

Home Fruit Garden Means Additional Health and Vim

Commercial Orchard Temporarily Overshadows Home Growing But Change in Sentiment Comes.

ONE OF THE MOST important features of a suburban home, from the standpoint of health, is a fruit garden maintained for the purpose of supplying the family with fruits. It is amazing that even those who have suitable situations and facilities for raising fruits, and who cannot purchase them because of remoteness from markets, have not established home fruit gardens.

The inhabitants of this country are notably a fruit-loving and fruit-eating people. Notwithstanding this, however, fruit culture has grown to be classed among specialties, and few persons who consume fruit are actual growers. The possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been very generally overlooked with the result that many persons who own a suburban home, or even a farm, now look upon fruit as a luxury. A great deal of the land which is now practically wasted and entirely unremunerative can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give them a regular place upon the family bill of fare, and at the same time add greatly to the attractiveness of the table and healthfulness of the diet.

Home Garden Overshadowed.

With the growth of commercial fruit interests of the United States the home fruit garden has been overshadowed by the orchard. While both the home garden and the orchard are essential to the good of the community, they bear different relations to the country as a whole. The home garden is always a forerunner of commercial development, and even in those localities where climatic and soil conditions are adverse to conducting such industries on an extensive scale, the home fruit garden of the enthusiastic amateur is certain to be found.

The home production of fruit stimulates an interest and love for natural objects, which can only be acquired by that familiarity with them which comes through their culture. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. If every purchaser was a good judge of the different kinds of fruits, the demand for fruits of high quality, to produce which is the ambition of every amateur as well as every professional fruit grower, would become a reality. The encouragement of the cultivation of fine fruits in the home garden will do much toward teaching buyers to discriminate between the good and the inferior varieties of fruit.

Maintenance Is Pleasure.

The maintenance of a fruit garden brings pleasure and healthful employment, and as one's interest in growing plants increases, this employment instead of proving a hardship, will become a great source of pleasure. The possession of a tree which one has planted and reared to fruit production carries an added interest in its product as well as in the operation by which it was secured.

Most persons engaged in the cultivation of home fruit gardens will have as their chief aim the production of fruit for the family table, and the pleasure it affords. Fruit growing should claim the attention of the producer from early spring to late autumn.

In order to secure satisfactory results in a limited area devoted to fruit culture one must know the methods of pruning, training, and culture best suited to the space at command. In proportion to size, dwarf trees are more fruitful than standards; they come into bearing sooner and are therefore of special value for use in fruit gardens.

Roots Should Have Room.

At planting time all broken or decayed roots should be cut away, leaving only smooth-cut surfaces and healthy wood to come in contact with the soil. If a large part of the root area of the plant has been lost in transplanting, the top should be cut back in proportion to the roots remaining. By so doing the demand made by the top when the plant starts into growth can be met by the root.

The holes in which trees, vines, or shrubs are to be set should be ample, so that the roots of the plants may have full spread without bending them out of their natural course. The earth at the bottom of the holes should be

How to Provide Horses for War Told

President Bryan of Washington State College Gives Some Pointers on Breeding Cavalry Mounts.

By E. A. BRYAN,

President Washington State College.

THE GOVERNMENT has gone into the business of breeding cavalry horses. Perhaps this is well enough for the preservation of a type of horses that otherwise might become extinct. Breeding steeds and free service upon certain conditions nevertheless is poor reliance in case of any great need arising, and is perhaps not the best means of attaining the end in view.

The very best means is a steady demand in given regions and at prices which are remunerative. In the past, there has always been a disposition to buy at a price unreasonably low, considering the conditions which must be met and the narrow limits from which a choice could be made. Formerly, perhaps now, only geldings were bought. Out of a large band, what with the limitations as to color, age, conformation, style, blemishes, etc., a few would be picked and paid for at a ridiculously low price.

Regional Breeding.

In the first place, there should be an earnest endeavor to select in size, conformation and quality, horses which would meet a very general purpose other than cavalry service, otherwise while there might be a good supply for a peace footing, in case of war, the supply of the desired type would be instantly exhausted and perforce the army would be supplied with non-descript and illy adapted breeds.

There should be a regional breeding, first, because of the adaptability of certain regions and the inadaptability of other regions to given breeds; and second, because there should be regional breeding of all kinds of horses, cattle, sheep, anyway; and third, because it would lessen the cost of gathering up the supply either in peace or war. There can be no doubt that certain regions such as the Rocky Mountains (Sordilleran), are peculiarly adapted for the production of horses with the requisite bone, bottom and hoof, and that they can be produced here at lower cost and

loosened a spade depth below the line of excavation. The soil placed immediately in contact with the roots of the newly set plant should be rich top soil, free from sod or partially decayed organic matter. Firm the soil over the roots by trampling, as this brings the soil particles together and at the same time in close contact with the surface of the roots. A movement of soil water is thus set up and the food supply of the soil brought immediately to the use of the plant. When the operation of transplanting is complete, the plant should stand 1 or 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

How to Add Interest.

The interest of a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing in them plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the garden is located, as, for instance, the growing of figs as far north as the latitude of Philadelphia. The summers of the region are sufficiently long and warm to induce a strong growth in the fig, but as the fruits normally require a long period in which to mature, the plant becomes useless as a fruit producer unless sufficient protection is afforded to carry over winter the immature fruits set the previous fall. This can be successfully accomplished in several ways. The most hardy sort should be selected, in addition to which the fruiting shoots may be wrapped in matting, covered with straw, and the fruits thus successfully protected; or, if it seems desirable, temporary sheds may be built over the plants, and these thatched with straw or fodder sufficiently to protect them from frost.

A cozy summer veranda may be covered by grape vines, thus securing the double advantage of a cool, shady nook during summer and a supply of fruit in autumn. The vines may be utilized as a cover for walks and drives or as canopy over small outbuildings.

higher profit than in the lowland region of the Mississippi Valley. The rules for selection ought not to be too narrow and rigid and they should be such that in case of war, they are subject to natural and easy modification.

Draft Tendency Great.

The tendency toward heavy draft horses all over the country is great both for city and country use. The demand outside the army for the ideal cavalry horse is slight. The breed is liable to extinction. A little heavier and slower horse well adapted to farm or road work might serve the army well. He would not suit so well for fancy riding, but for real war service, might do even better.

Yielding a little in this point toward the general utility horse and then paying for those selected, two hundred dollars or more, developing the best breeding region both by the proper placing of the steeds and the purchase of the progeny, the foundation would be quickly laid for a permanent supply. The best and cheapest region for the production of army horses has one drawback, namely the natural tendency owing to feed conditions and open air life toward being undersized. The use of light steeds of the highly nervous type will tend to increase this defect. If the type can be made to approach twelve hundred pounds as near as possible, without getting too far into the cold blooded, heavy, draft breeds, the army can be supplied and the public likewise will not lack for a general utility horse good for almost any kind of service.

Stories at Which You Will Smile

A PARTY of four just returning from a theatre called in at a fashionable restaurant. The prim spinster was the guest of the evening was charmed with everything, especially the music. While the waiter was standing by the table, she asked him to find out the title of the piece the orchestra was playing. The willing waiter promised, but other duties claimed him for a while, and when he returned, the lady had completely forgotten her request. When he bent toward her and softly whispered something in her ear, she recoiled with horror. Then, recovering from the shock, she turned with cold, relentless fury upon the hapless man who waited. "How dare you!" It took the terrified waiter quite a time to explain why he had merely breathed the title of the piece so softly: "What Can I Do to Make You Love Me?"

A SCHOOL girl was required to write an essay of two hundred and fifty words about an automobile. She submitted the following:

"My uncle bought an automobile. He was riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. I guess this is about fifty words. The two hundred are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town; but I don't dare write them down."

Not His Line.

"Do you think your constituents always follow your line of reasoning?" "That isn't a line of reasoning. That's a line of talk."

Warning! Don't Use Salicylic Acid

While Substance Helps as Preservative, Danger to Health Attends Use.

THE ATTENTION of the Department of Agriculture has recently been called to the widespread use, especially in rural communities, of salicylic acid in putting up preserves. The head of a large drug and chemical supply house states the people living in Southwest Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Georgia, have been purchasing salicylic acid in quarter pound packages for a number of years and that this practice has grown to an enormous extent. This dealer states further that only a few weeks ago he received an order from one wholesale grocer for fifty gross of these goods.

The department is aware that this practice is not confined to salicylic acid under its own name alone, but that large quantities of this acid, and of boric acid as well, are sold under fanciful names as preserving powders or canning compounds at prices which are much in excess of their real value.

Farmers Are Pleased.

Farmers in the Umatilla and Morrow Counties of Oregon are rejoicing over two conditions that make up the prosperity of an agricultural community, good crops and an early harvest. In this section of the Northwest, especially in Umatilla County, the crops will be better than they have been for a long time, according to the predictions of those who ought to know. Favorable weather has helped this wonderfully, the rains being well timed, the Winter mild, the coming of Spring temperate, and all other things in harmony with the fitness of things from the viewpoint of the man with a farm. The harvest this year will be several weeks earlier than usual, and the farmers are already making arrangements for hiring help and gathering in their wealth from the lap of Nature.

London Wool Auction.

In local wool circles there has been unusual interest manifested in the London wool auction. It was predicted by the buyers now here that the auction would show a weaker market, however, the situation was the reverse. The re-

port of the auction states that there were 12,500 bales, principally cross-breeds, offered at the opening of the third series of wool auction sales. Competition was active, including a demand for America. Merinos and fine cross-breeds ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent advance and other grades were firm and unchanged.

It is entirely practicable to put up both fruits and vegetables in such a manner that they will keep indefinitely by sterilizing the products by means of heat, and there is no excuse for running any risk by the using of preserving powders.

Gilliam County Grain.

Farmers say wheat is six weeks ahead of last year in Gilliam County, Oregon. Grass is fine on the ranges all over the county and sheepmen are preparing to lamb with a prospect of saving a large percentage. Conditions point to a prosperous year for both farmers and stockmen.

A small, but practical, electric railway has been installed in a Paris sewer. In France a method has been developed for obtaining casein from milk by electrolysis.

Hyndman Peak, Idaho, the highest named peak in the state, is more than 12,000 feet high. Several unnamed peaks near it are of about the same elevation. All are on the divide between the Sawtooth and the Lemhi National forests.