

# ORCHARD GLEANINGS

## SPRING PRUNING OF BERRY BUSHES

The pruning of blackberries and raspberries at this time of year is most important, since it will affect the size and quality of the fruit produced this summer. It may be done satisfactorily any time from now until growth starts, says J. Harold Clark, instructor in pomology at the college of agriculture in New Brunswick, N. J. If the plants are carefully pruned, they will be more vigorous and although fewer fruits may be produced, the increase in total yield will be great enough so that there will be no decrease in total yield. Plants that are pruned annually will remain vigorous and productive much longer than unpruned ones. Pruning is also essential if the plantation is to be cultivated efficiently and the fruit picked economically.

Blackberries and raspberries have biennial canes which bear fruit the year after they are formed, and then die. The first pruning operation, therefore, will be to remove these dead canes, as well as weak canes which would bear very little fruit. It is recommended that the old canes be removed as soon as the crop is picked, but often it is not done then, owing to lack of time.

Canes of blackberries and black raspberries should be headed back to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and the laterals shortened to a length of 12 to 18 inches, depending upon the vigor of the individual plant. Summer pinching of the canes when they reach the desired height is recommended, since it is desirable to have the fruiting area fairly close to the ground and on a stocky cane with several laterals, rather than have it on a long unbranched cane which is apt to bend to the ground under a heavy crop.

Red raspberries do not have these strong lateral branches and should be headed back to 2 or 3 feet, depending upon the apparent vigor of the plant.

## Manure Benefits Heavy

### Soil in Fruit Orchard

Applied to orchards on a heavy soil, the benefits of manures are equally advantageous, or even more so than those on light soils. While the latter are made more compact, the reverse situation is true with the heavier soils. They become lighter and easier to work. The individual soil particles are kept from running together and thus there is less baking of the surface after a rain or irrigation. The larger the proportion of straw in the manure applied, the greater will be the extent to which this will be true. Combining the chemical and physical effects of manure in the soil, it would seem difficult to find a more suitable fertilizer for orchards. While the chemical plant food elements which it contains are not so readily available for the plant's use, as is the case with some commercial fertilizers, it accomplishes the important purpose of adding the limiting element of most soils—humus. In some sections a much more satisfactory cover crop growth—further increasing the organic matter of the soil—is secured following the application of manures.

The rate of application usually depends upon the available supply. Generally speaking, there is no danger of putting on too much. Ten tons per acre, however, every two years is considered a very fair application, although twice that amount will do no harm. Apply in the fall or winter and plow under early the following spring in order that the process of decay may begin before there is a lack of moisture.

## Profitable to Buy All

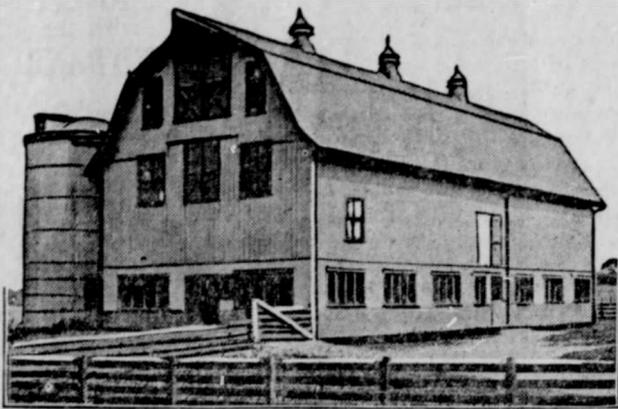
### Orchard Supplies Early

"The early bird catches the worm" is a saying as widely known as any in the English language. The truth of its application is very great.

There is considerable doubt in the minds of most fruit growers at the present time whether they are birds or worms. In fact, the general opinion seems to favor the latter view. It will pay the fruit grower well to buy his supplies early and through some organization that gets the lowest possible prices.

Think about your future requirements now. You may need arsenate of lead, blue stone, ammonium sulphate, nitrate of soda or many other supplies. Often big savings can be made by buying now before the peak demand is reached for these materials. It is not uncommon to get large discounts for early payment. Few farmers have all the money they need for working capital but many have borrowing power with their local bank and can thus take advantage of these discounts.

## Good Dairy Barn, if Properly Built, Is Good Investment for the Farm



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A modern dairy barn with its silo and yard demands fully as careful planning as the farmhouse and its attendant buildings. Just as the farmhouse must serve its occupants the whole year through, so does the dairy barn serve the herd day by day, for even in summer its care adds to the ever-present chores.

A dairy barn cannot be bought like so many yards of gingham or like the lumber for a fence. It must be carefully planned with the requirements of the herd in view, likewise for the cutting down of unnecessary labor. All the modern developments in sanitation, which mean so much to the farmer in the profitable production and sale of dairy products, must be considered and followed to the best of the builder's ability. Light is equally as important as cleanliness, and proper ventilation and drainage not only ease up the work but keep the herd in a condition which removes any particular worry over sickly or unhealthy cows.

Of course, stalls, mangers, gutters, alleys and pens are nowadays standardized units which can be installed in any barn, regardless of its style and size. But our object is the planning of a particular barn as a whole, like the one illustrated.

This one was carefully located with reference to the other buildings of the farm. It was placed a distance of 200 feet from the house, and in a direction which sheltered it from the direct blow of hot summer winds. This left the open yard running across the south and east angle, with the barn's long axis north and south. By this means sunlight was invigilated into the stalls as much as possible.

The ceiling height is 8½ feet, and the well-proportioned gambrel roof gives fine hay storage space above. The width of the main structure is 36 feet; the length, over all, is 94 feet, and two rows of stalls run lengthwise of the barn. As a general rule it will be found that the width of a dairy barn is best kept between 32 and 38 feet. This width makes the framing less an expense than it otherwise might be, and with a greater



width the storage of hay becomes more unsatisfactory and the light is cut off from the inside to a great extent. Of course the objection to width does not apply to length. This latter dimension can be made to fit the herd requirements, and the barn even carried around in an L or U shape, to give a more sheltered yard.

Observe that the cows face a central feed alley, equipped with steel carrier tracks. This gives entrance by two doors, and lessens the danger of crowding in and out, there is better light for milking, the gutters get the sanitation value of sunlight, and the ventilating system does not present any particular problem in order to function satisfactorily. The litter alleys have steel carrier tracks which make this part of the chores something taken care of easily and with dispatch.

The stalls are 3 feet 6 inches wide; the length of stall platform from curb to gutter is 4 feet 8 inches. The mangers can be of metal, wood or concrete, and of a style, width and height which discourage bossy from snouting too much feed into the alley. The drinking troughs each serve two cows.

Adjoining are cow pen, bull pen and calf pens. The latter are necessary at calving time, and might serve with the cow pen as a hospital when cows are sick. Or, bossy may be segregated for the purpose of testing on milk and butter yield over a certain period. The floor is of concrete, with wood block or cork brick standing platform. Drains serve the bottom of each manger and gutter, leading out to a concrete manure receiving pit.

## Privacy Is Not Only Use for Window Shade

The possibilities that lie in the correct use of window shades should be considered.

Too often people look on them only as a means of obtaining privacy in the home. They do not realize that shades have another very important use. Shades play a big part in carrying out the interior and exterior decorative scheme of every room. In fact, shades often play such an important part as to be the keynote of the color scheme.

Imagine for a moment that the housewife has worked out a pleasing and novel color scheme in her windows with some unwarranted color that does not harmonize with the other decorations. The effect that she has tried so hard to produce is destroyed with one stroke.

What would have been a charming, delightful room, had shades of the correct color been used, is turned into an unattractive and depressing room. Yet too many people who are conscious of the result do not realize the cause.

This feature of the room—window shades—demands just as careful study as does the background or wall, the floor and the furniture. In fact, you might go further and say, with truth, that it is the most important of them all. There are today so many different colors and so carefully composed, that it is a very easy matter to visit a decorator's shop and find exactly

what you want at a reasonable expense. An intelligent selection guided by an expert's hand will cause shades to blend with the drapes and furniture.

## Light Wood Is Style Now in Home Building

In any decorative scheme don't forget to consider the color of the woodwork.

When the wood used for window and door trim is oak, cypress, maple or birch or any wood with a beautiful grain, a waterproof varnish will give luster and bring out the grain.

Woods vary in shade from light to dark brown or red. The color scheme of the room should be kept in similar tones or warm colors. Contrasting colors can then be used in some of the furnishings to give the room animation.

Light woodwork is very fashionable. And there are excellent varnish stains and enamels on the market that will give just the shade or tint in the woodwork that the color scheme of the room demands.

Varnish stains color the wood and let the grain show through. Enamels give a solid coat of color that is rich and satiny in its texture. The range of colors is wide, and manufacturers give explicit directions for securing any tint or shade desired. Of course, the most satisfactory finishes are absolutely waterproof and can be washed without injury to gloss or color.

# The DAIRY

## PROPER FEEDING PAYS DAIRYMAN

The cost of feed is by far the largest single item in the cost of producing milk, and makes up one-half to two-thirds of the total gross cost. The labor cost will make up almost one-fifth to one-fourth of the total and all remaining costs combined usually do not run higher than 20 per cent, writes G. Heebink of South Dakota in the Indiana Farmer's Guide.

An ideal combination of feeds consists of well-cured legume hay, corn silage or roots, and farm grains balanced with muscle and bone-building feeds such as ground soy beans, wheat bran, linseed-oil meal or cotton seed meal.

It is a good practice to feed three pounds of silage and one pound of hay per hundred pounds of weight to each cow per day. For instance, a cow weighing 1,000 pounds should receive about thirty pounds of silage and ten pounds of hay each day. When silage is not fed, approximately two pounds of dry roughage daily per hundred pounds live weight is a sufficient amount. Legume hay and good corn fodder make a desirable combination if the hay is limited.

A common rule for feeding grain is to feed cows, producing milk relatively high in butter-fat test, one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced and to cows producing milk of low butter-fat test, one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk produced. If this 1,000-pound cow was producing thirty pounds of milk daily, she would be fed from seven to ten pounds of grain each day, the amount of grain depending upon the fat test of the milk.

It is more profitable to feed a mixture of several grains than to feed a straight grain ration of corn, barley or oats. Mixing 1,000 pounds or more at a time saves labor. A desirable grain mixture is as follows: Ground oats, 300 pounds; ground corn 300 pounds; linseed meal, 200 pounds; wheat bran, 200 pounds. Ground barley may be substituted for the corn, oats, or wheat bran in this mixture, and ground soy beans may well replace the linseed meal.

## Desirable Calf Rations for Animal for Home Use

Desirable rations for a calf nine months old that it is proposed to develop into an animal suitable for home butchering would result from using a mixture consisting of equal parts of corn and oats, to which has been added 10 per cent of linseed meal. The animal can gradually be started on this combination, using two or three pounds per day, and increasing the amount gradually for 20 or 30 days until by the end of this period the youngster would be allowed to have all that he would consume with relish. This amount would vary according to his breeding and feeding qualities, but it is a safe enough policy to let him be the judge of the amount necessary to satisfy his craving for food. In addition, allow him some roughage, mixed hay or clover or alfalfa hay, yet when he is on a full ration of basic grain products you will find him devouring comparatively small amounts of hay.

## All Experiments Prove Fall Freshening Best

In all of the dairy cow freshening experiments conducted as far back as Father Time can remember the experimenters always have arrived at the same results—that fall freshening is best.

There are several sound reasons why fall freshening means more dollars to the farmer.

In the first place September pastures are more succulent than August pastures. August is a complete "washout" as a pasture month, both cows and calves getting a poor start as a result.

The intense heat which accompanies August does not agree with either the cow or her offspring. Cooling rains usually fall in September, however, the pastures green up and consequently the cow freshening in this month gets a nice start.

## Dairy Hints

A good cow cannot do her best on good roughages alone. She needs some feeds of less bulky and more concentrated character.

Frequent deliveries of cream to the market are essential for good quality. Cream should be delivered at least three times a week in winter.

## Powers Wins Victory Over Rheumatism

After Gaining Relief From Tortures of Rheumatism and Ailments Caused by Run-Down Condition, Sacramento Restaurant Operator Wants Everyone to Know About Tanlac.

"When I began taking Tanlac," says William J. Powers, well-known restaurant operator, living at 1220 30th Street, Sacramento, Calif., "I was suffering tortures from rheumatism. Pains in my joints bothered me so that one of my arms became useless. I could not work. I suffered tormenting pain all the time. My nights were trying hours of sleeplessness and pain.

"Then I began taking Tanlac. I want the world to know about this wonderful pain reliever. For it has returned to me my lost health."

Tanlac is helping thousands of men and women to keep good health. It is nature's remedy made from roots, barks and herbs. It relieves constipation, tones up sluggish liver, puts stomach in shape, and builds strength.

Get rid of pain. Don't let yourself become weak and scrawny. Regain good health. Take this wonder tonic and remedy. Results from first bottle amazing. At your druggist's.



**FOR PILES**  
PRICE \$1.00  
Write for FREE BOOKLET  
If your druggist cannot supply you, order forwarding charges prepaid, from  
**KOENIG MEDICINE CO.**  
1045 N. WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR  
**Coughs due to Colds**  
**BOSCHEE'S SYRUP**  
SUCCESSFUL FOR 60 YEARS  
30c & 90c At all Druggists

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES  
All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Poultry Basket." Send 25c. INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Smith Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

**SKIN IRRITATIONS**  
For their immediate relief and healing doctors prescribe  
**Resinol**

**Music and Energy**  
An apparatus which has been invented in Vienna, Austria, to show the effort expended by musicians, has proved that the energy used to play wind instruments is much less than when string ones are played.

## BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.  
**ABSORBO**  
Just What You Need  
Is an effective and quick relief for GROUP, CHEST COLDS and SORE THROAT. A trial will convince you.  
For Sale Everywhere, 30 Cents a Jar.  
PARK LABORATORY CO. San Antonio, Texas

**PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVINE**  
for Epilepsy Nervousness & Sleeplessness  
PRICE \$1.50 AT YOUR DRUG STORE  
Write for free booklet  
**KOENIG MEDICINE CO.**  
1045 N. WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. N. U., San Francisco, No. 10-1927.