

## Orchard and Garden

**T**HE FOLLOWING rules have been adopted by the Northwestern Fruit Exchange for grading the 1914 pack. All varieties may be admitted in all the grades. Specifications of each grade are as follows:

### Extra Fancy Grade.

Apples must be properly matured, clean, of natural color, shape and condition characteristic of the variety, sound, smooth and well formed, free from insect pests, disease, blemishes and injuries, worms, worm holes, stings, scale, scab, sun-scald, dry or bitter rot, decay, fungus, water core, spray burn, limb rot, skin puncture or skin broken at stem.

Red or striped varieties must show at least the percentage of good natural color named in list following:

Seventy-five per cent—Aristo Black, Arkansas Black, Akin, Baldwin, Bismarck, Black Twig, Black Ben, Blue Pearmain, Canada Red, Champion, Gano, Hoover, Ingram, Jonathan, Kaighn, King David, Kinnard, Lauver, Missouri, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Pryor, Salome, Senator, Shackelford, Spitzenburg, Starck, Wagener, Walbridge, Wealthy, Westfield, Willow, Winesap, Wolf River, York Imperial.

Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent—Ben Davis, Ben Hur, Bennett, Delicious, Jefferis, Stayman, Tompkins King.

Fifty per cent—Alexander, Chicago, Commerce, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Hubbardston.

Red cheeked or blush varieties must have a distinctly colored cheek or blush.

Yellow and green varieties must show the characteristic color of the variety.

Apples in this grade shall not be smaller than 150, except Gravensteins, Grimes, Jonathan, White Pearmain and Winesap, which may be as small as 165, and Yellow Newton, which may be as small as 200.

### Fancy Grade.

Physical requirements shall be the same as in Grade No. 1 except that slight deviation from proper form may be admitted, but not when clearly misshapen. Slight blemishes such as limb rub, scratches and russeting may be admitted, provided that no apple shall show aggregate blemishes of over one-half inch in area.

Color Requirements—All red or striped varieties must show at least 40 per cent of good red color, except those varieties which are admitted to No. 1 grade with a minimum of 66 per cent on color, may be admitted to this grade with one-fifth of good red color, provided that Rome Beauty when 88 size or larger need show no color.

Size Requirements—Apples shall not be smaller than 175 except Jonathan, Fameuse, Spitzenburg, King David, White Pearmain and Winesap may be admitted as small as 200 if of color requirement of No. 1 grade, and Yellow Newton as small as 225.

### "C" Grade.

This grade when used shall be made up of all merchantable apples not included in grades Nos. 1 and 2.

Apples shall be well grown specimens of one variety, reasonably uniform in size, properly matured, practically free from dirt, insect pests, disease, bruises and other defects except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing.

Apples shall not be smaller than 163 size.

### Special Grade.

This grade shall be the same in all respects as No. 2 or Fancy Grade, except that the aggregate blemishes of not over one-half inch in area therein permitted, may include fungus or scab.

### SPRAYER PAYS.

**I**F YOU do not have a hand sprayer, purchase one right away. There are many good ones in the market, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$5, according to size and construction.

For the flowers, vegetables and small fruits of the garden, a small cheap sprayer, having for the liquid holder a common quart mason jar. We advise its use where there is only a small amount of spraying to be done. The vessel being of glass, you can tell how

much of the spraying mixture you are using. It is easily detached for refilling, the liquids will not corrode, it is light, easy to handle—in fact, unique in every respect.

For \$4 or \$5 you can purchase a large sprayer, suitable for garden and fruit trees, and for whitewashing, or a small one for \$2.

With it one can whitewash a large hen house inside and outside in half an hour. A neighbor borrowed it and sprayed his ten-acre young apple orchard with it. Of course such a small one is not sufficient for mature trees.

There are two classes of troublesome insects. The one eats the leaves and the other sucks the juices from the plants. For eradication, each class must be treated separately.

If you find the leaves eaten on your plants, you can make up your mind that the first class is at work. If you discover insects but no leaves eaten, and the plants withering, sucking insects are probably doing the mischief.

For eating insects, spray with paris green or some other arsenical poison. If sucking insects are at work, spray with soap and kerosene. Paris green, of course, kills insects by internal poisoning.

The kerosene-soap emulsion blisters

their bodies and stops up their breathing pores, hence death results from external injury.

Whale oil soap is also used for killing sucking insects. It is a good plan to use it on rose bushes in May if you find your bushes infested.

All kinds of insect powder and dusts kill by stepping the breathing pores of insects, except where the powder is a poison and is applied in the evening to be dissolved by the dew overnight.

A sucking insect inserts its mouth parts deep into the body of the plant for juices, hence it is not affected by internal poisons.

### VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

**M**ANY of the most familiar fruits and vegetables have distinct medicinal values. The proper attention to the things we eat, then, will make them serve both the purposes of food and medicine, and will enable us to save some of the money spent on remedies and doctor bills. The following are some articles of diet which are known to have medicinal qualities:

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Beets are fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh. So are potatoes.

Celery and onions are nerve tonics. Cranberries are astringent and correct the liver when it is suffering from inaction caused by overeating.

Dates are nourishing and also prevent constipation.

Grape juice is a laxative, but the skin and seeds are likely to cause constipation.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

Lemon juice is excellent as a gargle for sore throat.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Onions are conducive to sleep. They quiet the nerves and are good for colds.

Parsnips, like sarsaparilla, are good for the blood and to tone up the system.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but they should be avoided by gouty people.

Water cress is an excellent blood purifier.

More than a quarter of a million dollars was paid out during the month of July for harvesting the berry crop of the Puyallup Valley in Washington, by members of the Puyallup and Summer Fruit Growers' Association. This did not include cost of transportation.



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