

HORTICULTURE

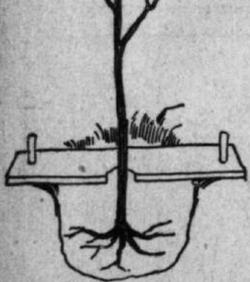


DEVICE FOR PLANTING TREES

Piece of Board About Seven Feet Long With Notch in Middle Will Be Found Convenient.

After the ground has been laid out for the planting of trees, by means of stakes straight in all directions, the device as shown in the cut will be a great help in getting the trees exactly where the stakes have stood.

Take a board about seven feet long, notch it on one side in the middle, having an inch hole bored through the center near each end. Lay down the board with notch to the stake. Insert pegs through the end holes into the soil. Lift one end of the board and swing around. Now the hole should be dug. When ready to receive the tree, swing back the board in place. In planting, place the tree in the notch so that it will bring it exactly where the stake stood.



Device for Planting Trees.

Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, particularly in the east, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry reds or light yellows, they sell readily and bring good prices.

JAPANESE PLUM QUITE HARDY

Particularly Popular With Eastern Growers on Account of Early Maturity and Plumness.

They will grow well on almost any kind of decent soil, and do not need to be particularly coddled, although



Four-Year-Old Tree.

they should have all the care that any good fruit tree deserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton of the Long Island railroad experiment farm, Medford, N. Y., have a number of these plum trees.

These trees were planted four years ago in soil from which pine scrub had been grubbed only a few weeks before. The trees are bearing well and show fine color and great vigor.

The Japanese plum differs from the domestic varieties in that its leaves are longer, thinner and smoother, and it has a greater tendency to produce lateral fruit buds on the annual growth. Its fruit is mostly short, round and plump.

The Japanese plum is less liable to injury from curculio and black-knot than the domestic variety. Mr. Fullerton says that up to this time his trees have shown no signs of disease or attack from insects of any kind.

GRAPES FRESH ALL WINTER

French Growers Cut Bunches in Such Way That Part of Vine Can Be Placed in Water.

A clever French process by which vine growers in France are able to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter is thus described: Bunches of the finest grapes when ripe in autumn are cut in such a way that each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stems of the bunch hang, an arrangement vitally necessary to the success of the operation.

A large number of the wide-mouth bottles, filled with water, is ranged in a cellar and in the open end of each is inserted the pieces of vine stem, the bunches of grapes hanging outside. The grapes do not touch the water, but are thus supplied with moisture through the vine stem, which is immersed in water. By this process choice varieties of table grapes are kept in perfect condition for the whole winter.

The temperature of the cellar is uniform and moderately low, and care is taken daily to supply the bottles with the water lost by evaporation. Fruit thus carefully tended is somewhat costly, but there are many patrons who willingly pay \$2 a bunch for the delicacy of fresh grapes in midwinter.

Beauty of Shade Tree.

Farmers should be very careful in setting shade trees, for a beautiful shade tree is a joy forever, and not only increases the value of a place by giving shade, but greatly beautifies the surrounding landscape.

MULCH SMALL FRUIT VINES

Among Many Advantages It Prevents Growth of Weeds and Adds Needed Humus to Soil.

A successful West Virginia raspberry grower gives the following reasons for mulching:

- It prevents the growth of weeds. It retains moisture in the soil. It adds humus, one of the necessary elements. It keeps the fruit clean and prevents mud at picking time. It saves labor, the cost of mulching an acre with forest leaves or straw not exceeding \$15. It prevents deep freezing. It makes the fruit more solid for cultivation and better for shipping purposes.

It prevents the baking of the soil caused by tramping at picking time. It has the disadvantage of encouraging mice and establishing a surface root system. However, we have not noticed any serious damage from either of these effects.

The cost of growing raspberries by nature's method, as I like to call it, is not very great. Picking is a nice job where there is no mud, no weeds and where the canes have been properly pruned.

Don't leave any old canes standing in the field.

DESTRUCTIVE WEB WORM

Insect Will Quickly Destroy Tree and Should Be Burned as Soon as They Appear.

In the fall the unsightly webs of this insect are seen all over the land. The adult, a little white moth, lays its eggs on the leaves of fruit and other trees and plants early in summer.

The young caterpillars spin the protective web. They are of a pale yellow, with long hairs, two black rows down the body, and a black head.

These worms will quickly destroy a tree and should be burned as soon as they appear, because after they have eaten the leaves they drop to the ground and spin a little cocoon within



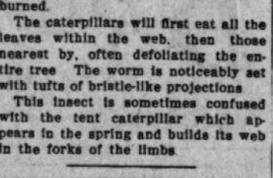
a—Fall Web Worm. b—Caterpillar. c—Pupa. d—Moth.

which they hide themselves and then change back to the chrysalis state. There are two broods of this insect in the south every year and one in the north.

Spraying with Paris green when the worms are very young will destroy them. London purple is also used with success. When they are discovered in large numbers the limbs containing the worms should be cut off and carried out of the orchard and burned.

The caterpillars will first eat all the leaves within the web, then those nearest by, often defoliating the entire tree. The worm is noticeably stiff with tufts of bristle-like projections.

This insect is sometimes confused with the tent caterpillar which appears in the spring and builds its web in the forks of the limbs.



HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Plum trees at ten years should produce one bushel.

Cherry trees at eight years should produce one bushel.

Pear trees at twelve years should produce three bushels.

Apple trees at fifteen years should produce three bushels.

Ringed or girdling the vine may sometimes be used to advantage.

Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard.

Don't permit the strawberries to go into winter quarters filled with weeds or grass.

An orchard will live longer, bear better and be more profitable by being well cultivated and enriched.

Straw is recommended by almost every farm publication as a winter covering for strawberry plants.

It is said that cherries cannot be grown profitably at any great distance from large bodies of water.

The city dealer profits by the lastness of the grower, by grading and repacking his badly assorted fruit.

When spraying do not work with bare hands. They'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves.

Very few pears are at their best if allowed to ripen on the tree. A good rule is to pick when the seeds have turned brown.

A covey of quail in the orchard will prove a good friend to the grower because they eat a tremendous number of insects.

An orchard soil rich in organic matter is the kind of soil we want; hence grow a clover crop this fall and plow under next spring.

The apple thrives well on a great variety of soils, varying from sandy loam to heavy silt, provided it is well drained and otherwise well cared for.

It will pay the strawberry grower to go to large expense to get some covering for his strawberry plants which does not contain seeds of weeds or grass.

NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

Crucial Event in His Career

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge When a Youth Proved He Could Handle and Subdue Gang of Rowdy Railroad Laborers.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, with the exception of Maj. Gen. Daniel K. Sickles, is the only survivor of all the generals who served as corps commanders in the Union army from the outbreak of the Civil war to its close. In the history of the material development of the country he occupies a prominent place as the chief engineer of the Union Pacific who supervised the construction of that first railroad across the plains, and no romance of fiction can be compared with the story of General Dodge's career while he was constructing the railroad. That period of his life was crowded with fights with Indians, rattlesnakes, buffalo, mountain lions, grizzly bears and other big game.

"General Dodge and I have been on terms of friendship for nearly thirty years," said Grover Cleveland, recently, "and I believe there are only three men living who know the true story of General Dodge's advent in the west as a railway engineer. Of course, the general himself is one of the three, and another is Peter A. Dey, the first man to survey a railroad in the state of Iowa, and the first chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad. Both Mr. Dey and General Dodge are spending their closing years in Iowa, and they maintain the closest friendly relations, which began sixty years ago, at the very beginning of General Dodge's career in the west.

"In the early fifties what is now the Illinois Central railroad was constructing a small branch line in the western part of middle Illinois. The engineer in charge was Peter A. Dey, who had been conspicuously associated with those who a little earlier had built the main line of the Illinois Central. For some reason—I know not what—Mr. Dey had great difficulty in maintaining any kind of order or system among the men who had been employed as laborers or in subordinate capacity to build this branch line. They were unruly and defiant; they worked when they pleased and got drunk as often as they chose. Mr. Dey's duties frequently called him to the main line of the Illinois Central and he was in despair of securing anyone who could handle the rowdies.

"At the height of the difficulty, there called upon Mr. Dey a young man seeking employment. He was tall, straight as a pine tree and dark-eyed, and his manner was inherently that of one who knew how to exert authority.

"Mr. Dey asked him what he could do, and in reply the stranger said

Courtship Like Jenny Lind's

Patrick Sarafeld Gilmore's Story of How Euphrosyne Parepa Wood and Won Carl Rosa, the Famous but Bashful Violinist.

"Very likely you have heard of the romantic courtship which preceded the betrothal and the marriage, in 1852, of Jenny Lind, 'the Swedish nightingale,' and Otto Goldschmidt. Well, I can tell you the story of a courtship carried on between another great prima donna and a very modest yet noted musician which, I think, will match the story of Jenny Lind's courting of the modest piano playing Goldschmidt. Goldschmidt, you may recall, though he loved Jenny Lind, felt that he was too far below her to tell her so, and so, Jenny Lind being in love with her pianist, and realizing why he hesitated to tell her of his love for her, was practically forced to do the courting.

"It was in 1867," continued the greatest bandmaster of his time, the late Patrick Sarafeld Gilmore, "that Euphrosyne Parepa, who had quite as fine a reputation between 1860 and 1874 as any grand opera singer, and Carl Rosa, who was regarded as one of the great violin players of Europe, made a tour of the United States, where Parepa had come two years before. I saw them in concert in Boston, and it did not take me long to become aware of the fact that Parepa was casting decidedly kindly glances toward the young violinist who shared the applause of the audience with her. He

One Sentence Not Answered

Thurlow Weed's Explanation of His Reason for Not Printing Daniel Webster's Speech Favoring the United States Bank.

"Only once during all the years that I was editor of the Albany Journal while Daniel Webster was alive—and those years were twenty-two in number—did I refuse to print in full a speech of Webster's; and I did that in spite of the fact that I was a staunch personal admirer of Webster and my paper gave him unwavering support," said Thurlow Weed, the great New York state political leader.

"The circumstances of that refusal were these," continued Mr. Weed. "Andrew Jackson, as you know, was the great opponent of the United States Bank. Daniel Webster was its great defender. He was relied upon by those interested in having the charter of the bank renewed to persuade by his arguments and his oratory a majority of the United States senate to vote for renewal. Indeed, Webster made one of his greatest speeches in support of the bank. Excepting his speech in reply to Hayne, I do not believe that he ever made a finer speech.

"Well, I received a copy of his United States bank speech a day or two after it was delivered. All the anti-Jackson men of my part of New York state looked to the Albany Journal, which I had started as an anti-Jackson organ, for the report of the speech. But they were disappointed. I did not print it.

"Almost at once I received a call from Ambrose Spencer, chief justice of the state's highest court, and one

Women Said to Be Real Home Wreckers

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Previous statistics show that in Jackson county, in which Kansas City is, there were three suits for divorce filed for every five marriage licenses issued, and this startlingly high percentage prompted an investigation into divorce statistics. It was found that while 80 per cent. of the plaintiffs were women and 90 per cent. of their suits were brought on trivial charges, less than 10 per cent. of the suits filed by the men were based on the trivial charges, while 90 per cent. were based on the more serious charges of desertion, immoral conduct or neglect

Primitive Ideas of Hygiene

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An Objection.

"No," said the quiet, unassuming young man; "I don't like the idea of votes for women."

"Why?" inquired Mrs. Baring Bannars.

"Well, some of the smartest men in public life are mighty bashful and wouldn't stand any chance at all in a campaign."

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"Whatever can be the matter with Claire?" said one. "She moans about as though she had lost her only friend on earth."

"O, you know," responded the other, very earnestly. "She is engaged and takes it seriously."—Judge.

Instituting a Reform.

Prospective Renter—I don't object to your terms, but how about the steam heat?

Agent (of apartment building)—It will be more than satisfactory, I think. Our janitor is a man from the torrid zone, who never has spent a winter in the north.

Foreigners a Problem for New York

NEW YORK.—Perhaps no other city in the world quite equals New York in the great diversity of its population and in the variety of the interests engaging the population's attention. Constantinople would seem to be the only rival. In New York pretty much every civilized nation has its representation. There are gathered Jews, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Armenians, Chinese, Hungarians and so on. Many nationalities not only have representation, but they have large ones. There are today undoubtedly many more Jews in New York than ever had permanent residence in Jerusalem at any given time. They constitute about one-sixth of the 5,000,000 of population.

So it comes about that New York is not a typical American city. It is too crowded with people who do not have typical American conditions in their homes, who do not have American ideals before them and who do not go about their duties with the American spirit. In brief, New York is thronged with multitudes who are living in a different age of the world and who are dominated by other ideas of morality, duty and the like. Their ideas of cleanliness are not those of

Nurses Find Cupid in the Sick Room

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The trained nurse appears to play a more prominent part in the romantic news of the day than any other professional woman. Hardly a day passes but the newspapers chronicle some marriage, will, love affair or litigation in which a trained nurse figures. Miss Eleanor Peregrine, who nursed Walter E. Duryea, the New York youth with a broken neck for twelve years, is, by agreement among the Duryea relatives, to receive the \$200,000 bequest left her in his will. Miss Ida Corey Murphy, who nursed Charles Dale, a stock exchange broker, two years, is suing for \$30,000 for her services, because Mr. Dale didn't remember her in his will. The marriage of John Ellerton Lodge, son of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, to Miss Catherine Connolly, a trained nurse who attended him a year, is another proof that Venus in a nurse's cap and gown is a most enticing siren.

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Thomas Caldwell, a Pensacola, Fla., recluse, left his \$75,000 estate to Miss Annie Burkhardt, who nursed him for two years. J. B. Currier of Lowell, Mass., left a similar fortune to Nora Hessian, who had watched by his bed.

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"There have been a few changes," responded the oldest inhabitant. "Since you've been gone the hotel has been respectively the Grant Central, the Grand Union, the Grand Junction, the Great Northern, the Great Southern, the Imperial, the Regal, the Empire, the Regent and the Mansion House. She's just starting around the circuit for the second time."

Work 47 Years on Same Street Cars

CHICAGO.—Chicago has the oldest street car conductor and the oldest street car motorman in the world, both in age and point of service.

They are Michael Moran, sixty-six years old, conductor, and Patrick Brady, sixty-five years old, motorman. They started driving the same car in 1874 and are still working together on West Thirty-third street, from Central Park avenue to Fifty-sixth avenue.

Their first car was an old bus mounted on trucks and hauled by horses. That was soon after Chicago adopted "street cars." Within a few years from then the first regular horse cars were operated in Chicago, and the old buses were abandoned. Then Moran and Brady got a regular run on State street.

Moran and Brady have worked on all of the old routes, and, with the exception of short periods, never have been separated since they started.

For a year after the fire of 1871 they were separated, and after Brady took his first electric car on Wentworth avenue world's fair year the two again were on different cars for about two years and a half. Since then they have been on the same car and for three years continuously.

Neither has missed more than an average of three days a year because of sickness since 1864. Counting holidays and all, they say they have not missed more than an average of eight days a year. This does not include regular days off.

For thirty-nine years on a horse car they averaged forty miles a day, or 569,400 miles up until the time they took their first electric car. Their average daily fares amounted to \$35, or 700 nickels. During the thirty-nine years they took in approximately 9,574,500 nickels.

In the eight years they have been running electric cars they have traveled an average of 100 miles a day, 36,500 miles a year, making a total of 292,000 miles. Their electric car has averaged \$200 a day, or 4,000 nickels. That would mean 1,460,000 nickels a year, or 11,800,000 nickels for the eight years.

On the horse car in thirty-nine years they took in \$498,225. In eight years on the electric car they have collected \$548,000. Their total in forty-seven years has been \$1,046,225. Their wages have been about \$900 a year each. The company has paid each of them approximately \$42,300 in forty-seven years, or \$84,600 to both.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

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