

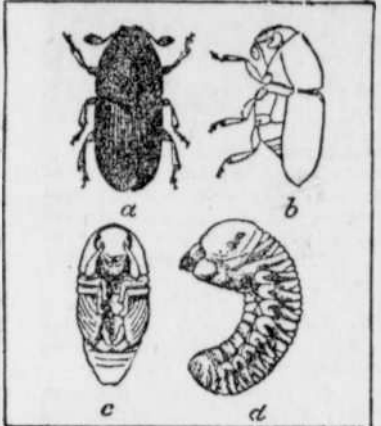
Horticultural Hints

SMALL BEETLES HARM TREES

Shot-Hole Borer and Its Tiny Grub May Attack All Kinds of Fruit—Means of Control.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shot-hole borer (*Scolytus rugulosus*) is a small beetle whose tiny grub may attack all kinds of fruit trees and other trees. It is most important in the orchard but may also appear. The female beetle makes a tunnel between the bark and wood and lays eggs along either side of this. In time the small borers extend their work, often girdling limbs or the trunks of small



Shot-Hole Borer; a, Adult; b, Side View of Same; c, Pupa; d, Borer, All Enlarged.

trees, causing weakening or death of such trees. As a rule it is a weakened tree that is most likely to suffer injury.

Since the pest thrives best in weak or dying trees or limbs, keep all orchard prunings removed from the orchard. In the nursery avoid the use of left-over trees for filling draws and the like alongside the growing stock. Remove and burn trees which are too seriously injured by the pest to be saved. In the orchard promptly prune out affected limbs and destroy them. The regular summer sprays with arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur for fruit insects will tend to repel this pest where spraying is thoroughly done.

TIME TO RENEW OLD ORCHARD

Best to Begin Work of Reclaiming in Winter, but It Can Be Begun in Any Season.

While the best time to begin the work of reclaiming the orchard is in the winter, it can be begun at any time. There are several important things to do, and about the first one will be to make the soil rich and put it into good tith. No trees can do well in a poor soil, in bad mechanical condition, and with all the humus used up. This work can be started right off no matter what time it is. Give the tree renewed lifeblood—sap-filled with plant food, and the tree will be stopped in its decay at once. Then follow with the pruning and cleaning up of the tree itself, and you will be surprised in a short period at the difference it will make, both in appearance and in production. Where the trees have not been badly infected with the black twig blight, there is a good chance for overcoming almost any ailment that is injuring them. The blight is difficult to overcome because it is a sap disease. While apples are not usually so badly infected with this disease as pears. It can be carried from the pear trees into the apple orchard if one is not very careful.

SPRAYING TREES IN SPRING

Application May Be Made at Time When Fields Are Too Wet for Work With Other Crops.

It is true that spraying comes at a time when most men feel they ought to be in the fields, but it is also just as true that generally the fields are so wet during the time when the sprays may be applied, that you couldn't be in the field even if you wished, and you can get your trees sprayed in the springtime if you are in earnest.

SUITABLE SOIL FOR GRAPES

Light, Well-Drained Loam is Preferable, Though They Will Thrive on Sandy Lands.

Grapes prefer a light well-drained loam soil. They will do well in sandy or gravelly soils if suitable means are employed to conserve moisture and provide additional nutrients. Grapevines should never be left in sod. The soil about them should either be thoroughly tilled or heavily mulched with straw.

Deserve Best Soil.

Don't plant fruit trees and plants on a garden on land that is too poor for other crops. Both deserve good land.

Thorough Spraying Necessary.

It is seldom possible to produce heavy yields of sound apples without thorough spraying.

Learn Details of Spraying.

Learn exactly when to spray your fruit trees and vegetables what to spray for, and what spray to use.

GOOD HIGHWAYS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY WORK

Texas Leads With 1,116.4 Miles Completed, and Minnesota Ranks a Close Second.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

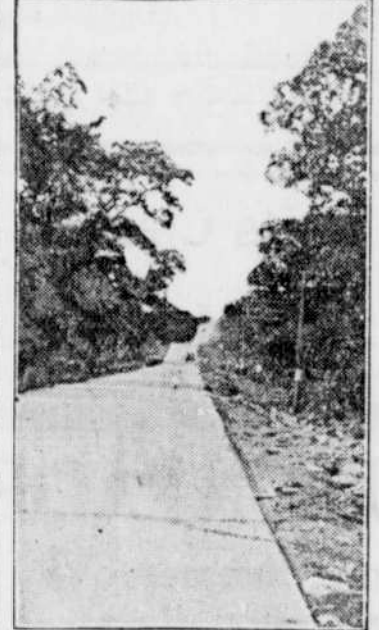
Measuring the network of federal-aid highways spread over the country during the past five and one-half years, the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, places their total length, January 1 last, at 28,741.6 miles, and their cost at approximately \$500,000,000. The figures represent 12,007 miles of completed roads over which traffic is flowing today and 15,834 miles of roads under construction and on that date estimated to be, as a whole, 70 per cent complete.

In mileage of completed federal-aid roads, Texas leads with a total of 1,116.4 miles. In addition, there were under construction in Texas on January 1 a total of 1,381.9 miles of federal-aid highways whose estimated total cost was nearly \$22,000,000. Minnesota ranked second, with 1,066.6 miles, in the amount of completed federal-aid highways, the cost of the system being slightly over \$10,000,000. Of that sum the federal government paid \$3,878,663. In Minnesota there were under construction the first of the year 791.2 miles of federal-aid highways, whose estimated cost was placed at \$10,055,757. Other states with comparatively large mileages of completed federal-aid highways on January 1 were:

Illinois, 722.9 miles, costing \$24,608,958, of which \$11,221,464 was paid by the federal government; Nebraska, 682.7 miles, costing \$3,627,767, of which the federal government paid \$1,735,753; Wisconsin, 506.6 miles, costing \$6,702,100; Arkansas, 438.2 miles, costing \$5,148,080; Georgia, 633.7 miles, costing \$11,017,390; Iowa, 422.2 miles, costing \$7,909,981; North Carolina, 419.7 miles, costing \$5,641,733; Idaho, 407.1 miles, costing \$6,472,552; and Washington, 354.9 miles, costing \$8,081,285.

Completed federal-aid highway construction in some of the Eastern and Middle Western states where the character of roads was of high type and the cost correspondingly greater per mile was as follows:

Pennsylvania, 390.1 miles, costing \$19,092,504; Ohio, 379.2 miles, costing \$12,475,569; New Jersey, 78.3 miles,



A Stretch of Hard-Surfaced Road.

costing \$3,442,234; Massachusetts, 120.5 miles, costing \$4,391,036, and Maryland, 137.8 miles, costing \$3,752,233.

Projects under construction and the degree of their completion January 1 in other states were as follows:

California, 382.9 miles, 55 per cent complete; Georgia, 462.9 miles, 65 per cent complete; Iowa, 998.7 miles, 86 per cent complete; Kansas, 471.8 miles, 69 per cent complete; Louisiana, 354.5 miles, 82 per cent complete; Minnesota, 791.2 miles, 65 per cent complete; Mississippi, 464.3 miles, 94 per cent complete; Missouri, 535.1 miles, 70 per cent complete; Montana, 412.8 miles, 77 per cent complete; Nebraska, 914.1 miles, 94 per cent complete; New Mexico, 551.9 miles, 54 per cent complete; New York, 347.9 miles, 44 per cent complete; North Carolina, 507 miles, 88 per cent complete; North Dakota, 810.2 miles, 80 per cent complete; Ohio, 298.2 miles, 91 per cent complete; Oklahoma, 308.2 miles, 64 per cent complete; Pennsylvania, 248.6 miles, 94 per cent complete; South Carolina, 410.7 miles, 59 per cent complete; South Dakota, 688.7 miles, 70 per cent complete; Tennessee, 449.1 miles, 46 per cent complete; Texas, 1,381.9 miles, 59 per cent complete, and Wisconsin, 538.8 miles, 75 per cent complete.

HIGHWAYS MORE ATTRACTIVE

Shade Trees Set 50 or More Feet Apart Would Make Roads Pleasanter to Travel Over.

Our highways would be much more attractive if lined with shade trees. These trees could be set 50 or more feet apart and would do little damage either to the adjoining property or the roadway. They would make the road pleasanter to travel over and also to live by.

LIVE STOCK

FEEDERS AVOID HEAVY LOSS

Cattle Cost Studies in Corn Belt Show Losses Are Small When Roughages Are Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cost figures on 20,217 head of beef cattle fed in five corn belt states, summarized in a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that scattering droves made good profits last season, in spite of the fact that there was an average loss of \$20.87 per steer. Department investigators cite the fact that some of these droves made profits under the most adverse conditions, as emphasizing the extreme importance of watching the details of feeding and management in slump periods in the cattle business.

The feeders in the areas studied who made the most economic gains, in general, used standard rations. In Illinois and Indiana this ration consisted of corn, protein meal, mixed clover and timothy hay, and silage, with some stover and fodder. In Nebraska and Iowa the standard rations consisted of corn and alfalfa hay, while in Missouri it consisted of corn, protein meal, hay and fodder. In the latter state some of the cattle covered in the study were finished on grass.

"The average loss of \$20.87 per head," one of the department investigators explains, "should be looked at in the light of the fact that all feeds were charged to the cattle at farm prices for all home grown feeds, and store prices for feeds bought." Thus the effect of the loss in question on the farm business as a whole was in some measure offset by the return from 1,900 to 2,900 pounds of unmarketable roughage fed to the average steer in the different localities. Even



Cattle Finished on Grass.

though the cattle-feeding enterprise may show a presumptive loss, there may be a profit for the farm operation as a whole, provided home-grown feeds have been produced at a cost far enough below the market price.

"No individual feeder could be sure of marketing his field products at a profit, including stover and low-grade hay, if he were to choose to sell crops rather than feed them to live stock. If all feeders, or even if a considerable number of feeders, were to try such a shift, the market for all field products would be glutted, with the probable result that the farmers could not even dispose of their corn. The cattle feeder, though he knows that his business for the time being is a precarious one, hesitates to turn to crop farming as a possible relief, because he realizes that cattle feeding is the business he is best fitted for, and because he believes a recovery to profitable production is not far distant."

The studies in question were made by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Preliminary reports issued by the department, and by the several state institutions concerned, give in detail the quantities of feed and hours of labor used in ordinary feed lot production of fat cattle.

All reports may be obtained upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or single reports from the state agricultural colleges co-operating. Farmers' Bulletin 1218, "Beef Production in the Corn Belt," gives a discussion of feeding.

ESSENTIAL TO CONTROL LICE

Plenty of Nutritious Feed and Thorough Cleaning Up of Surroundings Are Needed.

In the control of cattle lice, plenty of nutritious food and a thorough cleaning up of the animals and their surroundings are essential to success, whatever method of control you choose to adopt.

Feeding Calves.

Calves intended for beef should begin to gain when three to four months old. A mixture of equal parts oats, bran and corn (preferably ground) is the best grain ration.

Pay Attention to Worms.

Successful growers of swine are each year paying more attention to the prevention of worms in swine.

Dock Early.

Lambs should be docked and gelded while yet quite small.

HAD TO STAY IN BED FOR WEEKS

Omaha Citizen Says He Is Now Rid of Troubles That Had Kept Him Miserable for Years.

"I was almost out of commission when I began taking Tanlac, but it has made me feel like a new man in a short time," said W. S. Meadville, 7004 North Twenty-ninth St., Omaha, Neb.

"My liver and kidneys were out of order and I had terrible pains in my back and sides and was so bad off I often had to stay in bed for two weeks at a time.

"The results I got from Tanlac were a very glad surprise to me. It benefited me in every way and I believe the improvement I received will prove lasting and I feel stronger and better than in many a day."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Slump in Microscopes.

The general depression in the optical trade is being felt very severely by British microscope-makers, most of whom are working with reduced staffs. Some are only working alternate weeks. This is partly due, no doubt, to overproduction during the war, when a large number of microscopes were supplied to the order of the government, but even taking this into account the demand is now abnormally small. With hospitals poverty is a natural excuse, but in other cases, such as that of schools, it is not so easy to explain why so few new instruments are being purchased. According to one large firm the great majority of microscopes now purchased are for purposes connected with mineralogy.—Manchester Guardian.

TAKE ASPIRIN ONLY AS TOLD BY "BAYER"

"Bayer" Introduced Aspirin to the Physicians Over 21 Years Ago.

To get quick relief follow carefully the safe and proper directions in each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." This package is plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means the genuine, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years.—Advertisement

One's Way of Knowing.

Two friends put up at a hotel, and one of them could not sleep or for some other reason got up early the following morning and went for a walk before breakfast.

He returned in time to join his friend at the meal, and was greeted by the jocular:

"Up and early this morning, Bill. What's the trouble?"

"How do you know I was up early, Jim?"

"I heard you go out an hour before I came down," explained Bill.

"How did you know it was me, though?" queried Bill.

"Oh, I can always tell your footsteps by your cough!"—Answers.

Doubtful Proposition.

Representative Fear of Wisconsin said at a dinner in Milwaukee:

"There has been a lot of talk to the contrary but nevertheless the cost of all kinds of wearing apparel keeps unreasonably high.

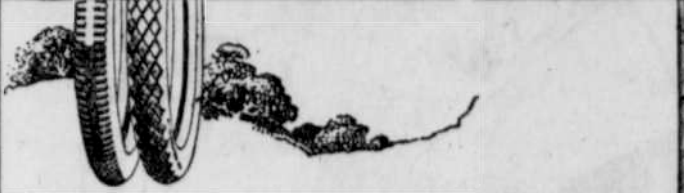
"A rich Milwaukee banker sat at luncheon the other day when a servant entered and said:

"There's a second-hand clothes man at the back door, sir."

"Good!" said the rich banker. "Ask him if he can let me have a second-hand pair of shoes at a reasonable price."

Nothing in the world is either nobler or rarer than a truly devoted friendship.

More Quality for Less Money



There never was a time when Goodyear Tires were so good as now.

They are bigger, heavier and stronger today than any earlier Goodyears ever were.

Yet Goodyear prices are lower now than ever.

Not even in those remembered days before the war did Goodyear Tires sell at such low prices as today.

Look at the figures listed below.

They represent an average decrease of more than 60% from Goodyear prices of 1910.

When you can get these better Goodyears at such prices, there is no question of the tire value at your command.

Your Goodyear Service Station Dealer will tell you that never in his experience as a tire dealer has he known the equal of this value. See him today.

30 x 3 1/2 Cross-Rib Fabric.....	\$10.95	32 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$25.50
30 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Fabric.....	\$14.75	32 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$32.40
30 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$18.00	33 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$33.40



FIRST TO COMPRESS FEET

Favorite of Chinese Emperor, Many Centuries Ago, Said to Have Originated the Custom.

J. P. Donovan, authority on Chinese customs, in an article called "Romance in Chinese Literature," published in the Forum, writes:

"The ideal of beauty and the mark of gentility for a woman used to be small feet, the compression of which was not imposed by law but was a craze of fashion, as slender waists were at one time in England. Several accounts are given as to the origin of the custom of foot-binding, but probably the following is the correct one:

"It is said that Yao Niang, the beautiful concubine of Emperor Li Yu (975 A. D.), was light and graceful in all her movements, being able to dance with ease and elegance. She gave so much pleasure to her lord and master that he caused to be made golden lily flowers with movable petals for Yao Niang to walk on from her apartments to the palace. To gratify the emperor still further, she compressed her feet, in order that they might look like a lily bud unopened, until they were three inches long."

Rheumatism is associated with a greater number of superstitions than any other complaint.

In Holland there are people who believe that a potato bezzed or skins is an effective preventive, while chestnuts are said to possess the same efficacy.

In the Midlands of England the right forefoot of a hare, carried in the pocket, is regarded as a Sceptum, and the Cornish villager, is apt to put his trust in a piece of the wood of the mountain ash.

Perhaps the strangest "cure" for rheumatism is that which is to be found in the "Compliant Housewife, or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion"—a work published in 1742: "Let the party take of the finest glazed gunpowder as much as a large thimble may hold; wet it in a spoon with milk from the cow, and drink a good half-pint of warm milk after it; be covered warm in bed and sweat; give it fasting about seven in the morning, and—take this nine or ten mornings together."

"Ain't it the Truth?" "Hallo, old top!" said Bertie, generally, "did you catch that train all right last night?"

"Oh, I caught it all right," replied Jack dejectedly. "Saw the rear lights disappearing as I arrived on the platform—"

"But, hang it all, you just said you caught it," corrected Bertie. Jack sighed. "The married man who misses the last train always catches it," he said.

Representative citizens are generally those we aren't afraid of.

Here's Good Advice: Relieve Your Fatigue With Sleep. Avoid Stimulants

Other elements found in both coffee and tea.

There is nothing in the world so reconstructive as sound, refreshing sleep. During sleep the system rids itself of the fatigue poisons that have accumulated during the day. The food elements are taken up by the various tissues that require rebuilding nutriment.

If you have an idea that coffee or tea drinking may be injurious to your health, why not stop it for a week or so, and drink delicious, fragrant Postum instead.

It is important that you get plenty of health-bringing sleep. Anything that interferes with your sleep hampers and hinders you—mentally and physically.

A common cause of physical weakness and mental depression is the reaction following over-stimulation by the drug, caffeine, and

Postum for Health There's a Reason

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.