

PURELY PERSONAL

Items of Interest Concerning the Going and Coming of People You Know

Albert Clabaugh was in Omaha Saturday.

J. W. Sage visited in Glenwood, Ia., Saturday.

Miss Isabel Wiles visited in Omaha Saturday.

S. H. Atwood of Lincoln was in the city today.

Mrs. E. A. Wurl visited relatives in Omaha Friday.

Mrs. Anna Geiser was a passenger to Benson Saturday.

Mrs. M. B. Allison of Murray was a passenger to Omaha Saturday.

Miss Estelle Baird was a morning passenger to Omaha Saturday.

A. G. Bach and John Svoboda were passengers to Omaha Saturday.

Miss Harriet Becker is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. L. Snider, in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beveridge of Omaha spent Sunday with the former's parents, Captain and Mrs. Isaac Wiles.

Fred Warren and wife were passengers to Omaha Monday.

A. F. Hedengren, the Burlington bridge foreman, was a passenger for Omaha Monday.

W. P. Allbee was a passenger to Ashland Monday to interview the Burlington roadmaster.

N. P. Nelson and wife of Omaha were the guests of Cecil L. Thomas and wife in this city over Sunday.

Ray Winn and his aunt, Miss Clara Ferree, the dancing school teacher, were among the passengers for Omaha Monday morning.

Gertrude Stenner, a teacher in Boyle's business college at Omaha spent Sunday at home.

Rev. John E. Swanson of Wahoo preached in the German Methodist church in this Sunday and departed Monday morning for his home.

L. G. Larson was a passenger to Pacific Junction Monday morning, where he is doing some carpenter work.

Jeese Perry, the barber, was a passenger Monday for Lincoln.

Earl Hassler, who is attending the Creighton school of pharmacy in Omaha, spent Sunday at home.

Jack M. Patterson, who is with the Merchants National Bank at Omaha, spent Sunday in this city with his parents.

Charles M. Hiatt and wife were passengers to Omaha Monday.

Mrs. Wade Windham departed Monday morning for Omaha.

Frank Turna and his brother, Joe, spent Sunday in this city with Will Sitzman.

C. Taylor and wife spent Monday in Omaha.

H. S. Barthold and wife accompanied their daughter, Alta, as far as Lincoln Sunday, while she was on her way home to Denver, where her husband is a conductor on the street car line.

Mrs. E. A. Wurl returned Saturday from Omaha.

Ralph White came up from Nebraska city and spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Emma D. Treichler, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McCroerwahr in this city, departed Monday for her home in Orient, Ia.

A marriage license was issued Saturday to Fred C. Hall, aged 30, of Greenwood, and Florence Wayne, of Plattsmouth, Judge Archer spoke the words that made the two one. May they always be happy.

Chas. Beeson, now located at Rock Island, Ill., spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Cyrus Tyson, with the C. N. Deitz Lumber Co., of Omaha, was in the city over Sunday, visiting with friends.

Tom Bates and wife returned to this city Monday morning from Omaha and were accompanied by Mrs. Bates' sister and her daughter.

Mrs. Frank Richardson and her brother, of South Omaha, John Wright, and his wife and their son, John, of Seattle, Wash., were visiting their uncle, Curtis Moore, in this city Friday.

Mr. Wright and Mrs. Richardson grew to manhood and womanhood with their uncle and aunt, and will attend the funeral services of Mrs. Moore Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John Woods and child from Elmwood who have been visiting Mrs. John H. Becker returned home this morning after a two weeks visit.

Fritz Fricke returned home Saturday morning from Nebraska City, where he enjoyed a hop Friday night.

Miss Cleo Applegate, a teacher in the central building, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother in Union.

J. M. Roberts, the cashier of the Plattsmouth State Bank, has just had the appearance of his fine dwelling, on High school hill, improved with a coat of paint.

Russell Harris of Omaha, a civil engineer, was visiting friends in this city Sunday.

Rue Frans and Miss Leota Barton, who are attending the High school here, spent Sunday with their parents in Union.

George Albert of Montana and his sisters, the Misses Margaret and Emma, spent Sunday with their brothers, Philip and Henry, on the old farm.

Attorney Frank Wiles and family of Omaha spent Sunday with the former's parents, Captain and Mrs. Isaac Wiles.

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Making Money On the Farm

XV.—Locating and Planting the Orchard

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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EVERY farm should have at least a few fruit trees to provide fruit for home use. Where soil and climate are favorable and a good market can be secured fruit growing for market is a very profitable business.

The most important point in planning an orchard is selecting the location. The land should be naturally well drained if possible. If not, artificial drainage should be resorted to. A moderate northeast slope is the most desirable. Trees on a north slope do not start as quickly in the spring, and the danger of having the fruit buds nipped by an untimely frost is lessened. An orchard on such a slope also suffers less from sun scald and drought.

If the hill on which the farm buildings are placed is large enough the orchard can be located on the north slope and the buildings on the south. A windbreak of a double row of evergreens on the west and north will stop the snow in winter and help to keep the fruit from being blown off in summer. To complete this protection the windbreak will have to be extended all the way around, since in summer many of the heavy winds come from a southerly direction.

Air Drainage.

The question of air drainage is fully as important as that of water drainage. Cold air is heavy and drains rapidly into the hollows, while the air on the slopes is warm and dry. The difference of a few feet in elevation often makes a difference of several degrees in temperature. An orchard located on a rise of land will escape many of the frosts that cut down the profits in an orchard less favorably located. Trees on a hill are also less likely to be troubled with fungous diseases, since dry air is not favorable to them.

A soil too rich in nitrogen promotes leaf and wood growth at the expense of fruit. For this reason black prairie soil is not so well adapted to fruit growing as some other lands. Loamy clay soil underlaid with a porous subsoil makes an ideal foundation for an orchard. Cleared timberland is also very good.

You cannot expect success with an orchard if you plant the trees in a hole in the sod. The land should be put in to some cultivated crop for at least a year before setting out the trees. This gets the soil in good tilth, and the trees will have a fair chance from the start.

What to Plant.

Having decided on the location for the orchard, the next step is to select the kinds and varieties of fruit to be grown. The apple is the most widely grown tree fruit in this country. It has hardy varieties that can be grown well up into the northern sections.

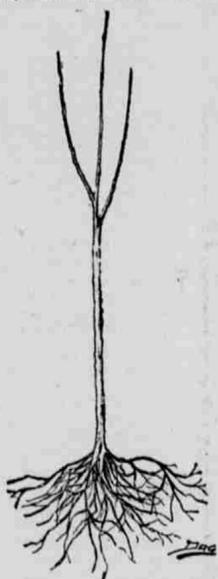


FIG. XXIX.—THRIFTY YOUNG APPLE TREE. While other varieties are adapted to southern conditions. The plum is even more hardy than the apple, and some of the improved varieties give as delicious fruit as could be asked for. Cherries are also fairly hardy, and a few trees are a valuable addition to any orchard. In the milder sections peaches and pears can be added to the list.

The question of variety is one that must be answered for individual conditions. The old standard varieties are the most reliable. Varieties that are already doing well in your locality can be depended on. Your state experiment station or horticultural society will gladly furnish you a list of the varieties that are adapted to your locality. One mistake often made in setting out an apple orchard is in planting too many summer and fall varieties. These are of little value for market; they do not keep well and are largely wasted unless they can be canned or dried. Since the development of cold storage some of the

better keeping varieties, such as Wealthy, can be kept nearly all winter. Not all farmers have ice or are located within reach of a storage warehouse, however.

It will generally pay to put a large part of the orchard into reliable winter varieties. For home use apples are appreciated more along toward spring and will bring a higher price.

An important point to consider in selecting varieties is quality. This is especially important in those grown for home use. When the fruit is to be shipped any considerable distance, shipping and keeping qualities are of first importance, and the eating and cooking qualities take a secondary place. Yield is also important.

Buy at the Home Nursery.

In buying fruit trees it is best to steer clear of agents with plausible stories of wonderful quality and yield. Some nursery agents are honest and conscientious, but so many are not that it is difficult to separate the sheep from the goats. The best way is to make your selection of varieties and then get the trees of some reliable nurseryman in your own locality. If you can go to the nursery and buy them of the nurseryman himself so much the better. In that case you can select the trees yourself and be sure of getting good ones. Thrifty one or two year old trees, with well developed root systems, stand transplanting better and are cheaper than larger ones.

As soon as the trees are received from the nursery they should be "heeled in." This is done by digging a trench and covering the roots and about half of the tops with dirt. When the trees have been shipped for some distance it sometimes happens that they are frozen when received. In this case they should be placed in some outbuilding, covered with straw and left to thaw out gradually. In this way little harm will be done.

Preparation For Planting.

The land should be deeply plowed before planting and well disked and harrowed. It is a good practice to



FIG. XXX.—LOW HEADED APPLE TREE.

make the back furrows where the rows are to be and the dead furrows between the rows. The dead furrows will thus serve as ditches to carry off surplus water. It is better to do this plowing in the fall if the preceding crop can be got off the land in time. In the south the planting may be done in the fall also, but in sections where the ground freezes to any depth it is safer to plant in the spring. Fall planted trees are liable to root killing during the winter. In the drier parts of the country, too, the roots do not get sufficient moisture to supply the trunk and branches, and the tree is so badly dried out during the winter that it is killed.

In lands with a stiff subsoil running a subsoil plow down the row before planting is practiced with good results. In extremely hard soils a little dynamite exploded in the bottom of the hole loosens up the subsoil considerably. The hole should be dug larger than the roots of the tree and fine soil thrown in around the roots. The roots should be well spread out and the tree set three or four inches deeper than it is to be finally. By taking hold of the top and turning it up and down after the roots have been covered with dirt the soil will be thoroughly worked in around the roots. As the tree is worked up and down it is gradually raised to the proper height.

Part of the top should be cut off before planting. The top is dependent on the roots for its moisture supply. A considerable part of the root system has been lost in transplanting, and the top should be cut back to match. In planting one or two-year-old trees known as "whips," this cutting back serves a double purpose by causing the tree to throw out branches just below where it is cut off. In trees of this kind the cut should be a few inches above where the first branches are to be.

There is considerable difference of opinion concerning the proper height to head apple trees. Low headed trees are much less liable to sun scald since the branches shade the trunk. They are easier to spray, and the apples can be more easily gathered. There is also much less damage from large branches being broken off by the wind. The chief objection to low heading is that it is difficult to get near the tree when cultivating the orchard. This objection, however, is hardly enough to outweigh the advantages of low heading.

If the soil is firmly packed there is little need of using water in the hole when planting trees. The dirt should be packed very firmly around the roots. Get in with both feet and pack it as hard as possible. It is a good plan to lean the trees a little to the south in order that the branches may shade the trunk better and also be cause the hardest winds in summer are usually from a southerly direction. The standard distance apart for apple trees is thirty-two to forty feet each way. Plum and cherry trees may be as close as twenty feet. Apple trees are often planted 16 by 32 feet, the alternate rows being of some early bearing, short lived variety. When the latter trees come into bearing these fillers should be cut out.

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Tickets sold November 15th, 19th, 28th, 29th, 30th, Dec. 6th, and 7th, final limit December 13th.

To Omaha: National Corn Exposition, December 6th to 18th. A new Exposition in character and scope. The future benefit of this Exposition should mean increased wealth to every farm.

Winter Tourist Rates: Daily from November 1st, to Southern and Cuban resorts. See the New South and enjoy its winter climate, the hospitality of its people and the luxury of its grand hotels.

To the Pacific Coast: The usual winter tourist rates to California with return via Puget Sound.

Homeseekers Excursions: First and third Tuesdays to the south and west during November and December.

W. L. PICKETT, Ticket Agent, Plattsmouth, Neb.
L. W. WAKELY, G. P. A., Omaha.

Cold Weather Comforts

Our Coal is the best cool weather comfort that you will be able to find in town. These chilly fall winds will soon turn into winter and you will need the comfort that our coal will give you. Better order early to avoid disappointments when an extra chilly day comes.

J. V. Egenberger