

Horticultural Facts

SMALL FRUITS FOR GARDENS

Reasonable Assortment is of Great Importance—Directions Given in Bulletin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The extent to which small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, and tree fruits such as apples, peaches, plums, pears and cherries may be planted in connection with the home garden, will depend entirely upon the available space and climatic conditions. No home garden, however, is truly complete without a reasonable assortment of both small and tree fruits. Among the small fruits, straw-



Small Fruits, Such as Raspberries and Blackberries, Should Be Located to One Side of the Garden.

berries, raspberries and blackberries are generally most important. One or two peach trees, a plum tree, two cherry trees and three or four apple trees form a good combination of tree fruits where there is room for them. Full directions for selecting, planting and growing all kinds of fruit trees can be secured in the form of bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture.

INJURY BY PEACH LEAF CURL

Gold, Wet Spring at Time Buds Open Is Favorable to Disease—Damage Underestimated.

Peach leaf curl is a well-known disease and easily recognized by the characteristic deformed condition of the leaves and young stems. Affected leaves are often shed from the tree, and where the attack is severe, the shedding may be so great as to be of serious consequence. Not only so, but the loss of twigs is also sometimes quite serious. The disease fungus grows within the tender young tissues, causing deformation and often death of the parts. It is not known definitely how the fungus lives from one season to the next, but it is known that inoculation of the peach takes place before the buds open in the spring. A cold, wet spring at the time the buds open is favorable to the disease, as the young growing parts seem to be more easily attacked under such conditions. In such seasons severe epidemics often occur.

However, the extent of the damage done by this disease is often underestimated. It is easy enough to see and estimate the direct damage, but the indirect damage is probably often equal to the direct, for the defoliation not only prevents the tree from raising a full crop during the season of infection but also lowers its vitality to such an extent and decreases so much the amount of food produced by the leaves that fewer fruit buds are formed for the next season. Thus the damage done extends throughout two seasons.

CUT OUT ALL WATERSPROUTS

Sharp Knife on Summer Day Will Do Much Good in Removing Tender Newly Started Sprouts.

A good summer job in the orchard is the pruning out of the watersprouts. A sharp knife will do more good in a day at removing the tender newly started sprouts than at any other time. Take out watersprouts altogether where they are not needed; where they are needed to fill in and start new branches, head them back severely. By heading back a watersprout to one or two buds for several years in succession a fruit spur can generally be formed, but if this is not possible, take out the sprout altogether.

Object of Pruning.

The object of pruning should be to make the trees produce larger and better fruit, more than greater quantity.

Cut Ready for Spraying.

This is the time to estimate spray material requirements and place orders.

Fix Up Grapevine Trellis.

The best time to fix up the grapevine trellis is right now while you think of it.

GUMPTION.

By LORA W. FREEMAN

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The old man pushed his cap farther over his eyes. The sun grew brighter these days and the sea had a dazzle like a tin roof. He shifted his short-stemmed pipe with a loving hand. The tin roof of the old gray cottage needed a little patching.

A very homely gray cat dashed round the corner of the back porch and rubbed against Bill's legs. It purred and mewed, digging its claws restlessly into his trousers.

"I don't know what I ever got you for, Gumption," he complained. "And why I named you what I did beats me!" He stirred uneasily and rose to his full height of six feet three. "Cept that you are so different from the rest of a very lazy, slack family, Gumption. Guess I'll patch that roof while it's still light."

Two hours of sunset seemed a prodigiously long time to Bill, but he couldn't take up that day dream again. Over in the cove a young man drifted into the Perrys' anchorage. Standing with feet evenly placed, he threw out the rusty little anchor from his dory. His head was bare, so were his arms and an expanse of muscular chest. Bronzed, lithe, natural as a young panther, he leaped to the sand. A strong pull at the anchor rope brought the boat close ashore. He took out his big sketchbook and an almost empty basket and, with a sheepish look at the few fish he had caught, started toward the cottage.

His eyes swept the glorious panorama that stretched westward. He slipped to one knee swiftly and worked with his pencil. He had sketched the old gray cottage many times, but tonight the light seemed better. One thing he omitted, and that was the clambering figure of the old man as he swung around the old chimney and wielded his hammer slowly.

"If the old man had any gumption, he would have done that job this morning," the younger man thought. "If you had any gumption, you would have done it for him," quoth his conscience.

Near the Black Rock several dories hovered around the bobbing heads that marked their nets. That meant gumption and bread to the men who hauled with lean, tough arms. The young man felt an immense respect for them, though he knew, with bitterness in his heart, that he could never be like them. Something scarlet flared across the southern grays, something dashed up the bank where the old man had always intended putting a flight of steps, and there the girl rested pantingly as the young man approached.

"Is that you, Milly?" shouted the old man from somewhere aloft. "Me and Gumption are patching the roof. Wait a little while 'til we manage to get down to earth again." Grunts and the creaking of the roof followed.

"Been sketching today?" asked Milly. She surveyed the book swiftly. Against her gaze the young man had no refusal. He flushed darkly. He had dreamed too much that day in the land of wonderful pictures, while two waves lapped the boat. Milly studied the only sketch he had made, and dropped the book without comment. Her calm stung him.

"It strikes me as better than anything I've done lately," he said, in self-defense. She stamped her foot suddenly. "Well, that isn't saying much, Billy!" she flashed out. "Don't you ever expect to be able to say anything more?"

"I know," he answered, with a helpless gesture. "It's in the blood—we are a shiftless lot."

A few quick, sharp bumps, down, down, down, and the heavy hammer that the old man had forgotten to bring with him, struck full on the upturned head of the young Perry. The girl's cry as he fell solidly, brought the old man on the run.

"Water." Then she worked with staked handkerchief, dripping the contents of the wooden bucket plentifully over the face she loved. Under her ministrations a big, ugly swelling appeared on his head. The old man shifted from one foot to the other, crying like a baby. She wondered if such a blow killed, paralyzed. "Run and get a doctor," she ordered, and the old man took to his heels.

She gave a glance at his retreating shoulders, aware in a second that Billy was regaining consciousness. She remembered things she had heard her aunt reading about suggestion. "Now is the time to offset the family weakness," she whispered tensely in his ear, not knowing whether he heard, and not caring. "You have a gift that will make you a great artist, and you are going to work hard, because, Billy boy, Milly loves you and wants you to—"

She broke off as two big, bright eyes flashed into her own. Then he smiled, and without warning, the old gray cottage and the yellow sands and everything about them radiated the light of an earthly paradise.

"Do you, Milly?" He seized her in arms that belonged to the vitally living. "Say it again, because that's all I need to hit the road to success. It gives me just what I have lacked—"

The old man appeared, following the lean gray cat around the corner of the house. "Gumption—Gumption!" he shouted hoarsely, fearful of disturbing the patient. The young man's eyes smiled into the girl's again with a merry appreciation of the fitness of the interlude.

"That's it, eh, Milly?" he said.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PLAN FOR BRIDGE GRAFTING

Fruit Trees Girdled by Rabbits and Mice Can Be Saved—Stone Fruits Uncertain.

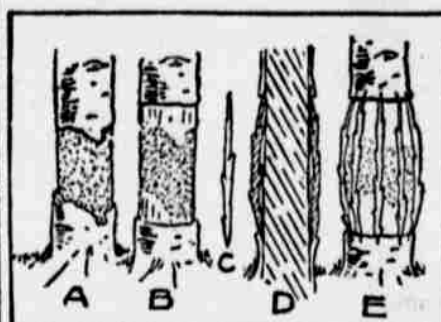
Fruit growers tell me that more of their trees than usual were girdled by rabbits and mice last winter, because of heavy snow. Result, more business for the nurserymen, unless the trees were bridge grafted. That will save the trees.

Bridge grafting is not difficult, says a writer in the Farm Journal. First, trim the ragged edges of the wound, as in B, disinfect it with corrosive sublimate—one part to 1,000 parts of water—and paint the surface of the wound with linseed-oil paint. This will keep out disease and keep the wound from drying out.

The next step is shown by D. Cut scions, C, from water sprouts, or other vigorous growth, bevel them at both ends and insert the ends under the bark, as shown. The scions should be a little longer than the wound, so there will be a slight bulge to hold them in place. Split the bark of the tree where each scion is inserted, as in E. The slits can be covered with grafting-wax after the scions are inserted. If the wound is near the ground, bank up soil to cover the wound.

Buds should be left on the scions until the union is established between the upper and lower parts. Then they should be carefully removed. If this is not done in time, sprouts will grow out from the side of the trunk.

Apples and pears can be handled by bridge grafting; but stone fruits are



A, girdled tree; B, wound cleaned; C, scion; D, section of trunk, scions in place; E, scions ready for waxing.

a gamble, and are too short lived to pay for the expense, even if successful.

To make grafting wax, melt together one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax and four pounds of resin. Apply with a rag wrapped around and tied to the end of a stick.

GROW LARGER SIZED FRUITS

Difference in Price Indicates Orchardist Is Not Catering to Consumers' Likes.

Is the tendency at present to underestimate the value of larger sizes in fruits? Recently an apple grower, in talking about prices he received for his last season's crop, stated that a carload of his Rome Beauties which sold on the New York market on a certain day brought \$5.25 per box for part of the car and \$3.75 per box for the remainder.

The only difference between the apples in the two lots was in the size. Those that sold for \$5.25 packed 88 to the box, while those which sold for \$3.75 packed 96.

This difference of \$1.50 per box indicates that, perhaps, we are placing too little stress, nowadays, on the necessity for securing large sizes.

At one time in the history of the fruit business much emphasis was placed on size. The larger apple, peach or pear, was given preference over the small at all fairs and exhibitions. Now the idea of displaying large fruit is discouraged and many an exhibitor fails to secure a premium because the judges consider that his fruit is oversize.

PLANS FOR STRAWBERRY BED

Instead of Planting in Spring Wait Until July—No Runners to Eat Plantfood.

If you are planning on setting out a strawberry bed from an old one of your own, try this: Instead of planting in the spring, wait until the middle of July and set out the young plants then. The advantage is the fact that spring-set plants form runners, and unless kept clean from them soon form a matted bed. July-set plants do not form runners, but form large, strong individual plants that bear as early as those set in the spring, and much more heavily, as they have not exhausted themselves in bearing runners.

Prevent Injury to Trees.

When doing work in the orchard with a horse tool, short singletrees with ends covered with leather or burlap will prevent injury to trees.

Burn All Rubbish.

Collect and burn all trimmings from winter pruning. These twigs and branches are often infested with diseases and insects.

Time to Make Grafts.

The time to make fruit grafts is when the buds begin to swell.

SECRET OF CHARM

By SYLVIA L. BERKMAN

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Daphne Joselyn ran upstairs, threw herself on a bed and buried her face in a pillow. She wanted to cry, but didn't because crying made her nose red and her eyes look washed out, and for her husband's sake she wanted to look pretty. That was the whole trouble—she wanted to look pretty and retain her husband's love, but, instead, she grew larger and less attractive every day, while Reggie's love seemed to diminish accordingly.

She had tried many ways to get thin. She had fasted, dieted, exercised—everything, but each new experiment only increased her weight. With her light hair, blue eyes, and fair skin, she wasn't homely, but she was large, and Reggie had said, when she was younger and more slender, that he disliked fat women. Now he seldom stayed at home in the evening, and people said he was interested in a cute little brunette at his office.

That morning she had received a pamphlet which said that the only way to keep a husband's love was to cultivate charm. By practicing before the mirror, she had attained what she thought was a perfectly irresistible smile. Then she had added a glide to her walk to make her seem graceful, and prepared to conquer her husband by charm. As she glided through the doorway with the irresistible smile on her face, Reggie had stared at her in silence. She thought it was the silence of admiration, but finally he gained his voice and exploded: "Are you playing you're a fairy, Daphne, or shall I call a doctor?" Rushing from the room, she had thrown herself on the bed in a fit of despair.

It was of no use. She was undeniably fat, and Reggie thought that she was crazy when she tried to please him. When she had followed the advice of an "adviser to the lovelorn," and tried sitting on his lap and putting her arms around his neck, he had thrust her from him and laughed. "Do you want to break my knees, Daph?" That was all right when you were slim, but you're far from that now, girlie.

She remembered the day he had caught her "getting thin to music." How he had laughed and teased her! But if he would only love her as he used to, she wouldn't mind anything. He was unkind to her, but she still loved him with all her heart.

The next morning she did not get up in time to see Reggie, because she didn't want him to be annoyed by her presence. She would keep away from him if that was what he wanted.

During the afternoon as she was reading an article on the "art of keeping thin," her mother, Mrs. Price, came into the room.

"Hello, Daphne, child," she greeted her, "how are you and Reggie getting along? I just saw him at the office, and he said to tell you to expect him for dinner."

"It's a wonder," Daphne sighed, "he isn't at home much now."

"Well, you'll have one more tonight. I'll stay. It's raining, and I don't want to get wet. What are you going to have for dinner?"

"Oh, I have some cold meat and a fruit salad, and I'll get something to drink, and we'll have a light dessert."

"Daphne Joselyn, do you mean to tell me that you feed your husband in that way? Why, after a man has worked all day, he wants something substantial, not salads and drinks and light desserts. No wonder the poor man eats away from home."

"But I have to, mother, to keep from growing fat."

"Well, there's no need in starving a man just because you want to get thin. Daphne, I'm ashamed of you. Instead of brooding over your size, come down to the kitchen and we'll prepare a dinner that's fit for a hungry man, and not one that would satisfy a bird."

Two hours later the table was set in readiness for a meal that would warm the heart of any man. Daphne had become interested in the work, and surveyed the dining room with a smile. Outside a violent storm was raging, and within all looked cosy and comfortable.

Suddenly the telephone rang, and an agitated voice asked for Daphne's mother. When Mrs. Price returned she said: "I must go at once, Daphne. Mrs. Thompson's twins are very sick, and she wants me to come over. I hate to leave this cosy place for the storm, but it must be done. Take the pie out of the oven in five minutes, and beat your sauce now. Good-by, dear."

Thirty minutes later Reggie came in, dripping and worn out from the battle with the storm, when he had changed his clothes he entered the dining room, stopping with surprise as he noticed the daintily set table, with its load of good things. Daphne herself looked charming with her face flushed prettily.

After Reggie had eaten as much as possible he leaned back in his chair and gazed at his wife with complete satisfaction.

"Gee, Daph," he said, "I'm glad you had this supper ready tonight. I expected one of those cold meat affairs, and this is a pleasant surprise. I was almost tempted to go to a restaurant, but I'll say that I'm glad I didn't. Home's the best place for a man, after all, especially when he has a pretty wife to look at."

Daphne blossomed into the picture of happiness incarnate. And this time the smile she gave needed no practicing to make it lovely.

Horticultural News

TRAINING RED RASPBERRIES

Weaving System Is Simple and Usually Satisfactory—No. 12 or 14 Wire Is Used.

The usual method of supporting raspberries is by means of a trellis, composed of two or more lines of No. 12 or 14 wire. Sometimes the wires are strung on crosspieces of 1 by 4-inch, or 2 by 4-inch lumber, nailed to upright posts.

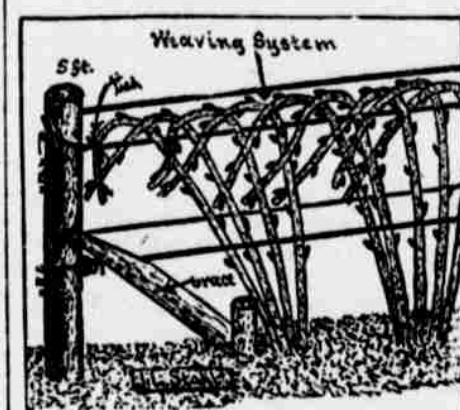
Another method is to fasten the wires directly, by means of staples, to the sides of the posts. Seven-foot posts set two feet in the ground and 30 or 35 feet apart commonly are used. It is important that the posts be set firmly, and the hole should be large enough to allow for tamping the soil.

It is well to begin tamping after the first shovelful of dirt is placed in the hole and to puddle with water when available.

Raspberries usually are trellised at the beginning of the second season of growth, five to eight fruiting canes being allowed to the hill, writes J. L. Stahl of the Washington experiment station. While some growers, instead of trellising, prefer to cut off the top of the fruiting canes at a height of about six feet, this method is not generally followed, the berries produced being larger but not as early.

By the weaving system, fruiting canes are bent over and woven to the trellis on either one or both sides. The wires for these canes are strung at about 54 inches from the ground. Wires also are placed at a height of 24 or 30 inches, to aid in holding the young canes in place during the early growing season.

When weaving is done on one wire, the upper wire serves merely to hold the young canes in place after they have reached that height. Picking is accomplished mostly from one side. Where weaving is practiced on both upper wires, however, half of the



Training Raspberries by Weaving System.

canes in each hill are trained to one wire and half to the other. This plan gives greater spread between canes on the wires and allows picking from both sides.

The weaving system is an easier and more rapid method of training and when well done usually is very satisfactory.

TAKE OUT OLD BERRY CANES

Work Should Be Done Immediately After Last Picking of Raspberries and Blackberries.

Many of us, in the rush of the season's work, forget about the berry patch after the fruit is picked. If possible, take time to clean up the canes this summer, say the wise ones who are most experienced in the business of berry production.

Immediately after last picking of black and red raspberries and blackberries, cut out the canes that produced the fruit this year. They are reddish brown color and can be readily distinguished from the new canes. The sooner these old canes are taken out the better it will be for the new canes, for they need the plant food and the moisture that the old canes will use and after fruiting they are of no use whatever.

Furthermore, any disease and insects that may be on the old canes can thus be removed. If there is very much of this work to do, a pruning hook should be used to cut out the old canes and they should be burned up or taken to the brush pile at once.

FACTORS FOR GRAPE SUCCESS

Much Depends on Selection of Right Varieties, Suitable Soil and Good Management.

Success with grapes, while dependent upon many factors, hinges principally upon selection of the right varieties, suitable soil, good soil management, proper pruning, and vigilance in protecting both fruit and vine from injury by insect pests.

Plant Some Bush Fruits.

Why not plant a few gooseberry and currant bushes in the garden this year? They yield well and their fruit is appreciated.

Best Orchard Fertilizer.

Stable manure is the best and most natural fertilizer for the orchard, as it is for all crops.

Hard On Strawberry Patch. Alternate thawing and freezing is hard on the strawberry patch. Mulching checks this.

Sunday afternoon after removing several fish from a trap in the river Clair Pope and Lawrence Luttrell of this city and Roy Stevens of Hastings were apprehended by Deputy Game Warden E. G. Kendall who filed a complaint for their arrest and they appeared before Judge Ranney Monday afternoon. They were each fined \$75 and costs which made it a rather expensive fishing trip for them.

CLOTHING SPECIALIST IN COUNTY MAY 16, 17, 18, 19

Miss Rachel Harris will give a public demonstration to all women interested in the clothing program in the following places—

Tuesday, May 16th at 2 p. m. Dress Forms at the home of Mrs. Henry Stumpfenhorst.

Wednesday, May 17 at 10 a. m., Sewing Machine Attachments at the Library, Guide Rock.

Wednesday, May 17 at 2 p. m., Sewing Machine Attachments at the home of Mrs. S. S. Lundstedt.

Thursday, May 18th at 10 a. m., Dress Forms, basement Methodist church of Inavale.

Friday, May 19th at 10 a. m., Dress Forms, Court house, Red Cloud.

For the Dress Form work at Inavale and Red Cloud three clubs will be the model for the dress form and the other four representatives will help to make the form. Material for the forms will be furnished by the specialist and will cost \$1.00 to the woman having the form made. For further information consult Mrs. C. E. Arnold of Inavale and Miss Stella Ducker County Superintendent of Red Cloud.

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of Webster County, Nebraska

In the Matter of the Estate of Noah E. Cling Deceased.

Creditors of Said Estate Will Take Notice, that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is September 2nd, 1922, and for the payment of debts is November 5, 1922, that I will sit at the county court room in said county on the 2d day of June 1922, to examine, hear and allow all claims duly filed which are a first or second lien upon said estate, and on the 4th day of September 1922 to examine, hear, allow and adjust all claims and objections of general creditors duly filed.

Dated this 5th day of May 1922.
(Seal) A. D. RANNEY
County Judge

HUMANIZING THE POSTAL SERVICE

"There is no unimportant person or part of our service. It is a total of human units and their co-operation is the key to its success. In its last analysis, postal duties are accommodations performed for our neighbors and friends and should be so regarded, rather than as a hired service performed for an absentee employer."

Iceland Ponies.

Iceland ponies run well in company. Out of fifteen or twenty, one or two will soon be recognized as the leaders, and the rest will follow these; but no amount of whipping will persuade them to go even a short distance separately—a fact which the traveler soon finds to be very inconvenient if his pony does not happen to be a leader, and he is yet anxious to deviate occasionally to examine objects of interest off the track. This inability to run except in company has gained the Icelandic ponies a character for stupidity in this country, where they are seldom used except in the coal mines.

Variation in Icebergs.

Icebergs in the Arctic regions are neither so large nor so numerous as those seen in the Antarctic seas, but they are usually loftier and more beautiful, with spires and domes.

The Margin of Safety

Is represented by the amount of insurance you carry.

Don't lull yourself into a fancied security.

Because fire has never touched you it doesn't follow that you're immune Tomorrow—no today, if you have time—and you better find time—come to the office and we'll write a policy on your house, furniture, store or merchandise.

—LATER MAY BE TOO LATE—

O. C. TEEL

Reliable Insurance

Yes, Garber's Is The Place!

To Buy Wall Paper, Paints, And Electrical Supplies. The best place for Picture Framing.