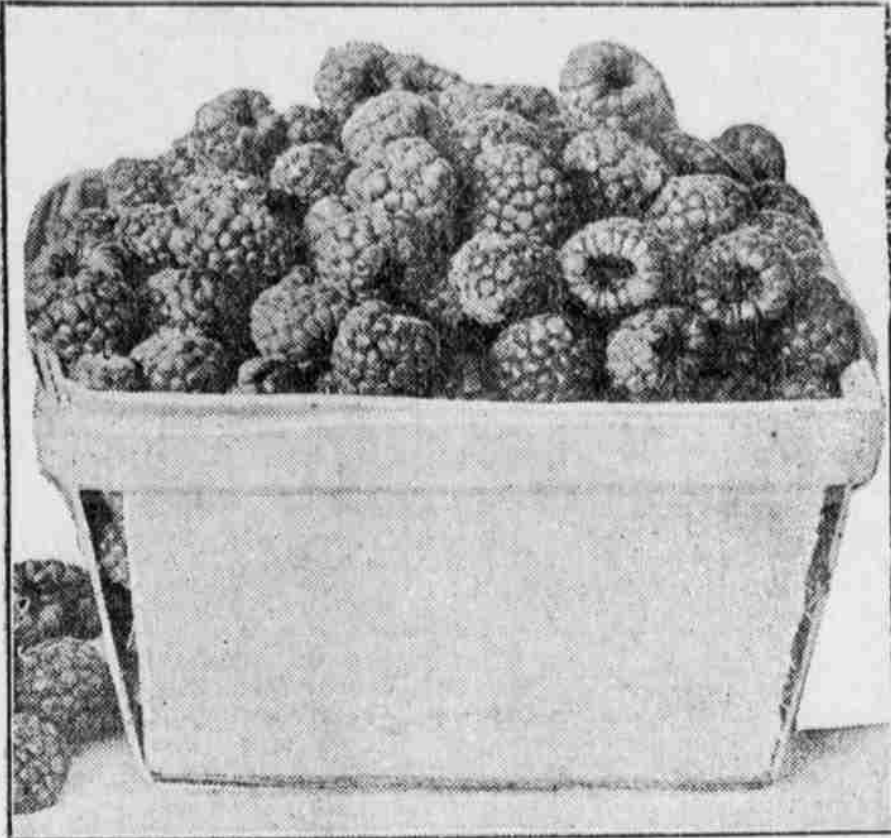


## GREAT MISTAKE MADE IN FRUIT GARDEN



Results of Proper Pruning and Thorough Cultivation.

A very great mistake made in the farm fruit garden is neglecting to care for it properly after the fruiting period, says a writer in an exchange. This is the reason why so many fail with small fruits. As soon as the picking season is over we treat our strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and currant plantations to a thorough course of cultivation. The ground has usually been tramped hard, so we run a one-horse cultivator between the rows just deep enough to turn the soil nicely, throwing a furrow from the plants. Next we go through the rows with one section of a steel-tooth harrow. To clean out and loosen the soil near the plants we use hoe and spade.

## Watch for Rust.

This is also the proper season to pinch out the terminal bud of the new stalks of the blackberry and raspberry, black or red, when 20 inches or two feet high. This will cause laterals to come out on the stalk, forming diminutive trees, giving more fruiting wood to the stalk. We continue the care and cultivation of the fruit garden until about the last of August. This is a very critical time on account of the rust. We watch closely, and if we detect this malady, we immediately cut the affected canes and burn them. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture before growth starts in the spring is a very good preventive measure, as it will ward off the disease to some extent, but this had best be done in the spring before growth starts.

If strawberries are to be kept for

one or more years, we work the patch over as soon as the crop has been removed, so that the new plants may find a soil in suitable condition for starting into growth. It is especially necessary that the cultivator should be kept going almost constantly during the month of August. Leaf blight has bothered us some, and we believe one reason for the running out of varieties is the attack of rust or leaf blight. We spray with the Bordeaux mixture but in spite of the spray we sometimes suffer loss by the disease. For applying the mixture to the various bush fruits we use a knapsack sprayer, spraying first on one side of the rows, and in returning spraying the other side, so as to be sure to reach every leaf of the plants.

## Applying Fertilizer.

The best time of applying fertilizer to bush fruit is in the fall. We use rotten stable manure. We have found it a good idea to sow oats to keep down the weeds after the cultivation ceases in the fall. When the oats are killed by severe freezing they will make good mulch and protect the plants during the winter. Winter protection is quite necessary to the strawberry in this section, as they will be sure to winterkill when the temperature goes to zero or below, and the ground is not covered with snow. In the case of the other bush fruits winterkill is not very frequent. The fruit garden on the farm deserves much more attention than it usually gets, and if the foregoing precaution and care is given, there will be fewer complaints against it.

## VERY COMMON PEST IN MANY DISTRICTS

Pear Leaf Blister Mites Hide Themselves in Winter in Rough Bark of Trees.

(By DR. A. L. MELANDER, Entomologist, Washington Experiment Station.)

Pear leaf blister mite is a very common pest in many districts. It causes the leaves to blacken in spots where the mite is present. These blackened spots represent galls or swellings of the leaf tissue in the center of which the mite resides. When first forming these galls are blisterlike and reddish in color. While mainly abundant on pear, the blister mite also may attack the apple, in which case the galls are brown in color. During the summertime the mites live entirely in the blisters, producing eggs and young therein. At the approach of cold weather the mites migrate to the bark of the tree, hiding themselves in rough bark around buds and twigs.

The best control measure seems to be a spraying of sulphur-lime given in early spring, when the buds are swelling. After the mites have entered the leaf tissue they cannot be exterminated, although spraying with colloidal sulphur is claimed to afford some relief. This finely divided sulphur keeps the mites from spreading, especially to the fruit. In case of bad infestation the fruit is scarred with similar blisters.

## WAR AGAINST FARM AND GARDEN PESTS

Clean-Up in Fall Is Recommended as Good Means of Attack—Burn Trash of All Kinds.

(By F. L. WASHBURN, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

In the war against farm and garden pests a fall clean-up is a good means of attack.

Fall plowing is generally recognized as a good method for the prevention of insect injury, but rubbish left in piles along fences, or in fence corners, or in the orchard or kitchen garden, make the best kind of winter quarters for insect pests in various stages.

Trash of this kind should be cleared away, preferably by burning, as such burning destroys any insects among the rubbish.

## FIGHT AGAINST SAN JOSE SCALE IN FALL

Lime-Sulphur Mixture Is Standard Remedy—May Be Bought or Prepared at Home.

(By DR. A. L. MELANDER, Entomologist, Washington Experiment Station.)

The fight against the San Jose scale can begin as soon as the leaves drop. The standard remedy is lime-sulphur. A ready-prepared form of this mixture may be had of seedsmen or dealers, or you can make it at home by using the following formula. Slake 22 pounds of fresh lump lime in the vessel in which the mixture is to be boiled, using only enough water to cover the lime. Add 17 pounds of sulphur (flowers or powdered), having previously mixed it in a paste with water. Then boil the mixture for about an hour in ten gallons of water, using an iron (not a copper) vessel. Next add enough more water to make in all 50 gallons. Strain through wire sieve or netting, and apply while mixture is still warm. A good high-pressure pump is essential to satisfactory work.

For large, high trees it is necessary to have an extension rod, an extra length of hose, and an elevated platform built on the wagon upon which the operator can stand. Oftentimes each line of hose supplies a cluster of nozzles—two, or three, or even four; and for extensive work there may be several lines of hose running from the same pump, with an operator for each. Thus one man may be spraying the lower part of the tree from the ground, while another man sprays the upper part of the tree from the tower.

Motor goggles are a great help in protecting the eyes from the solution when spraying.

## Bees and Their Baskets.

Every bee carries his market basket around his hind legs. Anyone examining the body of a bee through a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs on the surface, the hairs approaching each other at the tips, so as to form a sort of cage. This is the bee's basket, and into it, after a successful journey, he will cram enough pollen to last him for two or three days.

## Safety First for the Corn.

Perhaps you can get along without a silo; but you can do better with one.

Don't expect your cows to be greatly benefited by looking at your neighbor's silos.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

It is too common with all of us (but it is especially in the nature of a weak mind) to be overawed by fine clothes and fine furniture.—Dickens.

## HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Contrary to all rules and advice of our forefathers white woolen blankets, sweaters and wool underwear will not shrink or become yellow if washed in water as hot as the hand can bear it, and use plenty of soap, rinse thoroughly and hang out in any kind of pleasant weather. The trouble with flannels many times is that they are not washed thoroughly or not rinsed well. Plenty of hot suds is the secret.

Salsoda is cheap and should be used in hot water to flush all pipes at least once a week. It removes the grease from the kitchen sink drain, and keeps it clean.

Carrot, that wholesome vegetable which is so little appreciated, will have one more good way to serve if the following is tried: Put carrots through a meat chopper, then cook in boiling water until tender, salting toward the end of the cooking. Drain and add butter, a dash of cayenne and a little lemon juice. Serve with a roast of any kind and see how your family will enjoy the dish.

Put candles to be used on the dinner table into the ice chest or out of doors in winter to freeze; they will then burn without dripping.

In roasting spare ribs if cider is used to baste the meat instead of water, the flavor will be more delicious.

Many up-to-date laundresses, especially in the winter, iron their table linen right from the wringer, using warm water for rinsing. This saves the wear of linen and the dampness gives it just the right stiffness.

When it is necessary to use oranges for slicing, peel off the thin yellow peeling and put the oranges away to dry for an hour or two, then the white part will come off easily, leaving the orange clean and ready for slicing.

Thin slices of banana placed between slices of buttered brown bread and placed in the oven until the bread is toasted will make delicious hot sandwiches for an invalid, especially, although well people will make them disappear more quickly.

## THE WINTER BERRY.

Cranberries are so well liked and are so appetizing served in different ways that a few ways to serve them, will not come amiss. When you want something pretty as well as delicious serve with your roast the following sherbet.

**Cranberry Sherbet.**—Cranberries should be carefully looked over, and after cooking put into glass or stoneware to mold. If one cares to have them strained they may be put through a sieve as soon as they are cooked, then mold in any desired form. For the sherbet take four cupsful of stewed cranberry juice, add the strained juice of six oranges and four cupsful of sugar; freeze until mushy, then add the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, and finish freezing.

**Cranberry Frappe.**—Boil a quart of cranberries and two cupsful of water for ten minutes. Strain through a cheese cloth, add two cupsful of sugar and boil until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Add the strained juice of two lemons and if it seems too tart add more sugar. Freeze to a mush and serve in sherbet cups with roast turkey.

**Cranberry Pudding.**—Put a quart of berries on the fire to stew with sufficient water, drop small spoonfuls of butter over the berries, when they begin to boil cover and steam for 20 minutes. Serve with sugar and cream. Make the batter by using a cupful of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a beaten egg and half a cupful of milk. Drop by teaspoonfuls on the boiling berries.

**Cranberry Conserve.**—Pick over five pounds of berries and chop them rather coarse. Add two pounds of raisins put through the meat chopper, the rind of four oranges which has been cooked until tender and then chopped, add the juice of five oranges and ten cupsful of sugar. Cook until like jam. This makes an excellent relish for meat.

Cranberry pie needs no recommendation for it is universally liked. Make with strips of pastry forming a lattice work over the pie, instead of a solid crust.

## CONDENSATIONS

Bar Harbor, Me., is fearfully and wonderfully protected. In Spanish war times its residents protested against the danger and the humorous war department sent them four antiquated muzzle-loading cannon, relics of the Civil war. The much-relieved summer folk took the cannon to their hearts with all sincerity, however, and posted them at excellent points of vantage, where they may still be seen and smiled at.

Reflect on your present blessings, of which every man has many—not upon your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.

What's a name for? To know a person by.—Dickens

## DELICIOUS BUTTERMILK.

Our Welsh friends have made a hot dish which might be called buttermilk soup and is considered a great treat by them, but it comes as a surprise to large numbers of people in cities and in the country that so many dainty dishes may be produced from buttermilk. We read of the sour-milk cure for purifying the alimentary canal, this led to the study of buttermilk, which was for a long time not at all appreciated.

Buttermilk cheese is now a favorite dish in many of our college towns, where a cafeteria is profitable. This cheese is richer and finer grained than ordinary cottage cheese and once eaten is never thereafter refused.

**Buttermilk Cheese.**—This is the method used in Wisconsin experiment station for making the cheese: Heat the buttermilk slowly to 130 or 140 degrees F., stirring all the time. This may be done in a double boiler. After heating, the curd settles to the bottom of the boiler and most of the whey may be poured off. The remainder of the whey is removed by draining through a cheesecloth, doubled in several layers. Season with salt and pepper or with salt and caraway seed. When mixed with a little softened butter, about a fourth in weight, and spread on sandwiches, it is called sandwich cheese.

**Buttermilk Cream.**—This is very similar to the cheese, but is treated to a lower temperature in heating. A hundred degrees F. is the required temperature, stirring constantly until the curd separates. Drain through a cheese cloth until the curd is like thick cream; season and serve as sandwich filling or as a dressing, with vinegar for salads, used in the place of the German cream dressing.

**Pineapple Lacto.**—Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately, add two or three cupsful of sugar, mixed with two quarts of sour skim milk and 1½ cupsful of pineapple. When partly frozen add the juice of two lemons. In place of the pineapple a half cupful of cherry juice may be used, or the juice of five oranges, or a cupful of strawberry juice, or a half a cupful of raspberry juice, thus making any fruit lacto.

## CAKES FOR TEA.

If one has on hand small cakes or cookies that will keep for some time, they are much more satisfactory for an emergency than cake which will grow stale, and is harder to make as well.

**Lemon Delights.**—Take a cupful of sugar, a half cupful of butter, a cupful and a half of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, three eggs, a cupful of water, the juice and rind of a lemon. Beat the yolks and add to the sugar and butter, then a pinch of salt is added, the lemon rind, water, and juice. Stir in the flour sifted with the baking powder and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Bake in gem pans and ice with lemon frosting, decorating each cake with a pinch of preserved lemon peel.

**Hermits.**—Take two cupsful of brown sugar, a cupful of butter, and when well creamed add one egg, well beaten, a half cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in it, add flour to roll, with a half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, a half cupful of chopped almonds and a cupful of raisins. Roll, cut in oblongs, and bake.

**Sponge Dominoes.**—Bake an ordinary sponge cake in a shallow tin. Cut in small oblongs and cover with chocolate icing. When cold drop drops of icing to represent dominoes. When plain cake has become a trifle stale, put it in thin slices and put jam, jelly or marmalade between the layers, then cut in fancy shapes and cover with boiled frosting.

**Date Filling for Cake.**—Chop two cupsful of dates, add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half cupful of powdered sugar and a half cupful of whipped cream. Mix all together and spread as a filling on any kind of layer cake.

*Nellie Maxwell*

Australia maintains a training school for boys who desire to become expert farmers but lack the means to pay for proper instruction.

Not since 1864, with one exception, has California produced so much gold as in 1914, when the output was worth \$26,563,496.

**Microphone Wonderful Machine.** By means of the microphone, the very faintest sounds, such as the fall of a feather or a very delicate piece of tissue paper, may be distinctly heard.

A man who talks to himself bears a lot of compliments.

Always proud to show white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue does make them white. All grocers. Adv.

## Good Selection.

"They've made that old card player a war news censor."

"Good. He'll pass anything."

## HANDS LIKE VELVET

Kept So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

On retting soak hands in hot Cuticura soapsuds, dry and rub the Ointment into the hands some minutes. Wear bandage or old gloves during night. This is a "one night treatment for red, rough, chapped and sore hands." It works wonders.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## In New York.

"Did you actually give that waiter a \$5 tip?"

"Yes."

"And yet he did not seem grateful." "Oh, no. Nowadays a waiter expects a tip that will net him at least fifty thousand dollars in war stocks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Keeping daily watch on

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THE DIGESTION  
THE LIVER AND  
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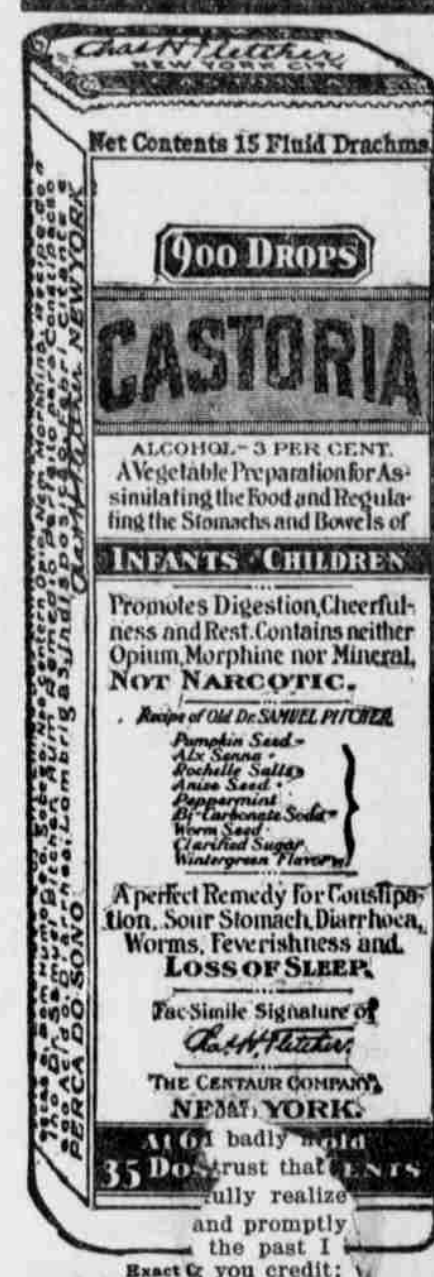
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40 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$6 and \$10 the dozen of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

## Fate of Soldiers' Rum.

In spite of prohibition of alcohol, French soldiers' friends sometimes include small flasks of brandy in their parcels for the men. An order has now been issued that any parcels suspected of containing alcohol shall be opened in the presence of the men to whom they are addressed, and any alcohol found shall be poured out on the ground before them.

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans.

Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer.

Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

In this section of the country October nearly always means the pennant of the weather league.

Write *Murine Eye Remedy Co.*, Chicago for Illustrated Book of the Eye Free.

Look out for the knife grinder; he's a regular sharper.

As long as a young man can't tell the color of a girl's eyes he is safe.

## Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

*Brewer Wood*

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THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than *Uria*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or any

other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best store and ask for Dr. Pierce's "Anuric."

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the kidneys of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.