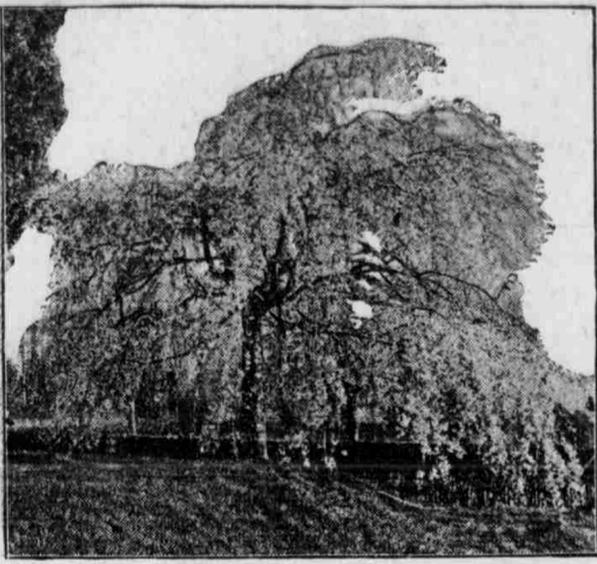


**PRACTICAL HINTS PICKED UP IN ORCHARD**



Wonderful Japanese Cherry Trees, Noted for Their Beauty.

Do not have the trees come until you are ready to put them in the ground. When they arrive, soak the roots a little while in cold water, then examine carefully, and cut off every damaged root. All dead wood or imperfect growth should be cut off just before the first outbranching rootlet. Cut from under side in a slanting direction, so that the exposed surface will come in contact with the ground.

In trimming the trees, do not leave any branch more than eight inches long. The practice of cutting back to within two or three feet, particularly on very young trees, is growing and usually gives very satisfactory results.

In western Washington where fruit growing now has become a great industry, yearling trees are planted more than any other. They are cut down to about one-third of their growth, and are every year trimmed to grow low-spreading branches. Most of the apples in that country are picked by men standing on the ground—ladders seldom being necessary.

Professor Bailey says that vigorous pruning does not injure the growth of the tree. Of course this does not mean indiscriminate slashing of roots or top, but pruning made with care and good judgment. If the weak roots and branches are cut off, more strength goes to the sound ones, and better results are obtained.

Probably the best results come from pruning the orchard rather vigorously every two or three years, but if one is not an expert at pruning, and cannot obtain the right sort of help, better let the trees alone until they can be properly pruned, even if this can be done only once every three or four years.

Peach trees which get frozen badly, sometimes can be saved by cutting off below the snow line, allowing them to sprout again.

If you have not properly protected the young trees from rabbits and mice a walk through the orchard about this time may give you some unpleasant surprises.

Oyster shell bark louse attacks apple trees mainly. Sulphur-lime should be used when the leaves are off the trees. If this spraying is ineffective use kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when the eggs hatch.

It will facilitate the work of planting the orchard if the land is laid out in straight rows the distance apart the trees are to be planted.

The distance apart that trees are set is governed by the kind and variety to be planted.

Wounds on trees heal from the downward flow of sap from the leaves, and not from the upward flow of sap from the roots.

Pick up and burn all twigs and

branches that have dropped from the trees, since they may contain injurious insects.

In planting fruit trees, dig the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding.

Very few fruit growers realize the amount of plant food a crop of fruit extracts from the soil each year.

A bill now before congress provides that windfall apples shall not be packed with picked fruit and regulates the size of packages requiring a standard bushel box and a standard barrel.

**MATURE BREEDING STOCK IS FAVORED**

**Pork From Small and Undeveloped Animals Is Too Fat to Meet Market Demands.**

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)  
Early maturity for the pork barrel is one thing and early maturity for breeding purposes is quite another, yet the two are closely related and it is desirable that we consider them together. The tendency must come from the small or dwarf varieties.

But we may produce pigs with an inherited tendency to make a rapid growth from birth to the time they are fit for market and at the same time attain the size and vigor of our matured breeding stock.

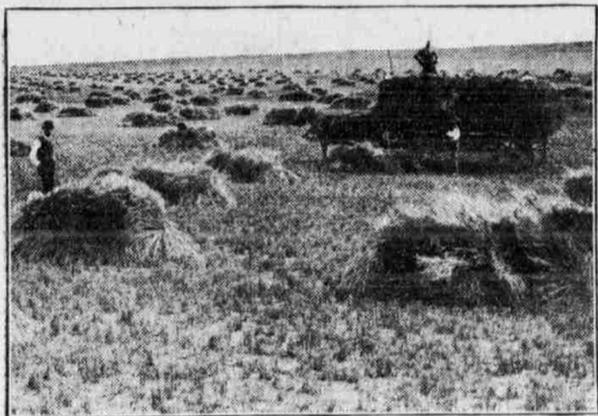
Another difficulty I have observed in producing pork from the small and undeveloped breeding animals is that the pork is too fat to meet the market demands, which call for a carcass that will furnish pork that is well-marbled with fat and lean meat, and this kind of meat comes from pigs that are from matured parents and that have the inherited tendency to make growth rather than to take on too much fat at the period when they are being finished for market.

The pigs from a well-developed 500-pound sow will make more pork in less time than those from a young, immature sow. If this is not the case, why are all of the phenomenal weights made by the leading show animals in the under-a-year class made by pigs that come from matured sires and dams?

**Selecting Draft Stallion.**  
Soundness should be the basis in the selection of a draft stallion.

**Good Combination.**  
Poultry and fruit make a good combination.

**GRAIN LOUSE DOES CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE**



Excellent Results From Well-Cared For Field.

(By LEONARD HASEMAN, Missouri Experiment Station.)

The common grain louse is now coming in for its share of attention along with the army worm, the chinch bug and the Hessian fly. It is a small green or yellowish-green louse which collects in the head of wheat. The mature louse has wings. It attacks wheat by sucking the sap. Injury to ripening wheat is usually quite slight

even though the pest may be abundant. This is not the much-dreaded green bug which comes early in the spring and which attacks the stems and leaves of wheat, completely killing the plant.

The grain louse develops very rapidly and when the weather is favorable for its development and unfavorable for its enemies, it is able to do considerable damage to wheat.

**HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT**

**GOOD ROADS WILL PAY WELL**

**In Nine Years Increase in Amount Paid for Improving Highways Has Been Over 250 Per Cent.**

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

The following is clipped from the Reclamation Record:

Approximately \$206,000,000 was spent last year on public roads in the United States, according to statistics prepared by the United States department of agriculture. In 1904 the total was only \$79,000,000. In nine years, therefore, the increase has been over 250 per cent.

Of the 2,226,842 miles of roads in the United States, 223,774 miles, or approximately 10 per cent are classed as improved.

To improve the remaining 90 per cent may well seem a big job. It is, in fact, only made possible because the work really pays for itself. From material gathered by the United



Gravel Road.

States department of agriculture, it is now possible to prove not only that good roads are profitable investments, but to determine exactly what dividends they pay. An investigator assigned to this problem in any given locality first ascertains the extent of the territory that is tributary to any main road, much as one might ascertain the territory tributary to some river. The next step is an accurate estimate of the total products of this territory—so much grain, so much tobacco, so much garden truck, etc. Of this quantity a certain portion is consumed on the farm; the rest is shipped over the road in question.

The whole calculation can then be checked by investigators at the shipping point to which the road leads. In general it has been found that the two methods yield much the same information—the total amount of produce hauled over the road. Next the length of the average haul is calculated, the size of the load permitted by the character of the road ascertained, and the cost of teams and drivers figured. With these facts before him the investigator is now able to state positively the cost of hauling a ton of produce on that road, to express in terms of these "ton-miles" the freight traffic on the road, and finally the total cost to the community served by the road of hauling its goods to market. Armed with these data it is easy to decide how much money can be profitably spent in improving the road and what are the returns that the investment yields to the community.

**ADVANTAGES OF GOOD ROADS**

**Energy of Farmer's Teams Conserved by Pulling Heavy Loads Over Comparatively Smooth Surface.**

There is no doubt that good roads tend to prosperity to the farmers who live on them. Their teams are not worn out with the effort to pull a light load over a bad road, for they easily take a large one to market and save not only the strength of the team and wear of the wagon, but what is of more importance still, the time of the owner.

He gets his product to market more cheaply and that item alone tends to more prosperity. Then, too, the value of his land is increased by the fact that it is on a well-made and well-kept road, for the heaviest tax a farmer pays is bad roads.

**Everybody Benefited.**

Good roads help not only the farmer by enabling him to market his produce when the market is highest but they also help the merchant, the railroad company—in fact, every individual in the county is either directly or indirectly benefited.

**Important Work.**

The public highway and its improvements is one of the important things to take into consideration in planning next year's work. Work on the road along your farm is just as important as work in the field.

**Pigs After Weaning.**

For pigs after weaning that have the run of alfalfa nothing will help them and satisfy them so well as a good fill of slop made of shorts and about one-tenth of cottonseed meal. Feed them some kafir or milo on the side as dry grain so as to save some of the expense of having to supply all the concentrated food in the slop.

**Records Help Farmers.**

If farmers kept books there would be a great many better ones than there are today.

**LABOR PERIODICALS TO HELP**

**Campaign Against Tuberculosis Will Shortly Have a New and Important Ally.**

A new campaign for closer co-operation with labor unions and other groups of workmen is announced by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A committee has been appointed with Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, as chairman, to formulate plans for immediate and future action. Other members of the committee are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington; George W. Perkins, secretary of the International Cigar-makers' union, Chicago; John Mitchell of the New York state compensation commission, New York; Austin B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dr. William Charles White, medical director of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, and Dr. David R. Lyman, superintendent of the Gaylord Farm sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn.

As the first step in the campaign a special health bulletin has been prepared for the labor papers and will be sent out monthly in co-operation with members of the International Labor Press Bureau.

**No Task for Tyros.**

One of the men at the front has told us how he tried to milk a cow—without the expected result. This is not an easy task for an unpracticed hand. Lealie Stephen was once on a long tramp in Switzerland, accompanied by his friend, Doctor Morgan. They missed their way and found themselves, parched and hungry, far from any dwelling place. At length they came across a cow, from whom they determined to extract some nourishment, but after trying their best for an hour, each holding on to her horns in turn, they had to abandon all hopes of milk. This, remarks Doctor Morgan, is "one of the very few occasions on which I ever saw Stephen fairly thwarted."

**That Cured Him.**

You should have seen the way Wuffles moaned over his petty ailments. He was one of those chaps who were always bewailing their ill state of health, when all that is really the matter with them is the need of a little lecturing.

"Oh, my chest, doctor!" he wailed to his physician one evening. "My lungs feel so compressed. Some people tell me to inhale sulphur fumes. Others recommend a seaside holiday. What would you advise me to do?"

"Try fresh air," said the doctor shortly. "Five dollars, please."

**The Female of the Species.**

"I tell you, sir," said the sad-eyed passenger with the bargain-counter tie, "all women are born gamblers."

"That's right," observed the button drummer. "And they nearly always win when they play hearts to catch diamonds."

The girl who is self-possessed can usually be induced to transfer the title.

One little taste of defeat is difficult to swallow.

**MUCH PITY WASTED**

**Martyrdom for One May Be Pleasure for Another.**

The Open Air Man Pities the Man With the Indoor Job—Then There Is the Case of Henrietta.

There is an awful lot of pity wasted in the world. Take, for example, Henrietta. Henrietta's family and friends are always pitying her because she married that "hopelessly uninteresting" or "everlastingly disagreeable" man, while Henrietta is laughing in her sleeve because her sympathizers have never seen the real side of her Henry, and she feels positively much set up because she knows he is more interesting and infinitely nicer than folks suppose him to be. Personally, the writer never cared for this negative charm in men, but there are numerous women who feel differently. They consider that a man apathetic, or even disagreeable, to others can be stirred out of his habitual mood when associated with them. Hence sympathy for Henrietta is wasted.

The open air man pities the man with the indoor job. He rejoices in being out among his fellow men. Confinement or detail work would kill him, whereas the indoor man feels concerning the outdoor one that the latter leads a dog's life—always on the go—always having to be cheerful, no matter if the water pipes have frozen or the baby has the croup.

Our little barks of life may seem to be carried along by currents stronger than the individual will, yet really the individual is consciously, or unconsciously, at the helm controlling every portion of the steering gear and directing the craft toward the port of his desires. One might think we put up with our associates as we put up with our features, but actually we are constantly drawing the congenial companions to us and eliminating the acquaintances we care nothing about.

It may be that one "wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," but certainly people do want the queerest things. Imagine how a man who rejoices in a pretty wife and cozy home must pity an explorer like Peary and what Gelett Burgess calls the latter's unconquerable taste for voluntary and unnecessary suffering. According to Gelett, Mrs. Peary's peculiar self-chosen line of hardships included "twenty years of half freezing to death, pulling sledges, eating shoes and candles, sleeping in a bearskin bag." And then, as Gelett pathetically concludes, "when he had found the north pole he didn't know what to do with it."

Who can understand the lure of the undertaking business? Or appreciate the mental attitude of a man who could go to the ball game with a fascinating girl, yet who elects instead to gather together all the small fry of the neighborhood, marshal them on and off cars and treat the bunch to roasted chestnuts. You sigh over the melancholy avocation of the one and the seeming martyrdom of the other, but that is all you know about it. The first is keenly interested in his seem-

**Catarrh of Kidneys Cured By Peruna**



"I had Catarrh of the Kidneys and Bladder. I Am Very Thankful For Peruna. I Feel Well, My tongue is clear, I have no bitter taste in my mouth. I am glad to say I do not need Peruna any longer, I am perfectly well. I have Peruna in the house all the time. When I have a cold or when I do not feel well I take Peruna. We were all sick with the grip last winter. We took Peruna and it helped us. Peruna is the best medicine for grip or colds."

Mrs. Geo. H. Carlson, Box 201, Ortonville, Minn.

ingly depressing avocation and the latter has the time of his life with the boys.

Yes, if folks stopped commiserating others and expended half the energy in just being pleasant, maybe they could win a smile from even Henrietta's phlegmatic husband.

**Safety First.**

John Sharp Williams stepped out of the senate chamber in response to the card of Bob Gates, who is a Washington correspondent of distinguished appearance and much political sapience.

Bob asked him a number of questions and then, in parting, he asked: "By the way, Senator, have you got a good cigar about you?"—putting the request under the head of unfinished business.

"No, I haven't but one left—and I just now bit the end off it preparatory to lighting it," replied John Sharp.

"If I'd just been a minute or two sooner—" suggested Bob.

"Not exactly," said the senator. "The fact is, when I started out here I bit the end off the cigar just for fear you might ask for it."

**Reminiscence.**

"I can remember when we could get an idea of how an election was going by taking a straw vote."

"We never depend on straw votes out our way. The only chance of learning which way the election was going was to discover which side had the most two-dollar bills."

**Pa's Vindictiveness.**

"George, father has fallen." "That's just like him! I told you all along, darling, that he was going to do all he could to keep us from being married!"—Stray Stories.

There would be more hermits if huts could be fitted up with all modern conveniences.

**Wise Old Ben Franklin**

Said—

**"A penny saved is a penny earned."**

With the price of beef and wheat soaring higher and higher, the problem of economic living is causing many housewives to consider food values in planning meals.

For years many have known, and others are now finding out, the true economy in



**Grape-Nuts**

This food, the true meat of wheat and barley full of Nature's richest nourishment, builds nerve and muscle, bone and brain, in a way that has thoroughly commended it the world over.

A package of Grape-Nuts—fully cooked, ready to serve, and sealed in its weather-proof and germ-proof wrapping—can be had from any grocer. **No rise in price!**

Grape-Nuts, served with milk, cream or fruit, gives satisfaction, sustaining food value, true economy, and proves itself a family friend.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**