

To Tune of Tomtoms Savages Watch Exponents of Modern Dances

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle Dance One-Step Before Indians Who Were In Northwest Last Summer at Various Fetes and Festivals.

THE grass dance of the aborigine and the maxixe in its newest developments were given expression in St. Paul recently at the same time and on the same floor, and it was to the oldest savage music of which America has record that the exponents of civilization's most modern terpsichorean achievements kept time.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle danced the one step, while stolid red skinned Eagle Calf, Medicine Owl, Fish Wolf Robe and Frank White Quiver whirled and shook their silver bells while the Castles watched and applauded. Medicine Owl and Eagle Calf beat their tomtoms for both old and new dances. When the Indians danced their musicians sang in weird tones.

They Forget the Chant.

When the Castles' turn came the chant was forgotten, while the Indians studied intently the whirlwind maze of figures that make up the Castle walk and its companion dances.

The Castles were loud in their praise of the dances of the aborigines. If the Indians were less prodigal as to words

it was not because they were lacking in appreciation.

Offers Her Moccasins.

They could not refrain from noticing that the pale faces danced on tip-toe, however. It was with great seriousness that Medicine Owl offered Mrs. Castle a pair of elaborately beaded moccasins, telling her they were much better for dancing purposes than her "long heels."

The dancers of two eras met in St. Paul. The Indians had arrived from Glacier National park, Montana, en route to the Shriners' convention at Atlanta.

Indian Suggests Meeting.

Fish Wolf Robe learned that the Castles were in the city, and he suggested the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Castle agreed, and, following their matinee performance, they hastened to the hotel where the Indians had been spending much of the afternoon enjoying the thrills of numerous rides in the elevators.

The program of dances was lengthy. After each number Fish Wolf Robe

and Medicine Owl insisted on exchanging compliments with Mrs. Castle through the interpreter, Eagle Calf. The absence of an orchestra almost prevented the Castles from dancing, for Mrs. Castle feared to take the stage without music. Then Eagle Calf suggested the tomtoms, and the difficulty was bridged. Mr. and Mrs. Castle invited them to be the honored guests at the ball at Castle House and the acceptance was as formal as the signing of a tribal treaty.

The Popular Fad.

"Well, this will be your son's last year at college and football."

"Yes."

"Of course you're glad. He'll soon settle down to something practical and useful."

"I'm afraid not."

"Eh?"

"No. He expects to be a sociologist."

A horse's usefulness is increased by its strength and rapidity of movement, rather than by size and weight.

Selecting Brood Mare For Farm Purposes

IN SELECTING a brood mare for farm purposes the Percheron or Shire will generally prove the most satisfactory. They need not be too large, because a heavy-footed, clumsy beast is to be avoided always.

A mare that weighs 1,400 or 1,500 pounds is big enough for any use.

She should have a clean, bony head, a prominent, bright, intelligent eye, good legs and large hoofs.

Her barrel should be roomy, but symmetrical, with broad hind quarters. Avoid a mare with any suggestion of "cat hams."

A good disposition is essential, but does not mean that a brood mare must be stupid or a bungler in harness.

Better pay \$300 for a first-class brood mare than \$100. The difference will be made up in the first two colts, provided the right kind of a sire is used.

With a brood mare of this description a farmer can every year raise a colt that will sell for from \$150 to \$300 and get good service in farm work out of her besides.

Cost of Raising Wheat in Saskatchewan

WHERE one has an old neglected orchard of 50 per cent or more of sound trees it will be more satisfactory to renovate and secure immediate returns in fruit than to plant a new orchard, says the Indiana Farmer. The advantages of renovating an old orchard are that the trees are already set and established in the soil and that often a good crop of choice fruit may be secured the first fruiting season after the orchard has been rejuvenated. Also, if the trees are not too old and diseased, often the cleaning up and starting the trees to fruiting anew the old orchard may bear profitably for almost as long as a new one.

One of the first things to do in restoring an old orchard is to go through it and find out what trees are too decayed and diseased to be of any future value. These should be cut out, root and branch, and consigned to the fire to destroy the insects and germs which caused the trouble. Cutting them out will not only make the orchard cleaner and freer from insect pests and disease, but it will give soil room for the good trees and the extra open spaces will let in more light and allow better circulation of air. Leave these spaces open for cultivation and the growth of cover crops.

Young Trees in Old Orchards.

It seldom pays to replant an old orchard with young trees. The soil is already occupied with growing roots of older trees, which makes it difficult for the younger tree to extract nourishment from the soil, light and air are cut off by the larger trees, and there are more chances of diseases and insect pests. After all the decayed and undesirable trees have been grubbed and burned, go over the remaining trees and cut out all the dead branches, burning them in the orchard as soon as removed from the trees. Saw these branches off with a sharp fine saw, smooth with green wood so that healing over may take place, if possible. If convenient, paint these scars over with a thick coat of oil and lead paint to seal up the cracks and pores for excluding water and the germs of disease.

A scar on any tree is a fruitful spot for infection, which may affect the large branch or body of the tree, causing hollow rotting. Cover the wounds with paint and induce healing by trimming close to green wood, for this will prevent further decay. No further pruning will be necessary unless the tops of the trees are very thick with live branches. In such case, trim out the thickest portions of small branches, and remove all interfering ones. Do not cut out many large branches, as the trees may receive a shock to defeat the purpose of which the work is intended, and do not reduce the height of the tops of any trees except peaches.



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