

## ORCHARD and GARDEN

### PROFIT IN APPLES.

Secretary Goodman of Missouri has an apple orchard of 2300 acres in the southwestern section of that state. Asked as to whether apple-growing was profitable he replied:—

"Apples at 25 cents a bushel are more profitable," said he, "than wheat at \$1 a bushel. A price of \$1 a barrel is a low price. It is a conservative estimate to place \$1 a tree for a return for a good crop of apples. That would be \$70 an acre, is there any other branch of farming that, from a financial standpoint, pays so well?"

Writing in "Rural World" says:—

"It requires intelligence, love and patience to grow apples. This is the opinion of every careful student of orcharding. Intelligence, of course, for the old way of planting a tree, leaving it alone and returning years afterward to pick a crop, is long out of date. Love, certainly, because he who loves his calling makes a larger success than he who merely is engaged in it to make a living. Patience, assuredly, because it takes waiting years between the planting of the trees and the gathering of the harvest. Wheat and corn and oats are matters of a single season, but the growing of the apple requires five years at least, and sometimes other years added to the first five. Possibly this last requirement of patience, added to the necessary investment of capital, makes less liable the danger of overproduction of apples.

Land for apple growing can be bought at various prices, some less valuable, away from market and undeveloped, as low as \$10 per acre; some highly developed, close to market and with the best surroundings, will sell as high as \$100 per acre. Both prices, of course, are for the land before the trees have been planted. Thirty to forty dollars an acre is not an uncommon price for land suitable for orcharding. It costs 10 cents to 15 cents a tree to purchase and set out the apple trees. Then follows care and cultivation—and the waiting time. A well-set orchard in good bearing condition and with excellent transportation facilities has sold for \$200 and upward an acre.

### WHY YOUNG TREES ARE BEST.

These are the advantages of planting young trees: They can be trained to the desired form better than older trees. A two or three-year-old tree is branched and has had its head already formed by the nurseryman; a yearling tree of the apple, pear and sweet cherry is usually unbranched. Sometimes the nurseryman has headed the tree too high or has not been careful enough about starting out the scaffold limbs, and it is difficult to correct the form of the head after it has been started. There is an unmistakable preference for low-headed trees, due chiefly to the need of economy and efficiency in spraying and harvesting. The single disadvantage of low-heading is greater inconvenience in tillage. This is much more than offset by the advantages, in the judgment of most growers. Within ten years the height recommended for heading apple trees in the East has been reduced at least two feet. The bearing of this on the matter of yearling trees is that the grower can head a yearling tree where he pleases.—Indianapolis News.

### MULCHING ORCHARD TREES.

The Ohio station has been experimenting with four sets of apple trees to determine whether mulching pays. Each division had different treatment as to tillage. In one case absolutely clean culture was given—that is, tillage tools were used all through the season. In another culture was kept up until in July when a "cover crop" like clover or cowpeas was seeded and left to grow. On still another a circle around the trees was kept stirred with a hoe, while all grass or weeds growing on the field were cut at intervals and left to decay where they fell. On the last this growth of grass and weeds was cut and all piled around the base of the trees—the trunk being protected by a band of wire cloth. The trees were planted on sloping ground, and the thorough culture was a failure from the start, because the rains washed and gullied the surface so that it was necessary to stop the cultivators. The best results were obtained where the grass and weeds were cut and piled around the trees. These trees not only made a stronger growth, but came into bearing earlier than the others.

### SALT FOR COWS.

Prof. Babcock of the Wisconsin station has been experimenting to ascertain what influence salt has upon the health and milk-producing ability of cows, says an exchange. He found that in every case where cows had been deprived of salt they exhibited an abnormal appetite for it, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected until after they had been deprived of salt longer than two or three weeks. The period of immunity carried with individual cows, from less than one month to more than a year.

In every case where salt was withheld a condition of low vitality was finally reached, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a general

haggard appearance, lusterless eyes, a rough coat and a rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

### SPRAYING CRANBERRIES.

Like every other fruit crop, the cranberry is subject to very damaging attacks of insects and fungi. At times quantities of the fruit are rotted by fungous attacks. It has been found that proper use of Bordeaux mixture will largely prevent this damage, sometimes reducing it from 75 per cent., which is certainly good practical business. Experiments reported by Mr. C. L. Shear and made in New Jersey show that application should be made immediately after the vines reach their full flowering stage. A delay at this time may make a difference of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the amount of fruit injured. As there might be some question about the injury of the blossoms when sprayed in full bloom, Mr. Shear paid special attention to this point. As far as he could discover, there was no injury whatever incident upon spraying the blooming plants. It was found further that berries from sprayed bogs keep much better after being picked and sent to market than the unsprayed fruit. The cost of spraying runs from \$15 to \$20 an acre.—Country Gentleman.

### A COMPOST HEAP.

Every one practicing either indoor or outdoor gardening should make a compost heap. This may be located in an out-of-the-way part of the garden or in any other place. It ought to be covered with a shed or boards, to prevent less through leaching.

All refuse from the kitchen or stable may be thrown on the pile, together with sods, lawn clippings, leaves and, in fact, anything that will decompose readily. Wood ashes from the grate are especially desirable, as they add potash and help to keep the mixture "sweet." Turn the heap frequently, to prevent too rapid fermentation. For a top dressing for unthrifty plants, and as a mulch or fertilizer for lawns, or for pitting house plants, such a compost is excellent.

### PROLONGING TOMATO SEASON.

Here's a capital idea for prolonging the tomato season that may profitably be pasted in the scrap-book of reminders for next season. It is quite another principal of cutting up sweet corn that happens to be overtaken by frost and stacking it away in the shed where it will continue to supply the home table after the season proper has closed. The tomato idea is suggested by a writer in "Country Gentleman," who says:—

"An old neighbor told us how to save our tomatoes after the frost. So last year we planted some a bit later than usual, and just before frost we pulled all, taking care to knock off as few tomatoes as possible. These plants were hung in the stable on poles where the sun shone on them for an hour or so a day. We hung ten large plants, and picked enough fruit for a family of four up to Thanksgiving dinner."

### ESSENTIAL OF A SILO.

The proper construction of the silo is of the greatest importance. If the sides of the silo are not airtight, too much air is admitted and the silage will spoil. If the walls are not perfectly rigid the pressure of the silage will cause them to spring out, thus allowing air to enter between the silage and the wall, and, again, the result is decayed silage.

Before building a silo the most careful attention should be given to location, size, form and method of construction. These will differ somewhat according to locality and individual needs.

### NOTES.

A Massachusetts farmer has lost over \$400 worth of sheep this season from depredations of dogs.

Thomas W. Small of Winneance, Me., has worked in the hayfield day in and day out this season. He is 95 years old the 16th of March. He cut the grass on over three acres of his farm, in the orchards and along the ledges and creek, with a hand scythe, and there was not a load hauled to the barn that he did not in some way assist in making. He did up the loads while the boys were hauling in. He had a crop of 43 loads.

Receipts of the Maine State Fair this year were \$20,000 besides the usual \$25,000 from the state.

The "New England Farmer" thinks the ranch system of sheep-raising is likely to work a revolution in this industry. One great advantage in it is that the sheep are constantly under the care of the herder and his collie.

A Farmington, Me., man raised 200 bushels of fine potatoes on a half-acre lot this season.

Poultry raising is a large industry in New York, judging from the fact that some six thousand fowl were on exhibition at the late State fair.

### Foxy Grandpa Gets Busy.

Recently while W. D. Phillips was pulling fodder, a fox came trotting by. Mr. Phillips laid aside his handful of fodder, rheumatism, asthma and old age, and gave chase through fields, over ditches, etc., and captured Reynard with no other weapon or dog but his old hat. Mr. Phillips is eighty-four years old, and reserves a medal or a new hat.—Springfield (N. C.) Herald.

### If So, Why?

I have attended a number of weddings at which I have seen persons crying. Those who cried were married persons. At least, I have not seen any unmarried persons cry. Why is this?—X. T. C., in the New York Sun.

## A Good Plan For Developing a More Efficient American Army

By Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A.

**T**HIS force is now composed of fifteen regiments of cavalry, thirty regiments of infantry, thirty batteries of field, mountain and siege artillery, twelve companies of engineers, twelve companies of signal men.

We will not suggest for this force an ideal distribution, but one merely following accepted national policies and prejudices, and at the same time fulfilling elementary military requirements. We must have troops in easy reach of the northern and southern frontiers; also points of concentration not too far from each coast, and one near the center of the country. This last is conceded to political demands all the more willingly since the great sums already spent on central garrisons at Riley and Leavenworth must not be sacrificed. This gives us as a minimum to be desired five permanent camps or garrisons; we shall provide for six as will be seen.

Consider now the ultimate distribution of the whole field force into these commands. Each should comprise all arms that instruction and manoeuvre may constantly tend to preparation for war. A strongly organized unit would be a division made up about as follows:

- Six regiments of infantry, two brigades;
- Six batteries of artillery, one regiment;
- Two regiments of cavalry, one brigade;
- Two companies of engineers;
- Two companies of signal corps.

The minimum peace strength of such a force would be over eight thousand men. Upon the threat of war present laws permit the President to raise the effective of each company so that on a war footing our division would have about thirteen thousand men. (It might be found advantageous to immediately add a militia brigade to the regular division; this would bring its strength to about sixteen thousand men.)

Such a division would be equally effective for home or foreign service, and whether acting alone or combined with other divisions, it would constitute a command adapted in every way to the needs of instruction, and it would form a school where not only subalterns, but colonels, generals and the staff services would learn by daily, and not by occasional experience, their business in war.—Scribner's.

## The Real Cause of Twenty-year Panics

By A. D. Noyes.

**T**HE most convincing explanation of the twenty-year interval between commercial crises is, I think, the fact that the period comprises what may be called a business generation. Men, for example, who went through the experience of 1873, and who, in that hard school, learned the lesson of caution and conservatism, would before 1893 rather generally have disappeared from the scene, retired from active business or, at all events, surrendered to younger heads and hands the management of private business concerns and corporations which they themselves had conducted twenty years before. It is quite true that the younger men, under such circumstances, have before them not only the teachings of their older associates, but the actual record of the previous period of distress and of its antecedents. But invariably, when a time of commercial crisis is actually approaching, the new generation of business men will tend to the argument that certain factors and influences which were all-powerful in the last preceding period of distress, do not on this occasion appear to operate at all. All of us, in the United States, grew familiar with this argument when the wild speculation of 1901 was at its height. Such inflation, every one admitted, was in 1872 the forerunner of 1873; but this was a very different country now; old rules would not apply. The result of such reasoning, on the community as a whole, is that the taking of risks, the parting company with conservative methods, indulgence in speculation because speculation on such occasions seems to be sure of success, become general in a degree not witnessed since the corresponding year in the previous twenty-year period.—The Atlantic.

## The Keynote of Right Eating

By Dr. Thomas L. Stedman.

**M**AN is an omnivorous animal—whether he was originally intended to be one is outside of the question. In this practical world we have to deal with existing facts and not with theories. Savage races live, some on animal food almost exclusively, some on vegetables, fruits and nuts, according to their environment; but civilized man turns to both the animal and the vegetable world for his nutriment, and through a long course of adaptation his digestive organs have accommodated themselves to a mixed diet of meat, vegetables, fruits, nuts and sweets, even alcoholic beverages in moderation. This world is indeed the keynote of right eating—moderation. There is no one class of food which need be selected to the exclusion of any other (we are speaking to the normal man and not to the invalid who must be treated dietetically as well as medicinally), and while it is possible to live well and preserve health on a vegetarian diet, such a regime is entirely unnecessary. It is a greater tax on the digestive organs to extract the needful amount of proteids from vegetables than from meat, and, even when digested, vegetable proteid is less easily assimilated than that obtained from animal food. The cow, the pig, the sheep, the fowl and fish are provided by Nature as the converters of vegetable proteid into animal, and it is only common sense for man to leave this task to the lower orders of creation and to take his food in that form best adapted to his needs.—Good Housekeeping.

## Publicity.

By "Mr. Dooley" (Peter M. Dunne).

**T**HERE was me frind Jawn D. Three years ago he seemed insured against punishment ayther here or hereafter. A happy man, a religious man. He had squared th' legisla-chures, th' coorts, th' pollyticians an' th' Baptist clergy. He saw th' dollars hoppin' out iv lvyr lamp chimbley in th' wurruld an' hurryin' to'rd him. His heart was pure seein' that he had never done wrong save in th' way iv business. His head was hailers, but unbowed. Ivry Mondah mornin' I read iv him leadin' a chorus iv "Onward Christian sagers marchin' fr' th' stuff." He was at peace with th' wurruld, th' flesh an' th' divvie. A good man! What cud harm him?

An' so it seemed he might proceed to th' grave him, lo' an' behold, up in his path leaps a lady with a pen in hand an' off goes Jawn D. fr' th' tall timbers. A lady, mind ye, dips a pen into an inkwell! There's an explosion an' what's left iv Jawn D. an' his power wudden't frighten crows away fr'm a corn field.

Who's afraid iv Rockyfeller now? Th' President hits him a kick, a country grand jury indicts him, a golf caddy overcharges him an' when he comes back from Europe he has as many old men to meet him on th' pier as Jpc Owens. A year ago anybody wud take his money. Now if he wanted to give it even to Chancellor Day he'd have to meet him in a barn at midnight.—American Magazine.

### Australia on Gold Exports.

Australia, to which our bankers are turning to get gold, since the Bank of England put up its obstructions, sent out \$88,800,000 specie and bullion in 1904, and \$59,950,000 in 1905. In 1904, the United States received \$5,650,000 gold from Australia and England \$20,750,000. In 1905 England got \$17,200,000 and the United States only a paltry \$1,525. "Having reconstituted their cash holdings in London in 1904," writes the Economist's Melbourne correspondent, "and in the absence of tempting exchange offers, the banks were able to retain a considerable portion of the output of gold in 1905."

He adds the following comment, which should interest the New York market: "Concerning the exports of gold, it is only needful to say that the destinations are practically settled in London, and that the remit-

tances form part of the means of settling international mercantile balances."

### Sure of Her Facts.

A small girl was fascinated by the tale of the "Three bears," as told her by a visiting nurse. Every time the nurse came she was asked to repeat it. In "The Queen's Poor" the nurse tells of the child's opinion.

Noticing that during the almost daily recital the little girl kept her eyes on a picture of some boys playing football, I wondered what connection there was in her mind between the two, and finally I asked her, "What are bears?"

With the level tones of a person perfectly sure of her facts, she replied, "Bears is boys."

## INTERESTING TO



### WHY AREN'T WE HANDSOME.

Now, what's the consequence of this universal lack of exercise? Mind you, I am not suggesting that somebody get up an actual Un-beauty Show but surely Mr. Comstock will not object if in our minds' eye we imagine all the men we know standing on pedestals and posing as the Apollo Belvidere and all the women we know as the Venus De Medici. I think it would be right funny. Such wizened skininess! Such shapeless bagginess!

"Oh, but," you protest, "we can't all be Apollos and Venuses."

We aren't, if that's what you mean, but I'm not so sure that we couldn't be if we had been treated right.

Why aren't we all handsome then! The main reason is that not one mother in a thousand knows her trade. And old Irishwoman who raised five fine, big, strapping, honest sons, said to me one day: "The Lord forgive me for speakin' disrespectful of him, but I declare to you I donno what he's thinkin' of whin he gives some women children." And that's about so. The doctors tell us that 90 per cent. of our troubles we may blame our mothers for. And yet, they're not so much to blame, either. The only way they had of getting a living was catching a husband. Once caught, they had him for life. The catching was the main thing. Ignorant they may be of their trade as wives, but nobody will accuse the women of being ignorant of the art and craft of catching husbands.

The start a wise mother can give is a lot, but it isn't everything. We are too busy to be good looking. It just about takes our time scuffling around for food and clothing and shelter.—Eugene Wood in Woman's Home Companion.

### THE WOMAN WITH THE HOE.

When "The Man With the Hoe," was first printed one of the most widely heard comments as to its fitness to conditions of American rural life was that we had no such conditions in this country as inspired Millet's well-known painting. Every one who went out from New York to Nassau County in the last fortnight to see the automobile racers do their "try outs" had occasion to change his mind, if he held that opinion, by the spectacle presented by the women who work in the fields in that section of Long Island. Every morning at 7 o'clock one could see groups of these women on their way to work in the fields with their skirts hitched up to their knees, their feet and legs innocent of shoes and stockings. Many of them trundled baby wagons with them, and all day long the babies would lie out in the fields while their mothers, or temporary nurses, would be hard at work in the fields hoeing or weeding the crops. Although most of these women were of foreign birth they did not resemble the animallike women in Millet's canvasses, for the simple reason that they had already absorbed some of the brightness of our country folk and always had time to show a keen interest, not only in the flying racing machines, but also in those of a more leisurely speed, the touring cars, and more particularly in their occupants, for whom they had bright-eyed glances of appreciation as bits of relief from the ordinary monotony of their lives.—New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

### THE ROOSEVELT RIDING HABIT.

The horse reigns supreme in that part of the country where fashion is dominated by the high official set in which Mrs. Roosevelt reigns. Those who cling to the lazy method of the auto car are hopelessly out of it this autumn. The habits worn by Mrs. Roosevelt and her friends are extremely simple and correspondingly becoming. The yellow, the red, the green, and the white robes of seasons past are no more. Mrs. Roosevelt, who takes a twenty to twenty-five mile ride every pleasant afternoon, wears a snug fitting black cloth, cut along conventional lines, with a small sailor of black straw and a loose flowing veil. A linen collar and four-in-hand tie of dark green and white are the only embellishments. The same attire is worn by Mrs. Roosevelt's companions, usually Mrs. Lowden and Miss Tuckermann. Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who has been promoted from her halloo pony to a pretty little bay mare, wears a habit of mixed black and white tweed, with an Alpine hat of white, with Scotch plaid ribbon rosette. She always has a knot of red, white and blue ribbon attached to her whip.—New York Press.

### SHAPED BELTS ARE A FEATURE OF THE NEW FANCY LAWN AND SILK APRONS.

Many of the dressiest gowns are made with the popular guimpe effect, in such cases the yoke and sleeves being of lace dyed to match the cloth, with touches of white at throat and wrists.

London smoke is one of the most popular of the season's shades, and many handsome costumes in this soft tone are being brought out.

Pichus are a boon to the slender girl, for they drape bony shoulders fascinatingly, and give the full, graceful line to the figure that is the inmost desire of this woman.

Not too many of the immense hat buckets have appeared yet, and while they may be considered by some rather conspicuous, they will be admired by many for their smart look.

Very rich and handsome are the plaided Persians which are among the newest things in silks this season.

The custom of carrying immensely long-stemmed roses by debutantes at their coming out receptions is a pretty one, and pleasantly suggestive of youth.

Auto coat buttons are stamped with motors.

The crisp white mallette neck ruches edged everywhere with black or brown chenille cords present a striking contrast both as to materials and coloring.

a country physician. To know her was to approve and the French, with their good practical sense, have decided to duplicate her. Hence the new training school at Bordeaux, where the nurses—well housed and well instructed—are under the supervision of an English woman, a Miss Elston, who has been trained in the London hospitals. The work seems to appeal to the better class of French girls of good bourgeois stock and with a lycee training. The French nurse, new style, will soon be seen in every hospital in France.—New York Tribune.

### PUT ARTS AHEAD OF SOCIAL FRIVOLITY.

Postponement of her plunge into society in Chicago and Washington has been decided upon by Miss Eleanor Ridgely, as she believes she first should devote a couple of years to the study of music and languages in Europe. She is the elder daughter of the Controller of the Currency and a granddaughter of Senator Callom. She will pass part of the winter in Dresden and Berlin and then will go to Paris. She is of the "stunning" type of American girl, being tall and splendidly proportioned. Miss Ridgely and her sister Katherine made a tour of Europe a year ago in an automobile and they have written several sketches of their experiences. Miss Katherine Ridgely, who as the intimate of Miss Polly Morton is as much at home in New York as in Washington, will join her sister in the spring. She also is handsome and knows how to gown herself. Eleanor is an accomplished banjo performer and can sing a "coon" song, or a Scottish ballad with equal grace.—New York Press.

### THE PLAIN DAUGHTER.

Don't keep her in the background; try to develop her self-confidence.

The plain, quiet, apparently unattractive girl should be taught to make the most of herself, and who can teach her this so well as her mother?

If your daughter is growing up too quiet and seems never to have anything to say, exert yourself to draw her out; lead her into general conversation at every opportunity; let her feel that her thought and opinion about different matters are of some weight and importance. Do not let her sink into that state of mind which is content to let other people take the burden of conversation while she sits by in an apparently stupid silence, says Home Chat.

It is a habit which will grow upon her, and which will only become the more deeply fixed if referred to in any way. Some day her chances of a happy and useful life may be ruined by it.

### WHITE FELT HATS CALL FOR GOOD LOOKS.

It takes a girl with a superabundance of good looks to succeed in looking well in the new white felt hats. Those who are not as young as they would like to be should not don such hats, for they bring out all the tell-tale lines and shadows. Miss Natica Rives, however, is pretty enough to rise superior to the ugliest of styles, and she is wearing a white hat of soft crushed felt, raised from the head by a bandeau. On one side is a white velvet rosette and on the other is one of those "ostrich" plumes that ought to meet with the approval of the Audubon Society, for they are about as different from the feathers of the real bird as chalk is from cheese.—New York Press.

### HEALTH RULES.

Queen Amelia of Portugal, possesses a rigid code of health laws which she avers should be observed in every home. Here are some of the mottoes:

Breathe outdoor air; live in it; revel in it. Don't shut yourself up. Build your houses so that the air supply is good. Throw away your brace-brac.

Don't overeat. Drink little, and let that be pure. Don't dress too much, yet dress as well as you are able. Wear everything you can to make yourself lovely.

### FASHION NOTES.

Shaped belts are a feature of the new fancy lawn and silk aprons.

Many of the dressiest gowns are made with the popular guimpe effect, in such cases the yoke and sleeves being of lace dyed to match the cloth, with touches of white at throat and wrists.

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The crisp white mallette neck ruches edged everywhere with black or brown chenille cords present a striking contrast both as to materials and coloring.

The chiffon velveteens make wonderfully rich-looking suits and at the same time are very serviceable. In the rich dark browns and greens they are especially beautiful.