

jointed, thick, heavy dark green leaves, and heavy tassel. The ears should have a short, strong stem and be placed on the lower half of the stalk.

The seed ears should be husked and dried as soon as possible after gathering.

The ears should be hung separately, not in bunches.

The fire dried seed not only germinates better, but will produce stronger plants.

Test each ear separately. One poor ear to the acre may make a difference of \$10 per acre in the value of the crop.

Missing hills, barren stalks, weak stalks with only nubbins, discount the average corn crop more than 50 per cent.

Deep plowing, a liberal use of stable manure, thorough tillage before planting, good seed, continuous and careful cultivation, will make a profitable crop of corn.

If you are not growing any corn this year, and your neighbor has a good crop, ask him to let you select 100 ears from the field. Pay him any price within reason, for you will find such seed better for your farm than any you could buy elsewhere.

If the corn is slow in maturing, it may be cut and shocked at any time after it has reached the glazing stage. It will mature better and quicker than if left standing in the field. As soon as it is well matured, husk, hang up and fire dry.

Trees on the Farm

RESTORE the garden of Eden. Adam and Eve lived easily in the garden because it was full of harvest yielding trees, and the curse that fell upon man was the fact that he had to grow small stuff like grain and vegetables, the herbs of the field, by which means he ate bread in the sweat of his brow. The man who thinks this possible is Dr. J. Russell Smith, professor of industry in the Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, who told 500 of the leading pomologists of the country that the cost of living rests in their hands. He gave the American Pomological Society some of the results of an 18,000 mile journey he has recently completed for the university, studying the possibility of a new agriculture.

"Trees are the great engines of food production," he said, "and we should at once begin their extensive utilization. Europe and Africa are showing us the way. Portugal has orchards of acorn bearing oak trees that are far more valuable than farms within forty miles of Philadelphia. The great trouble with the American pomologists is that they are too aristocratic. They have been too proud to think about feeding a pig, yet the pig feed problem is one of the big problems of America, for the pigs eat more than we do."

"There is evidence in both Europe and America to indicate that properly selected and propagated oak trees can be made as productive of pig food as is corn and do it much more easily and for a great deal longer time. The suckers that arise from the stumps of two varieties of Pennsylvania oaks have produced good crops at the ages of three and seven years respectively. I have seen acorn orchards bearing well in Spain on rocky slopes so steep that the farmers only permitted the little pigs to go in, because the big ones might fall and break their necks."

"The tree offers the best means of utilizing rough and broken lands, also arid lands and in some cases the best of lands. Since we have learned how to breed plants we are now ready to develop as food for man or beast dozens of new crops which can easily double our productive area. At present harvest yielding trees cover but one-fiftieth of our productive area. Some of these possible crops are the walnuts, pecans, shagbarks, almonds, olives and dates for human food and the chestnut and persimmon for pigs and to a lesser extent for man, the honey locust bean, the mesquite bean (of the west) and the mulberry and the many varieties of oak for forage."

Ranchers within and adjacent to the Sierra national forest, California, have formed a co-operative association for the prevention of forest fires. They need to use fire in clearing land for farming, and will do it on a community basis, with all members present to prevent the fires' spread.

Streams Full of Trout in Nine Years

PLANS to completely restock all trout streams and lakes throughout the national forests of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, within a period of nine years, are well under way, as the result of the approval by the federal bureau of fisheries of a plan of operation prepared by the forest service. The bureau of fisheries has promised to furnish the necessary fish fry for distribution to the various forests, the shipments of fry to be directed to railroad stations nearest the waters to be stocked so that as many streams as possible may be supplied from a central point. The planting of all fry will be performed by forest officers who will keep close check on the results of the work.

According to the estimates of the forest officers, approximately 20 million trout fry of the brook, rainbow and black-spotted varieties will be needed to meet the requirements of all the waters adaptable to the production of trout. Of this great number the bureau of fisheries is prepared to supply something over four and a half million this year and a gradually decreasing number each successive year for a total of nine, at the end of which time it is expected that the complete restocking will have been accomplished. The esti-

mates are said to cover 273 streams and lakes in the three states.

The restocking of national forest streams in all states where such forests are situated, including those now being acquired in the White Mountains and the southern Appalachians, will be given attention as rapidly as supplies of fish fry become available for planting purposes. The forest service is admirably organized to carry on work of this kind and does so with practically no interference with regular activities since the fish must be handled with the utmost haste and frequently during the late evening or early morning. The production of the existing federal and state fish hatcheries is hardly adequate to meet all demands, however, and therefore the work has to be done in installments.

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Approximately 750 acres on the Oregon national forest were planted with young trees this spring.

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