

News of the Week as Caught by the Camera for Readers of The Journal

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PROPER SITE FOR VINEYARD

Hilly Ground Should Be Preferred, With Slope Towards South—Frequent Cultivation Needed.

In selecting a site for a vineyard hilly ground should be preferred and the slope should be toward the south. This will give the necessary air ventilation and the hot sun for ripening. Any soil that is not too poor will do, but it should be free from hardpan, as the deep roots protect the vines during a drought. The first few years after planting give the young vines a chance to make a healthy growth. Keep the weeds down with the frequent cultivation. This ought to be kept up during the entire life of the plant, for without it there can be no great success in grape growing. I believe I am safe in saying that 95 per cent of the vines in commercial



Grape is Most Useful Fruit.

vineyards, particularly around our part of the country, are Concord, writes J. P. Hess of Iowa in Orange Judd Farmer. This is the great commercial grape. The sturdiness and hardiness of its vines, which resist both drought and freezing, and its un-failing production, make it of great value. The fact that its picking season extends over three weeks is also an important item.

The grapes in our country are very free from disease and insect pests. Leaf hopper is a pest only where lack of cultivation allows the weeds to grow under and about the vines. Borers can be kept out by careful pruning and cutting away all canes where they appear and burning them. Black rot appears only where rows are too close together or, on level ground and in a wet season. These are the only diseases or pests which amount to anything with us. We do not spray. In some places, however, the requirements might be different.

CULTIVATE THE STRAWBERRY

Plants Should Be Secured From Nurseryman Who Makes Specialty of Them—Keep Weeds Out.

Some good points in the commercial growing of strawberries that should be emphasized are:

Buy your plants from some nurseryman who makes a specialty of handling them. By doing this you are not so likely to get "mixed plants," or old brown-rooted ones. Pick the small-crowned plants and prune the roots back to about three or four inches.

Commence cultivation as soon as the plants are set and keep it up till autumn. The soil must be loosened and no weeds allowed to grow. If the plants have done well during their first summer there should be less than six inches between the runners of adjacent plants.

They will bear the first year, but it is better to pinch off all the blossoms and wait for the second year crop. Mulch with straw for the winter, putting it over them to a depth of about three inches. This straw is raked back from the plants in spring, but left between the rows to hold moisture during dry weather.

PROPER DISTANCE TO PLANT

Apple Trees Should Be Thirty Feet Apart Each Way—Dwarfs Occupy About Half of Space.

Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way.

Standard pears and strong growing cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Duke and Morello cherries, 18 feet apart.

Prunes, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart.

Dwarf pears, 10 to 12 feet apart. Dwarf apples, 10 to 12 feet each way.

Grapes, rows 10 to 15 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.

Evaporation of Fruits.

The main change which takes place in the evaporation of fruits is the loss of water, but other changes also occur. Very often the right degree of heat produces changes not unlike those which occur during natural ripening of the plant.

Pruning and Spraying.

Some people fall into the mistake of supposing that every tree needs pruning and spraying, but such is not the case. It is for you to decide whether your tree needs pruning and for others to decide whether their trees and shrubs need spraying.

Remove Diseased Wood.

All diseased wood in the orchard together with weeds, should be removed and burned as soon as possible. This will materially aid in the control of the insect and fungous pests.

CLOSE VIEW OF AN AUSTRIAN TRENCH



This is one of the trenches in Galicia where the Austrians so stubbornly fought the invading Russians.

BLESS HEROES HONORED



War operators who died while serving to their posts were signally honored when this beautiful granite monument and fountain were dedicated to their memory recently in front of the large office at the Battery, New York. The names of eleven heroes are inscribed on the cenotaph, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies and speechmaking.

RUDYARD KIPLING



New photograph of the distinguished author, who of late has devoted his energies mainly to the defence of the cause of England in the great war.

Differences in Shooting.

Henry Miller in the following story shows how wit can effectually save a man from humiliation.

"During the Civil war, at a camp in Ohio, a captain fresh from civil life and grand in a brand-new uniform, happened to observe two men shooting at a target.

"Hello, boys," said he. "Let me show you how to shoot."

"Taking a gun in hand, he fired and missed."

"That," said he to one of the soldiers, "is the way you shoot."

"He fired a second shot and hit the target."

"And that," said he, "is the way I shoot."—Youth's Magazine.

Unduly Influenced.

"What are you reading?"

"A bulletin on how to raise fruit," answered Farmer Cornstossel.

"Do you understand it?"

"Of course I do. After seein' how many chances you've got to take on an an' weather an' soil conditions, I'm goin' to quit raisin' fruit."

KING ALFONSO AS POLO PLAYER



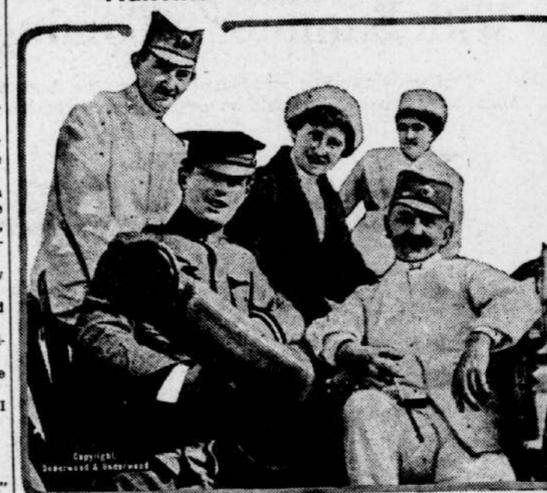
While so many of his brother monarchs of Europe are at war, King Alfonso of Spain finds time to indulge in his favorite sport of polo. This picture shows him as he took part in the opening game of the Royal Sport club at Madrid.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AND FAMILY



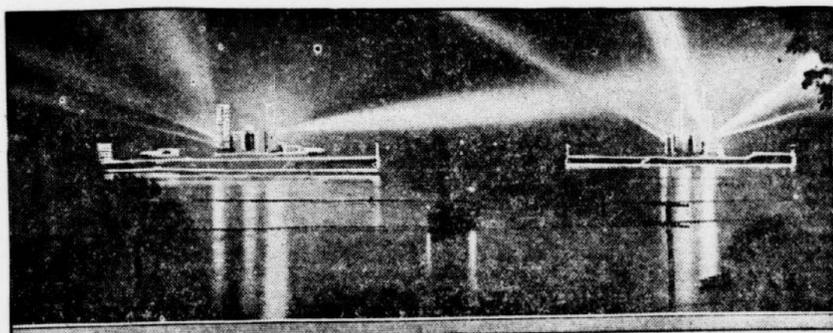
Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian ambassador to the United States, here seen with his wife and two children, naturally has been anxiously watching the course of his country in relation to the European war.

FIGHTING TYPHUS IN SERBIA



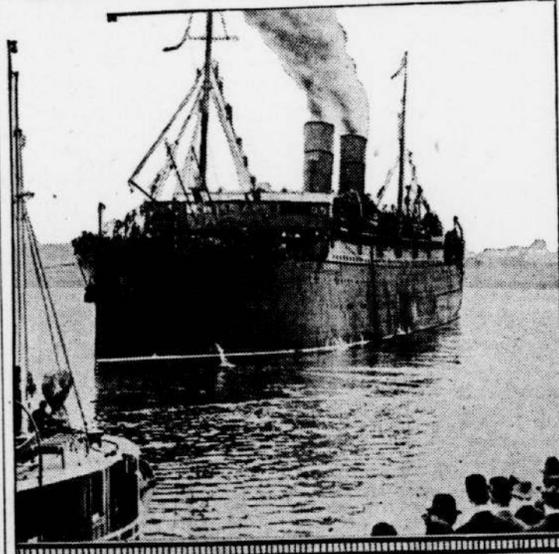
This group of American physicians and nurses is a part of the unit sent by John W. Frothingham of New York to help fight the typhus epidemic in Serbia. Left to right, they are: Doctor Czaja of Chicago, Frank Kjeplal of Washington, Miss Stephanie Hampl of Baltimore, Miss Mary Bondal of New York and Fr. Synacek, a veteran of both Balkan wars.

FLEET AT NIGHT PRESENTS SCENE OF BEAUTY



Brilliant illumination of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet at night as they lay in the Hudson river.

CANADA SENDS MORE MEN TO EUROPE



The Canadian contingent has been suffering severely in the fierce fighting in Flanders, and a few days ago 3,000 more men were sent over on the new liner Metagama to fill gaps in the ranks.

THREATENED EMBASSY AND ITS OCCUPANT



Owing to a rumor that the German embassy at 1435 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, of which this is a photo, would be blown up in retaliation for the sinking of the Cunarder Lusitania, a cordon of plainclothes men is on guard around it. The insert is Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

RECRUITING IN ENGLISH VILLAGES



Recruiting officer of the Devon-regiment swearing in two new men in a Devonshire village through which the regiment was passing.

MISS MARY L. DUKE



Miss Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, is to be married on June 16 to Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. This picture of Miss Duke was taken at the time she was presented at the court of St. James and shows her dressed in court costume.

BLINDED IN THE WAR



The newest war hospital for wounded in England is one especially for soldiers who have been blinded in the fighting. Queen Alexandra participated in the opening of the hospital. An inmate who was blinded at Ypres is seen being led about the grounds by one of the London society women who helped establish the hospital.

Poor Hen Had to Die.

One Friday Mrs. C. P. Walsner bought a hen at an Atchison grocery store, intending to kill, dress and cook it for Sunday dinner. She took the hen home, where it promptly laid an egg. Mrs. Walsner was pleased, and did not kill the hen that day. Saturday the hen laid another egg, and Mrs. Walsner decided to spare the hen's life as long as it laid eggs. It laid an egg every day for a while and then showed a disposition to set. By that time Mrs. Walsner had grown very fond of the hen and named it Emma. So she set Emma on 15 eggs, and in due course of time the hen came off from the nest with 15 chickens. Most of the chickens were roosters, and as they grew up Mrs. Walsner ate them, and finally ate Emma.—Atchison Globe.