of prepared bait.

In setting the trap, choose a place on a hillside, in a gully, or a small hollow so the entrance may be placed over a hole in the earth, and the animals will have no trouble in entering.

### Radishes in Cold Frame.

The cold frame is a good place to start early radishes. The soil must be mellow and rich and the bed must be protected from severe winter weather.

### The Open Shed.

The open shed beats the tight barn for any kind of fattening stock and for all breeding and young stock that has enough to eat.

## DAPEs FOR PLANTING CORN

Results of Investigations by Government Extending Over Period of More Than Two Years.

(By JAMES R. COVERT.)

Investigations by the government extending over a period of more than two years relative to the dates of sowing and harvesting the principal crops of all countries, are of unusual value and interest.

The illustration given shows those sections of the United States wherein,



Lines of Average Dates of the Beginning of Field-Corn Planting.

according to this investigation, corn planting begins simultaneously.

Corn planting is first observed on the chart about February 15 of normal years, the first planting taking place in southern Florida and Texas. Fifteen days later corn planting is observed in northern Florida, southern Louisiana and central Texas, and by May 15 the movement had progressed as far north as southern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, central New York, northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The curves in the lines of the chart are a significant feature. They indicate the result of influences exerted upon planting by topography, soil conditions, rainfall and latitude. Sometimes one set of influences prevails, sometimes another. Again, several combined influences may be counterbalanced, as it were, by one controlling influence. For instance, the lines in western Kansas and Nebraska bend slightly northward, instead of abruptly southward, as would be expected in view of their greater altitude. The counterbalancing influence in this case is believed to be the character of the soil which, in the western portion of these states, is sandy and therefore readily dries out and quickly warms up in spring. The influence of the Great Lakes is shown in the sinuous line bearing date May 15.

The air temperature at which corn planting begins in actual practice has not heretofore been established, but from data assembled in the study of cereal crops it is believed to be approximately 55 degrees Fahrenheit, except in certain localities, where the mean daily normal temperature does not fall so low as 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

## PREPARATION OF CELERY BED

Plant Does Best in Moist, Mucky Soil and in Situations Where Water Supply is Abundant.

Sow celery in March, or beginning of April in rows in fine, rich soil, and, if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade.

Keep the seed bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from June to August. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, and in situations where plenty of water is abundant in the soil. It can be planted in single or double rows, earthing up as it grows two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant.

When severe cold weather comes, take up and transplant solidly in a bed close together, and cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, as necessary to prevent freezing.

A Hint From Shakespeare.  
"Why do you call your dog Hamlet?"  
"Can't you see why? He's a Great Dane!"

We can do more good by being good than in any other way.—Barton.

Garfield Tea, taken regularly, will correct both liver and kidney disorders.

When a man does things he hasn't much time to talk about them.

IF YOU HAVE  
no appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Stomach  
Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you  
will find

## Tutt's Pills

Just what you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies.

## Brown's Bronchial Troches

Unexcelled for relieving Throat Troubles, Hoarseness, Croup, etc. Sample free. J. I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

## DON'T PUT YOUR MONEY INTO ROOF COATING

Why buy cheaply made, inferior roofings that must be frequently painted and repaired when your local dealer sells

**GAL-VA-NITE ROOFING**  
"TRIPLE ASPHALT COATED, MICA PLATED"  
NEEDS NO PAINT—NO AFTER ATTENTION  
FIRST COST—LAST COST

Gal-va-nite Roofing is the cheapest in the long run because it is made to stand the wear and tear of the elements without after trouble or expense.

It is 15 pounds heavier than the standard weight and is constructed only of the best of materials. Its unusual weight makes it proof against heavy winds and hail storms.

Gal-va-nite Roofing has been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and takes a low rate of insurance. It is a non-conductor of heat and electricity or lightning.

Attractive in appearance, easy to lay, suitable for either steep or flat roofs, Gal-va-nite is the ideal roofing for any kind of a building in any kind of a climate. It has stood the "Test of Time."

Gal-va-nite is put up in rolls of 108 square feet complete with zinc coated, galvanized nails, cement and illustrated directions sheet. Made in 3 weights.

Ask your dealer for Gal-va-nite or write us for samples and booklets, "Galvanite Qualities," and "The Inside of an Outside Proposition."

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ST. PAUL OMAHA CHICAGO KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS



Lewis' Single Binder cigar; sixteen years on the market and always the same rich satisfying quality.

## W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\*2.25 \*2.50 \*3.00 \*3.50 \*4.00 & \*5.00  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES

give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. W. L. Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take

no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. or Boston. Shoes sent every where delivery charges prepaid. Foot defects not guaranteed.



## News of the World Briefly Told

Most Important Events of the Past Week Balled Down for the Busy Readers

### WASHINGTON

Operating officials of railroads testifying in the interstate commerce commission's investigation of the express companies, declared that the railroads made no profit out of express business.

President Taft sent a special message to congress approving a request of Secretary of War Stimson that permission be granted an officer of the coast artillery to serve as instructor in the army of the republic of Chile.

A bill making Fort Oglethorpe a brigade cavalry post passed the house by a vote of 177 to 39, after four hours of debate and stubborn resistance led by Representative Fitzgerald of New York. Fort Oglethorpe is now a regimental post.

Representative Carter of Oklahoma is confined to his home in Chevy Chase, Washington, having been the victim of a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning. He was attacked after eating in the house restaurant, becoming very ill. He is expected to return to his duties the first of the week, however.

Senator Lodge has introduced an amendment to the resolution for ratification of the pending arbitration treaties with England and France to provide that any special agreement reached by the joint high commission of inquiry shall be made by the president with the concurrence of the senate in the "full and unrestricted" exercise of its constitutional powers.

The war department intimated it will issue orders to Col. Stover at El Paso, to lead his troops across the Mexican line and drive the bolliholders beyond the danger zone, if General Orozco's forces in their attack on Juarez fire into El Paso. Under no other circumstances, however, are the American troops authorized to invade Mexico.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food champion, is seriously considering resigning his position as chief of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture. Dr. Wiley said that while he had not yet determined to offer his resignation, he believed that he could not be successful in his efforts to secure harmony as long as there was "incongruous elements" in the department.

More labor leaders have appeared before the senate finance committee and protested against the proposed steel tariff reduction. Leon S. Chutton and M. Pierceon of New York were among those who testified. Pierceon said that the wagon of photo-engravers in this country were 50 per cent higher than abroad. He said if the proposed reductions were made, publishers generally would have their engravings and etchings made abroad and brought to this country.

### DOMESTIC

The New Orleans Southern league team defeated the Isthmian all-stars 5 to 1, in the final game of the series at Colon, Panama. This gave the American team four out of the five game series.

The department of justice is investigating the moving picture to ascertain if there is a "trust." The inquiry involves primarily the uses of patents. The matter has not yet progressed to the point where it can be definitely determined whether there is or is not violation of the anti-trust statutes.

Called together in special session by proclamation of Governor Oddie the Nevada legislature met for the purpose according to the proclamation of providing for a state loan and a state tax levy.

United States Judge Angell, presiding in Detroit, Mich., at the trial of the so-called bath tub trust charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade, ordered the acquittal of seven of the defendants. Two other defendants would have been acquitted but they signified a willingness to see the case through.

The official buttons representing the sentiment of Champ Clark's supporters regarding the now famous "Hound Dawg" song were distributed about the White House. The Clark supporters, however, have changed the words of the song so as to make them conform to good English. The button is engraved: "You've got to quit kicking my dog around."

A strike of several hundred American miners, including trainmen employed in the Iowa field, is predicted by Thomas Ray, president of an Iowa mining company, for April 1, when the present working agreement expires. "We expect the greatest strike we ever had," said Mr. Ray. "Conditions seem to be ripe for a contest between the miners and operators."

A new trial was denied W. J. Tompkins, a Kansas City negro doctor, by Judge Van Valkenburg in the federal court. Tompkins recently lost a \$100,000 suit against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway and the Pullman company in a test of the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law. Tompkins slept in a Pullman which left Kansas City until the train reached Oklahoma, when he was put out of the sleeper.

Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, arrived in Denver, after experiencing various adventures in Chihuahua, because of unsettled transportation conditions and snowstorms which blockaded enroute from the Mexican border. She is accompanied only by her maid, and is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Woodrow Weller. She refused to discuss her experiences.

After fighting famine for a month, during which they were brought to the verge of starvation, miners in the Realito district of Sonora, Mexico, who struck when refused increase in pay and lower prices at the commissaries, returned to work, the companies having made concessions. During the strike some of the miners, it was said, were reduced to the necessity of feeding on roots.

Enrique Bermudez, 20 years old, and Marcella Garcia, 15 years old, of Harlingen, Texas, were arrested and murdered at a point midway between Sabatran and Combes, Texas, and their bodies found later by a freight car crew. The two were lovers and had planned to escape across the Rio Grande. Following an investigation, Iscoto Garcia, father of the girl, her brothers Rafael and Pedro Garcia and the brothers' chum, Jose Benclendes, were arrested and lodged in jail at Brownsville. A splinter from the stock of a gun with which Bermudez had been beaten gave the evidence which led to the arrests.

"I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference," is Col. Roosevelt's reply to the seven governors asking him to stand for nomination. The eagerly awaited reply was given out Sunday night at Col. Roosevelt's office here during his absence on a trip to Boston. "One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is the genuine rule of the people and therefore, I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primary, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the republican presidential convention."

## SOUTHERN HOG HOUSE

Pen Large Enough for Sow and Litter of Pigs.

Roof Should Be Removable to Facilitate Cleaning and Back Edge Should Be Raised for Purpose of Ventilating.

The walled type of hog house shown in the illustration is well suited to southern conditions.

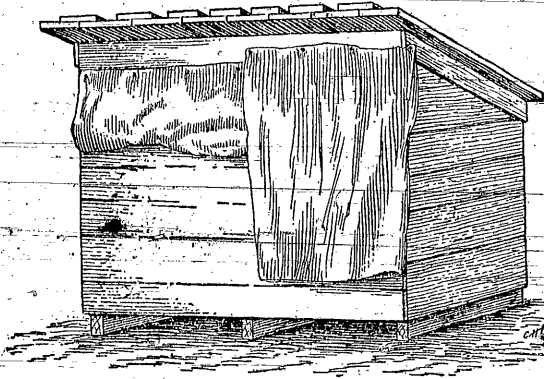
The walled portable house can be made about 6 feet square, 4 feet high in front, and 3 feet high at the back; a good opening for ventilation and a door 2 feet wide should be left in front. These can be closed by tacking coarse burlap sacks along the upper edge of the openings. The sacks are dropped in severe weather, or to ex-

clude the sun. The roof or top should be removable to facilitate cleaning and to enable a person to enter the pen easily. The back edge of the roof can also be raised for ventilation. Such a pen is large enough for a sow and litter. It can be made larger to meet special needs, but it should not be too large to be easily moved from place to place. Whichever type of house is used, it should have a good floor that can be easily cleaned and disinfected. In dry weather a dirt floor soon becomes worked up into fine dust that is injurious to pigs when inhaled; in wet weather it is difficult to keep the bed dry. Bedding for swine should be scanty but good quality. Corn husks make excellent bedding. Straw soon becomes ground into a dust that is irritating to the lungs and makes pigs cough. When infested with germs it is liable to cause chronic pneumonia. All hog houses should be kept clean; they should be thoroughly disinfected every two or three months and a coat of disinfecting whitewash applied. The nature and treatment of mange, swine lice, bull nose (necrotic stomatitis), chronic pneumonia, hog cholera, and paralysis are discussed. The more common of these troubles are mange, lice, and cholera. For the first, dipping in lime-sulphur dip prepared as follows is advised: Slake 8 pounds of lime with sufficient water to make a thick paste. Sift in 24 pounds of sulphur and mix well with a hog's put this mixture in a kettle with 25 or 30 gallons of water and boil for at least one hour; two hours is better. When ready for use, add sufficient water to make 100 gallons of dip. This dip should be used warm—100 to 110 degrees F. The dip is applied most effectively by means of a dipping vat. Dipping vats are made of wood, galvanized iron, or cement. They are set in the ground at a convenient place so that there is good surface

## HOTBED AT SMALL EXPENSE

Sunny, Southerly Slope Should Be Selected and Pit Eighteen Inches Deep Dug Out.

Last spring we made an efficient hot bed that cost us practically nothing. Selecting a sunny southerly slope we dug a pit 18 inches deep, six feet long and three feet wide, writes

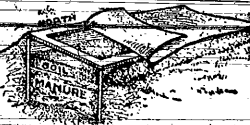


A Walled Portable Hog Shelter Recommended for Use in the South.

M. Coverdell of Missouri in the Farm and Home. This should be done as early as possible.

About two days before we wished to use the bed, we hauled well-rotted manure from the horse stables and filled the pit to within two inches of the top. A small quantity of rotted straw should also be mixed with the manure, if none is already in it. Where the manure is too dry, it should be slightly dampened to induce heat. The manure also was packed down well.

We finished the bed with a six-inch board on the south side, a 12-inch board on the north and banked up all around. Over the bed of manure we then placed a four-inch layer of good rich loam soil. The arrangement of the boards provided a sloping surface, which would admit of a covering that would shed water. This cover was



A Quickly Made Hotbed.

formed by tacking light strips of boards for a frame, and tacking a piece of common felt paper on them. Its cost was only a few cents.

After waiting for a day or two for the heat, the bed is usually ready to plant seeds in, or to use for a sweet potato hotbed. If a half inch of clean sand is sprinkled over the surface it will assist in keeping down the weeds. Cover the bed well on cold, windy days and at night.

Water it daily, as the heat causes it to dry out sometimes very rapidly, and may destroy the germinating qualities of the seeds. Stir the surface soil frequently, to prevent its crust- ing.

If the cream in the churn foams up and runs over the churn is too full or the cream is improperly ripened.

