

"The Sweetest Story Ever Told"

(By U. S. LOUGHARY)

If I knew you and you knew me,
 'Tis seldom we would disagree;
 But never having yet clasped hands,
 Both often fail to understand
 That each intends to do what's right
 And treat each other "honor bright".
 How little to complain there'd be,
 If I knew you and you knew me.

When e'er we send you by mistake,
 Or in our bill some error make,
 From irritation you'd be free,
 If I knew you and you knew me.
 Or, when the checks don't come on time,
 And customers send us "nary" a line,
 We'd wait without anxiety
 If I knew you and you knew me.

Or, when some goods you "fire" back,
 Or make a kick on this or that,
 We'd take it in good part you see,
 If I knew you and you knew me.
 With customers a thousand strong,
 Occasionally things go wrong—
 Sometimes our fault, sometimes theirs—
 Forbearance would decrease all cares,
 Kind friend how pleasant things would be,
 If I knew you and you knew me.

Then let no doubting thoughts abide
 Of firm good faith on either side;
 Confidence to each other give,
 Living ourselves, let others live.
 But any time you come this way,
 That you will call, we hope and pray,
 Then face to face we each shall see
 And I'll know you and you'll know me.

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HOME COURSE IN FRUITS AND BERRIES

THE FIRST SEASON WITH THE PEACH ORCHARD.

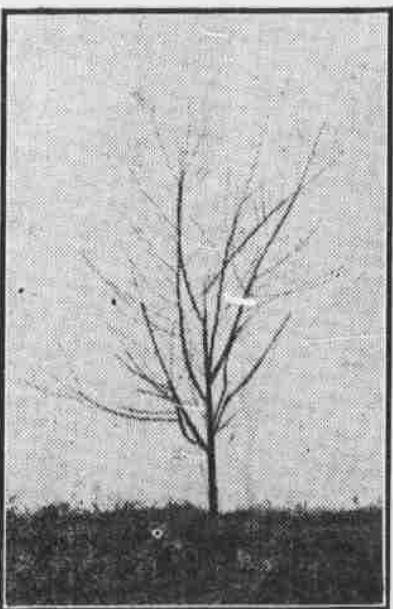
By MAURICE A. BLAKE of the
 New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE selection of the site for the orchard is one of the first considerations in the planting of a peach orchard, and a very important one, for it may mean success or failure according to the character of the soil, exposure and elevation which is chosen.

Most fruit growers realize the importance of selecting a site which is somewhat elevated above the surrounding land level. A site which is severely exposed to strong prevailing winds, however, should be avoided, as the young trees are likely to be blown over or loosened from the soil during the first season of growth. If one plans to develop extensive orchards he should choose a site that will permit of uniform and economical development and avoid areas with distinct irregularities.

Selection of a Site.

The selection of a site also involves the selection of the soil, and this is of



DESIRABLE FORM OF GROWTH BY PEACH TREE HEADED ABOUT TWO FEET HIGH WHEN SET.

the greatest importance. The peach will succeed on a great variety of soils, but a well drained sandy loam is considered best. The adaptability of the surface soil for peach growing is much modified by the character of the subsoil and underlying strata. Some of the heavier loams and even soils containing some clay may be made to produce fine peaches if the subsoil is porous and affords good drainage. The better so called "chestnut soils" are

Dallas, are visiting with J. B. Hayes and family.

John Boyer of Hanley, Nebr., has returned home after visiting with relatives here.

Jos. W. Hayes of McMinnville, visited with his brother, J. B. Hayes, of McMinnville.

Lester Porter was a Dallas visitor last week.

Elmer Blanchard returned home Saturday from his saw mill on upper Salt Creek.

J. B. Hayes and Samuel Luckey were "Goose-neck" visitors Sunday.

AIRLIE

Delmer Hedgepath and wife went to Monmouth Friday.

Mr. Murdock, manager of the creamery, was in town Friday looking after this end of the business.

Our teachers all attended the institute at Falls City Saturday and report a good meeting.

Mr. French and wife were Monmouth visitors Monday.

"Uncle" John Lewis as he is called, our veteran wood chopper, cut his foot Monday and will be lamed up for awhile.

There will be a school rally held here May 3 and all are invited. Several good speakers are expected to be present and will lecture on educational lines.

It was Mr. Winters who got thrown out of a wagon and not Alcorn, as the item read last week.

J. W. Barnes and wife were calling in town Monday.

Mrs. Ulrich and her mother, Mrs. Cough, went to Independence Wednesday.

The railroad company are grading a drive way from the main road to the depot which has been needed for a long time.

Scarlet fever has about all disappeared. All that had it are about well now.

Our base ball boys of the high school are practicing for the field meet in this and adjoining counties.

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Mrs. Adams and son George, visited with Mrs. Lena Sumpter, of Liberty Sunday.

Mrs. Glenn is very sick at present. Her two daughters, Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Steeves, are with her.

A number of teachers from this part of the county attended the institute at Falls City Saturday.

Farmers are very busy working in their orchards.

Grandma Koehn has been quite ill with the grippe, but is some better now.

Clarence Adams visited Arthur Koehn Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. C. Moorman of the United States Bureau of Education, and Supervisor Parsons, of Dallas, were visitors at the Popcorn school Tuesday.

Jean Bailey spent Tuesday night with Nettie Norwood.

A Real Queen of Diamonds Is "Lucky" Baldwin's Daughter



Photo by American Press Association.

WHEN a woman rejoices in the possession of several millions she has a perfect right to "blow in" \$303,400 on an opera outfit if she sees fit. At least that's what Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker thinks. She's "Lucky" Baldwin's daughter, the late "Lucky" Baldwin of California, whose many escapes from death and whose worldly good fortune made him one of the most picturesque figures of the west. Mrs. Stocker is here pictured in her \$303,400 rig—diamonds, gold gown, diamond studded stockings and all. They say she rather made Los Angeles sit up and take notice when she bloomed forth at the opera thus gorgeously equipped. What do you think of her and her method of spending money?

well adapted to peaches, and the trees live longer than upon the sandy soils.

The purchase of trees for peach growing is a troublesome and puzzling one to many fruit growers.

In a general way it makes very little difference where the trees are grown if they are well grown and are free from injurious insects and diseases.

Some believe that peach trees grown in the south and set in a locality a considerable distance to the north are likely to start into growth too early in the spring, but this will not be the case, even the first year, if the trees are properly handled.

Temperature largely determines the time when the trees will start into growth. The top of a peach tree may be placed in a greenhouse in winter and brought into bloom with the roots frozen solidly outside, or the roots may be kept warm in the greenhouse and the top exposed outside, with the result that the portion of the trunk inside will send out new growths, while the part exposed to low temperature will remain dormant.

One should aim to avoid buying trees which are grown in a locality where any serious disease, such as peach yellows or root gall, is known to be established. It is very desirable also to secure trees free from scale, but this is not as important as the diseases mentioned, as the scale can be controlled by proper spraying, and this operation will be necessary each year, even if stock free from scale is set.

Do not order trees from an agent who represents a firm of whose reliability you are not certain, and it is better in any case to order directly from the nurseryman.

When to Order Trees.

Trees are graded by nurserymen in two ways—by height and by caliper. The height is measured from the point where the tree was budded, and the caliper is the diameter of the trunk three inches above the bud.

The latter is the more accurate and better system of grading.

Ordering the trees is a matter which is often neglected until a short time before the trees are actually needed for planting. This is a serious mistake.

One should decide upon the varieties and the number of trees to be planted, and the trees should be ordered not later than February.

If there is no local nursery where good trees can be obtained write to some reliable grower and ask him if he can supply you. You will then receive a reply as to whether the trees desired can be supplied, and if so you can place your order. If you are planning to purchase a considerable number of trees a good method is to order by samples by requesting the nurseryman to ship you samples of the kinds of trees you desire. Always order a few more trees than you actually need. This will permit of discarding any poor or injured ones.

Have your trees shipped to arrive a considerable time in advance of the day or week in which they are to be set and "heel them in." You will then have your trees at hand ready to set when the conditions for planting are best. If one understands "heeling them in" properly, so they will not be damaged during the winter, it is a good practice to purchase the trees in the fall.

As soon as the trees arrive from the nurseryman they should be unpacked to note their condition. If the trees are dry the roots should be placed in water for a time until the bark on the trunk and branches of the trees regains its full, bright appearance. If the soil is in workable condition when the trees arrive they should be taken to the proposed site of the orchard and pruned and barked in. They will then be near at hand when needed for planting.

Proper Height to "Cut Back"

Two to two and one-half feet above

the bud is about the proper height to "cut back" peach trees for planting.

Good trees can be formed when cut back to eighteen inches, but anything more severe than this is not to be recommended.

Sometimes the roots of peach trees which have been grown upon sandy soil show an infestation of black peach aphids or plant lice. These are likely to check seriously the growth of the trees where they are planted upon the sandy soils, and it is recommended that the roots of infested trees be dipped in a solution of whale oil soap at the rate of one pound to three to four gallons of water.

One of the soluble oils for killing scale would also probably be a safe dipping solution made up at the rate of one part of oil to sixteen or eighteen parts of water. The writer has used lime-sulphur successfully for this work, but other authorities have reported injury from this material, so, if tried, it should be used with caution.

As early as the soil is in proper condition to work in the spring the site of the orchard should be well plowed and thoroughly harrowed. Make the land as level as conditions permit and avoid leaving any "dead furrows." In other words, prepare the land as thoroughly for peach trees as for a crop of potatoes or one of the truck crops.

The importance of early preparation of the land after it is in workable condition cannot be overemphasized. It remains much more moist, and the trees have much more favorable conditions in which to begin growth. If the land is plowed late it is often dried out, and the trees do not find the most favorable moisture conditions.

This is an important feature and one which will show the results of good or poor judgment during the whole life-time of the orchard. There are various systems of tree planting, but the most common and the one to be generally recommended for peaches is the setting of the trees in squares.

Directions For Planting.

Three is a good number to make up a planting gang—two men to set and a boy or man to drop the trees. If the planting is done upon a bright day the roots of the trees should be kept covered with a piece of moist burlap or similar material as they are carried out to be set, and only a few trees

should be dropped ahead of the men who are setting. If the weather is dull and rainy at planting time a considerable number of trees may be dropped ahead of the men who are planting, and the man who does the distributing can also assist in setting.

If the land is well furrowed out where the trees are to be planted it will only be necessary to move from two to four shovelfuls of soil in order to make a hole of sufficient width and depth to receive each tree. One man should then hold the tree in place while the other shovels in some of the loose, moist surface soil about the roots.

Most any vegetable crop may be grown between the trees the first summer without damage to the orchard, and it usually proves to be an indirect benefit. The truck crop is likely to receive attention in the form of good cultivation, and this is of much value to the trees. Where the orchard is not planted with some marketable crop the cultivation is seldom as well done.

Such crops as tomatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, sweet corn and bush lima beans may be grown successfully in the young peach orchard and under average conditions will at least pay the cost of the cultivation of the orchard for that season.

Caution In Summer Pruning.

Unless the young peach trees are upon fertile soil and are making a rapid growth it is best not to practice any summer pruning the first season.

In the past there have been too many orchard failures that could have been prevented, and too many such failures are occurring today. Lack of thorough cultivation is responsible for more partial and complete failures than any other one thing, not even excepting peach yellows. Little peach or scale.

The peach orchard should be kept thoroughly cultivated from early spring until midsummer, when a cover crop should be grown. It cannot be left without cultivation for a single season without incurring temporary and permanent injury.

One must spray the trees thoroughly each year before the buds open with a good lime-sulphur mixture to control the scale and leaf curl.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

That is a very wholesome tendency which is manifesting itself in a good many sections just now toward a more complete consolidation of rural schools. In two townships not far from where the writer lives, which have small towns near the center, a vote of the residents of the township has lately been taken on the question of centralizing the schools of the townships in these towns. The plan outlined has in view the enlarging of the school buildings, increasing of the school equipment and making it more effective, as well as hiring better teachers. The money heretofore paid to teachers in sparsely settled subdistricts having but a handful of pupils will be used in helping provide the things needed for the central school plant and in paying for the hauling of the children to and from the school. This consolidation plan has practically every argument in its favor and practically none against it. The school patrons in thousands of other country districts should give this central township school system serious study and consideration.

Not only did this fine body of snow cleanse the air in its passage to earth, but it covered the dirty, dusty earth and locked up, for a time at least, myriad germs of grip and pneumonia and other pests that have been making human life a misery for many weeks past. These were the practical aspects of its mission. It had yet another—a spiritual—for it covered the soiled and faulty old earth with a spotless mantle of whiteness in much the same way that kindness and charity serve to cover and heal human frailty and unloveliness. We may learn a lesson from it.

There once was a crusty old creditor, who called on his debtor, the editor.

But the editor's wife said, "Not on your life!"

So of course the poor man had to credit 'er.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

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