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The west has money enough to
move its crops without borrowing
much from the east, thank you.

C. S. Smith will make an efficient
sheriff. He will be "on the job" every
minute. He is entitled to the solid
republican vote in Madison county.

The politicians who have been
counting on a big plum from the census
might as well count themselves
out. Political pulls don't shake down
census plums.

Alabama, like Abou Ben Adhem of
old, leads all the rest of the income
tax amendment. It is only one state
out of the thirty-five that must sign it
before it becomes a law.

President Taft declares the increase
in the cost of living the world over is
due to the demand being equal to or
in excess of the supply—not to the tariff.

Mr. Roosevelt's account of his ride
on the cowcatcher through African
game country is a thrilling story. Mr.
Roosevelt would be right in his element
in such a position.

In Mexico census taking is a difficult
piece of business. The Mexicans
fear that the enumeration means
either compulsory military service or
more taxes, and they are not in favor
of either.

The serious diplomatic differences
between Japan and China over the
concessions in Manchuria and Korea
have been settled in the customary
manner—by Japan taking what she
wanted.

The Philadelphia Times is worrying
about what we are going to do with
the north pole, now we have it. It
seems as though a central place where
everybody could see it would simplify
the matter considerably.

Frank L. Dowling is a young man,
clean-cut, intelligent and ambitious.
He is the republican candidate for
county judge in Madison county this
fall. That he would make good on
the job is conceded. Why not elect
him?

It is fortunate for Premier Asquith
that those English suffragists, like other
women, are failures at throwing
stones straight. It is one of their favorite
pastimes shying bricks and
stones at the British statesman, but
they rarely hit the mark.

William J. Bryan admits that he is
tired of talking. In the early days of
the boy orator's career he never supposed
the time would come when
speechmaking would become irksome
but Mr. Bryan has reduced his schedule
of speeches by 50 per cent for
next year.

Rules are more stringent at Rheims
than in American cities. During aviation
week an aeroplanist was fined for
reckless flying. He did not damage
and harmed no one, but he frightened
the people. Would that we had as
stringent laws for governing our automobile
drivers.

One family in every forty will have
an auto by this time next year. These
are the figures for the United States
population in general. The man who
did the figuring did not add that the
other thirty-nine families will be trying
to mortgage their homes to raise
money to buy one.

A certain county fair management
in Kansas has contracted for an act
that is so "death defying," thrilling
and dangerous, that the county papers
refuse to advertise it in detail for fear
of scaring children. It must indeed
be a terror when a county newspaper
refuses to exploit it.

President Taft's tour is one long
line of banquet tables. The sight of
these festive boards must become an
odious one to the president. Incidentally
it would be interesting to know
how much has been spent in the aggregate
on these spreads reaching
from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

GOOD ROADS ARE PARAMOUNT.
Madison county has not seen the
time when a man more capable, more
honest or more aggressive along conservative
lines than Burr Taft, has
occupied a place on the board of county
commissioners. He should be re-elected
this fall by a big majority. His
record should and will re-elect him.

The Aleutian islands are now being
exploited as most desirable and successful
locations for stock raising. They
stretch in a long chain out from
the Alaskan coast, and the climate is
so mild as to make grazing the year
around possible. Here is undoubtedly
the source of our future meat supply,
and again we give Mr. Seward our
united thanks.

No better or more practical work
has been done for the relief of the
Messina earthquake sufferers than that
accomplished by an American construction
company, which built 1,870
wooden cottages and left material for
1,200 more. From the king and queen
to the poorest subject, they have repeatedly
shown their gratitude for this
assistance.

New York brides among the four
hundred are no longer showered with
rice and pelted with old shoes. A
shower of rose petals is good form
now in Gotham. In this departure
from old fashioned customs they certainly
have made a great advance.
Rose petals not only carry far more
sentiment than rice and old shoes but
they make less dangerous missiles.

Dr. Wiley is a man of many ideas.
His latest scheme is decidedly reactionary.
He proposes in his desire for
pure food, in the homes of the land,
to refuse marriage licenses to all
would-be brides who do not know how
to cook and will not promise to exercise
this knowledge in her new home.
This isn't a bad idea, but it may tend
to reduce the number of marriages.

No stronger endorsement of any
candidate for county superintendent
could be given than has been given to
A. E. Ward, candidate for Madison
county superintendent, by former
State Superintendent McBrien and
other educators of high standing in
Nebraska. Madison county people
will choose well if they select Mr.
Ward to look after the county school
system.

Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland,
Ohio, has tried with remarkable
success running the police department
of that city according to the golden rule
and common sense. As a result of this
policy the arrests in Cleveland are
only one-sixth of what they were two
years ago. Life and property are safer
than formerly. It is a wise chief of
police who knows and lives up to the
golden rule.

Dr. Bruce Barton says if the crowds
will go to the baseball games instead
of coming to church, the ministers
should carry the gospel to them there.
He made a definite proposal that the
ministers should be allowed to address
the assembled crowds at games in the
few minutes between the close of practice
and the beginning of the game.
This is a new departure indeed, but
who can say that it is not in the right
direction?

This year's corn crop promises to
reach three billion bushels—a quantity
so great that the human mind cannot
grasp it. During the next twenty
years a great revolution will take
place in the manner of farming. Agriculture
will become more intelligent
and more intense. New plants will be
discovered and better use will be
made of the land. An acre will produce
twice as much under proper treatment
as it produces now.

Few people are aware of the care
used by railroads in keeping tabs on
the productiveness of land along their
lines from the standpoint of the
amount of freight produced by various
crops. The heavier the crops per
acre, the more business for the railroads.
Nor are there many people
who think of lumber as a crop, and
one of the most important crops at
that, which contributes a large share
of the freight business of railroads.

So great is the demand for teachers
of agriculture and manual training
since these subjects have been so generally
included in the public school
curriculum that some state universities
are issuing bulletins urging
young men who have a high school
training and also some practical experience
on a farm to fit themselves for
this line of work. It offers an excellent
opportunity to young men as the
preparation is not so expensive as in
some other lines.

Travelers in Africa tell of a curious
trail which is a relic of a raid of the
dervishes. In order to mark the
course for those who follow and also
for their return trip the advance company
tied the slender saplings along
their course into knots. The trees
continued to grow but the knots remained
and grew with the trees, so
the trail is more plainly marked today
by these distorted trees than it
was when the dervishes raided the
Abyssinians.

Burr Taft is one of the most capable,
most progressive, and most trustworthy
commissioners Madison county
ever had. People interested in seeing
good roads built, substantial, permanent
bridges erected where they
ought to be, and the business of the
county conducted along economical,
business lines, should by all means
vote for Taft. Madison county is out
of debt for the first time in many
years, which speaks well for Taft's
past record on the board.

It has long been supposed that it
was necessary for those dwellers of
the east who were afflicted with tuberculosis
to go west to some of the states
favored by consumptives. Now, however,
physicians are trying to discourage
this practice. They say that if
the disease can be cured at all, it can
be cured as well in the east as the

west. If the proper treatment is persisted
in. It will take a long time to
convince people of this fact after having
been taught the exact opposite for
so many years.

It seems an unfortunate and pitiful
thing that after a century and more
of persistent effort by brave men to
reach the north pole that when victory
has at last been wrested from the
fierce elements that the result should
bring not glory and honor, but a bitter
and degrading controversy. It is not
strange that Lieutenant Peary, after
spending twenty-three years of his life
in this search should be terribly disappointed
to find in the moment of his
victory that another man claimed the
laurels, but if Cook honestly accomplished
the great feat, Peary should
be great enough to acknowledge it,
and by so doing he would add to his
own popularity and receive the sympathy
of the world in his disappointment.

Roosevelt and his constituency of
national conservationists are needed
imperatively in a new line of national
conservation of resources. The American
blond is rapidly disappearing. The
same complaint comes from every
nation. Even in Germany and Sweden
the flaxen poll is giving place to the
brown head. Dr. Woodruff states that
the blonds are losing out in the struggle
for existence and filling the jails
and almshouses because of the excess
of sunlight which the sensitive blond
cannot endure. One would infer from
this statement that the climate of the
entire world was changing and becoming
warmer. In which case the time
may soon come when a trip to our
twice discovered north pole will be a
pleasant holiday excursion.

It doesn't pay to discredit men and
doubt their integrity and sincerity.
The great mass of men yearn for
something better and are always ready
to follow a leader who represents all
that is best in humanity. As Lyman
Abbott says: "The spirit of universal
suspicion tends to personal degradation.
He who allows himself to believe
that all men are liars easily comes
to believe that sincerity is a fiction
of the preachers and the poets."
One of the poorest assets any man
can have is distrust. There is a great
deal in the world that is wrong, but
there are such transcendent possibilities
for good that it ought to keep
everyone busy figuring out how he can
do the most to push himself and his
fellows onward and upward.

More than a million trees have
been planted by the Pennsylvania
company this season, making a total
of 3,400,000 trees planted by this
corporation in the last three years to
provide for the future demand for
timber and cross ties. This work
constitutes the most extensive forestry
plan undertaken by a private corporation
in line with the American Civic
Association's campaign for the conservation
of the timber supply. No
better evidence can be given of the
practical value from the utilitarian
viewpoint, of the efforts of the American
Civic Association for "a more
beautiful America." And, while the
Pennsylvania railroad company's
forestry operations are a private enterprise,
the policy of the company is to
encourage public reforestation.

Humanity is constantly hoping for
and looking forward to the time when
sanitary methods of living and the
advance of medical skill and knowledge
will eliminate disease from the world.
It is true that yellow fever has been
largely done away with, cholera and
small-pox no longer cost the world
many lives. Even tuberculosis is
becoming understood and the death
rate from the white plague is not
quite as high as it was twenty years
ago. Typhoid is known to be resultant
from unsanitary conditions and
is preventable by sanitary surroundings.
Of the old enemies, so long
fought by the medical fraternity,
cancer is now the most dreaded and
the least understood. Even if this
dread disease should come under control,
some new affliction would be
bred by new conditions. Our manner
of living is constantly changing and
these changes affect the physical,
mental and nervous force of the system.
Even improvements in personal
cleanliness and habits destroy immunities
as well as ailments. The
end of disease is probably no nearer
than it ever was.

PUT BLAME ON DAHLMAN.
The result of the Omaha slight to
Governor Shallenberger, in not inviting
him to meet President Taft, is
already boiling over in Nebraska politics,
and it begins to look as if Dahlgren
will lose heavily as a result of
the incident.

The governor is a candidate for re-nomination
and re-election and Mayor
James C. Dahlgren of Omaha is also
a democratic candidate for the same
place. Already the Shallenberger
democrats are commencing to make
capital out of the fact that the governor
was not invited to break bread
with the Omaha bunch and at the
same time they are placing the blame
at the door of Mayor Dahlgren, thus
seeking to create sentiment against
him.

Already the news of the action of
the Omaha people has reached Furnas
county, and it has been an important
factor in the democratic convention
that has just been held. At that
convention the following resolutions were
introduced and adopted by a unanimous
vote:

"Whereas, It pleased those in charge
of the reception and banquet tendered
President Taft at Omaha to insult the
democracy of Nebraska by failing to
invite our governor to be present on
that occasion; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the democracy of
Furnas county, in convention assembled,
resents such insult, and hereby
pledges itself to do all in its power to
secure the renomination and re-election
of Governor Shallenberger to succeed
himself as governor of our state.
Be it further

"Resolved, That the active candidacy
of James C. Dahlgren, mayor of
Omaha, at this time is ill advised,
untimely and if persisted in cannot
but fail to work injury to the interests
of our party, both in the state and in
the nation."

with a novel that set the sword against
slavery after half a century of fruit-
less talk. Who abolished child labor
in the mines and factories in England?
A woman with a poem. Who led the
debtors out of prison in England—
Dickens with his inimitable stories,
while Whittier's poem did the same
for American debtors. All successful
appeal is to sentiment. Some time
some American poet will strike a note
that will arouse Americans to the loss
they are incurring in neglecting their
rightful heritage upon the ocean and
leaving their navy utterly at the mercy
of foreign cutters.

Taft's TARIFF TALK.
The frankness of President Taft in
saying what he thinks, and the commendable
attitude taken by him upon
questions of public moment, as expressed
in his present western trip,
have won for him new friends throughout
the country and have made old
friends even more staunch.

The Winona, Minn., speech, in which
the president discussed the tariff bill,
declaring that the Payne tariff bill is
the best that ever has been enacted
by the republican party and consequently
the best ever given the nation,
is attracting unusual comment in
all parts of the country. The president
frankly admitted that certain reductions
which he had hoped for were
not gained in this bill, but he also
pointed out clearly and strongly that
many very decided reductions were
gained, and with these as a foundation
more could be hoped for in the
future.

The president supported those congressmen
and senators who, even
though they did not get all that they
desired in the bill, recognized the fact
that it was much better than the bill
then in existence, and voted for it.

Just what thought was in the minds
of those "insurgents" who chose to
vote against the bill, is not apparent.
That they could hope to gain anything
at all in voting against the bill, seems
impossible. They were fighting for
tariff revision; the Payne bill offered
partial revision; to vote against it
was to vote against partial revision
and to vote for a continuation of the
former bill. Law-making as it is done
in this country, and particularly tariff
law-making, can come only in a series
of compromises, and President Taft
and those who stayed with the republican
party in supporting the measure,
did much more toward tariff revision
than those who voted against the bill.

The president's plea for party solidarity
is well taken. Party solidarity
is essential to the accomplishment of
legislation along lines upheld by a
party. To divide a party and elect
the enemy means the loss of everything
that the party works for. And
thus it is easily seen that republicans
must stand solidly together, one section
making concessions to another at
times, but all standing for republican-
ism in its broadest sense, if republican
principles and not those of the
populist and democrat are to be maintained.

Effort within the party to accomplish
certain principles of action, the
president endorses. This is a healthy
sign for the party at large. But when
the fight within has been fought, the
majority must rule and the losers must
be good losers if they expect to remain
republicans and if they hope for
the achievement of republican principles.

Dr. Cook's Bill of Fare.
Chicago Tribune: Through the
courtesy of Dr. Cook's publishers we
are permitted to reprint the explorer's
bill of fare during his final dash for
the pole:

- SOUPS.
Dog tail. Puree of Pup.
FISH.
Planked Whitecod, Sause Eskimo
ROASTS.
Breast of Dog.
Prime Native Dog au Jus.
Spare Ribs of Dog.
Boiled Leg of Dog with Caper Sauce.
ENTREES.
Dog Livers Sautee. Northern Lights.
Baked Dog's Heart, Giblet Sauce.
RELISHES.
Pickled Dogs' Feet. Deviled Dog.
Hot Dogs. Dog Flakes.
BEVERAGE.
Dog's Head.

Wayne Democrat Philosophy.
Fifty cent butter is coming, they
say. Please pass the axle grease.
The man who drives an automobile
is a chauffeur, but I have heard them
called something different when they
are fact there are several other names.
Madison claims to have the smartest
man in the state—when he is drunk.
Wayne is a city of millionaires when
it comes to that.

"Stick to the farm" is beginning to
pay big dividends. The man who sold
out a few years ago is generally
worthless, while those who hung on
are rich.

"I am the only white man who has
ever reached the north pole," shouts
Peary. But Peary can't act white
about it, if true.
For heaven's sake let Roosevelt go
and finish the canal. Get him some
place where it will not be necessary
to hear from him for a while.
Well, it doesn't now matter much
about a new depot in Wayne. De Ber-
lot says that in fifty years from this
date we will all be using flying ma-
chines, and as the railroad company
will not give us a new depot before
that time elapses we don't care when
they build one.

race. He denied that he had anything
to do with the inviting of guests to
the Taft banquet and was not even a
member of the committee that made
up the list.

However, the injury has been done
and democrats in every county are
blaming Dahlgren. It now looks as if
this will cost him a large number of
votes and very materially injure his
chances for election, if he ever had
any, and if he should secure the nomination.

Omaha democrats who are against
Dahlgren and for either Shallenberger
or Lobeck, say that this action of the
Furnas county democrats is but the
start of what is to come. The most
of the county conventions are to be
held during the next two weeks, and
they predict that in a majority of the
counties strong resolutions will be
adopted. They add that the work is
being prosecuted and that when the
conventions are held, in more than
half of them, enough strength will be
developed to denounce Dahlgren and
endorse either Shallenberger or Lobeck.
As they now figure results,
Dahlgren will land as about third man
in the race.

Already Dahlgren sees the handwriting,
and is hurrying his lieutenants out
into the state to repair the breaks in
his political fences. One of the first
places where Dahlgren will try to
stem the tide is in Lancaster county.
In Lincoln a movement that looks to
similar action as was taken in Furnas
county is now being made by
Dahlgren's friends to counteract it.
His friends are loaded with letters and
affidavits to prove that he had nothing
to do with the Taft banquet and the
"snub" to Governor Shallenberger.

AROUND TOWN.

Not much equinoctial storm about
this.

We must confess that Gregory can
play ball.

Rap on wood whenever you speak
of this weather.

This is the old original Italian
brand of atmosphere.

Does ordinary accident insurance
cover aeroplane rides?

Saturday was our hoodoo day—lost
at both baseball and football.

No more grandmothers of the office
boy will die until next spring. The
baseball season has come to an end.

The Methodist bishop at Neligh yesterday
declared that it does not pay
to underpay ministers. It doesn't pay
the ministers.

Stand up for north Nebraska. The
only one of that Kansas City woman's
six husbands to leave her, was the one
from Meadow Grove. And she loved
him most of all.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A lean man's idea of a good looking
man is a fat man.

About the only thing a bachelor and
the father of a family regard from the
same point of view is a baseball game.

An Atchison sport recently had his
picture taken with two watches. And
it wasn't deception; he had two
watches in his pockets.

With one outfit forecasting the end
of the world, and real scientists predicting
earthquakes, you'd better get
under.

Dr. Cook's Bill of Fare.
Chicago Tribune: Through the
courtesy of Dr. Cook's publishers we
are permitted to reprint the explorer's
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are rich.

Making Money
On the Farm
XV.—Locating and Planting
the Orchard
By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture"
Copyright, 1909, by American Press
Association

EVERY farm should have at
least a few fruit trees to pro-
vide 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 plan-
ning an orchard is selecting the loca-
tion. 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 less-
ened. An orchard on such a slope
also suffers less from sun scald and
drought.

If the hill on which the farm build-
ings are placed is large enough the
orchard can be located on the north
slope and the buildings on the south
slope. A windbreak of a double row of ever-
greens on the west and north will stop
the snow in winter and help to keep
the fruit from being blown off in sum-
mer. 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 south-
erly 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 differ-
ence 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 trou-
bled 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 sub-
soil 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
planted in 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.

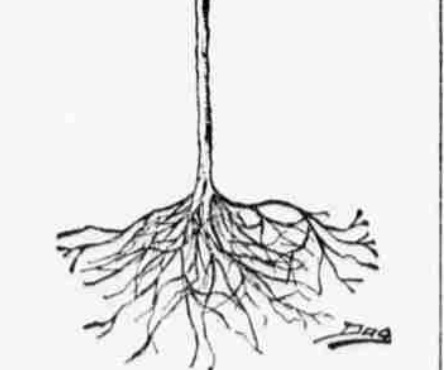


FIG. XXIX.—THIRTY YOUNG APPLE TREES.

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 de-
licious 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 con-
ditions. The old standard varieties are
the most reliable. Varieties that are
already doing well in your locality can
be depended on. Your state experi-
ment station or horticultural society
will gladly furnish you a list of the
varieties that are adapted to your lo-
cality. 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 devel-
opment 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 ware-
house, however.

It will generally pay to put a large
part of the orchard into reliable win-
ter 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 nur-
seryman 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 sys-
tems, 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 suf-
ficient 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 consid-
erably. 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 churning it
up and down after the roots have been
covered with dirt the soil will be thor-
oughly 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 be-
fore planting. The top is dependent
on the roots for its moisture supply.
A considerable part of the root sys-
tem 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 trees when
cultivating the orchard. This objection,
however, is hardly enough to out-
weigh 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 ap-
ple trees is thirty-two to forty feet
each way. Plum and cherry trees
may be as close as twenty feet. Ap-
ple 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 bear-
ing these fillers should be cut out.

A Money Maker.

Sanso—He is not rich and yet he
makes a great deal more money than
he spends.
Rodd—How can that be?
Sanso—He works in the mint.
A Persian philosopher says, "The
goat climbs the rocky hill, the wise
man takes the valley road."