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Present age is said to have a mania for speed, but you would not know it when watching many persons work.

Fly time has now come and it has been evident for some time that something was biting the politicians.

One explanation of the earthquake is that the earth is shocked by the way folks are behaving now.

People who have alittle money to invest find no difficulty in making friends.

Horticultural News

SPRING PLOWING IS AID TO CLOVER CROP

Like so many other farm operations, there is no "best" time to sow the cover crop in the orchard. The time will depend upon the kind of fruit, the season, the soil, and the load of fruit the trees are carrying, the orchardists at Cornell college declare.

The cover crop for the peach orchard is usually sown from two to three weeks later than in the apple orchard. Peach trees grow somewhat later in the fall than the apple. They are usually set on lighter types of soil and require large amounts of moisture in maturing crops of fruit. It seems advisable, then, to delay planting a cover crop in the peach orchard in New York state until the first spring and summer. On a season when the orchard is producing a very heavy crop of fruit, or when the crop is likely to suffer from lack of sufficient moisture, cultivation might well be continued until the middle or latter part of August before sowing the crop.

The cover crop in the apple orchard should be sown during July, preferably the early part. Sown at this time, soil conditions are usually more favorable for a good germination of the seed than when sown late. A cover crop put in during July should make much more growth by fall and add much more to the humus supply of the soil, than when sown a month later.

Either fall or very early spring plowing of the orchard is doubtless a better practice than late spring plowing. Early spring plowing or cultivation makes conditions favorable for nitrification in the soil, and this is essential in the production of a large healthy leaf surface, which is all-important in the growth of the tree and in the production of fruit.

It seems advisable, then, to plant the cover crop in time for it to make a good quantity of vegetable growth to be plowed under during late fall or early spring, rather than to plant it later and depend on its growth for a month or six weeks in the spring to maintain the humus supply.

No one cover crop can be recommended for all conditions. For orchards in need of nitrogen, the legumes are probably best, and vetch, peas or one of the clovers are desirable. Rye, buckwheat and rape are good non-leguminous crops. Rape may be used to advantage on heavy soils. Combinations of any of the above may often be used to advantage.

It may not be necessary to sow any crop provided one is reasonably sure of a satisfactory growth of weeds in the orchard. Weeds will spread to other parts of the farm, and this should be considered in using them as a cover crop.

Avoid All Acute Angle Crotches in Pruning Job

Among the details of orchard pruning work that should be constantly in the mind of the pruner is the method of avoiding acute angle crotches. When two branches start out from a common origin and are of about equal strength, if they are allowed to grow normally, a weak crotch usually results. If, however, following their first year's growth one of them is headed back to one-half that of the other, the longer one will become the leader and the one heavily headed back will become a side branch and will firmly unite to the heavily growing one. Care in treating such crotches in this way while the trees are young will result in a tree capable of holding up a heavy crop of fruit when bearing time is reached.

Control Peach Leaf Curl

Peach leaf-curl, a disease which occurs in the spring and is manifested by swollen and distorted leaves and twigs, with sometimes quite serious damage to the trees, can be controlled by adding bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50 strength, to the oil-emulsion spray. The main point to be remembered concerning the control of this disease is that the spray must be applied before the buds begin to swell or no control will be obtained.

Horticulture Hints

If farmers would market only first-class fruit, the corner fruit stand would have to sell that kind.

* * *

Your trees cannot function properly with ut a good supply of moisture in the soil in which they are growing.

* * *

All mummified fruits are sources of nfections that should never be allowed to remain on the trees or on the ground beneath the trees.

* * *

Producing high quality fruit is hard nough without wasting time on varieties that can only be poor even when it their best.

* * *

Young fruit trees are frequently illed by gophers nawing the roots. 'revention costs b i little. Damage an be considerab e.

* * *

Pruning does not invigorate a tree, ut tends to dwarf it. The peach ree is no exception to this rule. The ore a tree is pruned, especially a oung tree, the more it needs pruning.

COLORFUL FROCKED FLOWER GIRL ADDS TO WEDDING SCENE

FROM the pictorial viewpoint, almost as important as the bride herself is the little flower girl who attends her. Since the mission of this adorable miss is to "add to the picture" not only must she be befrocked in charming fashion, but she must contribute in her costuming a harmonious note to the color symphony expressed in the wedding scene.

In the fashioning of a winsome frock for the little flower maiden, as with the artist who produces a lovely picture, it is not the medium used to produce the masterpiece, but is genius that counts. Which applied to the styling of picturesque costume for the tiny flower attendant means that the modest home dressmaker who has the fire of imagination within her and the cunning to do will create a frock of as enchanting grace for the wee flower girl from inexpensive yet colorful cotton voile or organdie as will Madame-of-renown who insists on using only fabrics most costly.

This is especially true in regard to the exquisitely colorful voiles shown this season. They come in loveliest flower colorings, sheer unto the point of transparency. Best of all they are washable, they cost but a few cents a yard. As to effectiveness, not even the most expensive silks can surpass them. While the beautiful little dress in the picture was fashioned of peach-colored silk crepe, it would be just as attractive developed of sheer voile or organdie. It is the clever placement of the narrow valenciennes lace rufflings which gives it charm, together with an inset of wider lace.

A unique collar effect forming streamers at the back of the neck, which float out like butterfly wings, adds charm to the flower girl frock.

Carrying a large leghorn hat filled with roses adds a picturesque feature to the tiny tot's costumes.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

ENSEMBLE OF CREPE FAILLE IDEAL FOR BRIDE'S SUMMER TROUSSEAU

THE season of the bride and her trousseau is upon us. Therefore are the ateliers of the most famous couturiers, likewise the workrooms of the humblest seamstress and home dressmaker buzzing with pleasurable excitement. Under the magic spell of radiant brides-to-be, who flutter in and out giving their joyous orders, genius becomes inspired to create raiment of transcendent loveliness.

Assuming that the hope chest is filled to overflowing with dainty lingerie and lovely bits of finery, and that the bridal gown and veil are safely reposing ready for the supreme moment midst orange blossoms and tissue paper wrappings the next logical number on the trousseau program is the "going away" costume. What shall it be? An ensemble of course, consisting of frock and coat to match. Since it solves, not only a dress problem, but that of a wrap as well, it behooves the bride-to-be to give most careful forethought to this all-important ensemble costume.

Material? That depends—of course if one is going to motor across country or indulge in outdoor sports then flannel, kasha cloth, fine wool twill or things knitted are the proper thing and the two-piece jumper suit superbly tailored is recommended, with a long coat to match. If, however, one wishes to begin the journey in a costume of simple elegance, yet of more formal aspect, why not choose one of the new stylish silk weaves? The mode enthusiastically endorses crepe faille, crepe satin and bengaline.

The model in the picture suggests a delightsome honeymoon costume. The fact that it is crepe faille silk makes it ideal for summer time wear. In either wood-brown or navy blue, one might tastefully develop this ensemble. The simplicity of the coat insures a practical wrap with other frocks as well as with the one it complements. The manner in which the embroidered pocket-like panel holds the fullness of the skirt in place, is unique.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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LIVE STOCK

BACON HOGS MAKE PROFITABLE GAINS

Bacon hogs as foragers made better gains than lard type hogs in an experiment conducted by the North Dakota Agricultural college last year.

In their report, which covered pigs pastured on peas and pigs turned into a field of corn, they give the following records:

Bacon hogs on peas gained 385 pounds per acre.

Lard hogs on peas gained 375 pounds per acre.

Bacon hogs on peas gained in 28 days 38.5 pounds per head.

Lard hogs on peas gained in 28 days 37.5 pounds per head.

In Hogging Off Corn.

Bacon hogs gained 1.49 pounds per day. Lard hogs gained 1.84 pounds per day.

Bacon hogs yard fed gained 1.34 pounds per day.

Lard hogs yard fed gained 1.26 pounds per day.

Gain of Pigs on Peas.

	Pounds
111 pigs weighed out of peas at..	7,440
111 pigs weighed into peas at....	13,122
Gain on 13 acres peas.....	4,318
Gain of pigs per acre of peas....	332
Average weight of pigs August 18 when placed on peas.....	119
Average weight of pigs September 16 when taken off peas....	157
Gain per pig in 29 days on peas..	38
Daily gain per pig.....	1.31
332 pounds gain at 9 cents gives an income from acre of peas...	$39.88

Hogging Off Corn.

	Pounds
90 pigs came off corn October 23..	19,204
90 pigs went on corn September 17	13,645
Gain on corn in 36 days.....	5,559
Average weight pigs when turned on corn September 17.....	151
Average weight of pigs when taken off corn October 23.....	213
Average gain per head in 36 days	62
Daily gain per pig.....	1.72

Hogging Off Soft Corn.

	Pounds
9 pigs came off corn October 21..	1,929
9 pigs went on corn September 27	1,415
Gain of 9 pigs in 34 days.....	514
Average weight pigs when placed on soft corn.....	157
Average weight pigs when taken off soft corn.....	214
Average gain per head in 34 days	57
Daily gain per pig.....	1.68

Culling Breeding Ewes Is Very Good Practice

"Even though prices for lambs continue at satisfactory levels and the wool market shows more activity and strength, it will be advisable for every sheep raiser to cull his flock before the breeding season starts," suggests W. G. Kammlade, assistant chief of sheep husbandry at the Illinois college of agriculture. "Quality of product is as important, and often more so, than quantity when figuring profits. This is shown at the present time when poor grades of lambs are selling for $5 to $7 a hundred less than top lambs. If growers insist on retaining every available ewe to produce lambs, the time of excess supply and lower prices will be brought nearer.

"In this connection a statement from a concern interested in the sheep business is of interest. This concern pointed out that 'Conservative expansion on the part of experienced men may prove warranted; but rapid increases tend to destroy the high prices which originally encouraged such expansion.'"

Lack of Minerals Cause of Paralysis in Hogs

A shortage of sufficient minerals in the ration will cause paralysis in hogs, according to recent investigations in Ohio.

It is found that the lumbar vertebrae are likely to be weak from a lack of lime, so that they are unable to withstand any severe tension from the powerful muscles of the back. For this reason one of the lumbar vertebrae, that is, one section of the animal's backbone over the hind quarters, is crushed or shortened under the strain, bulges inward and pinches the spinal cord. This leaves the hind quarters paralyzed.

Many troubles have heretofore received the blame for hogs "going down behind," but this new research work clearly shows it to be a lack of mineral constituents in the diet.

Live Stock Hints

Ewes fed on alfalfa hay alone often develop lambs that are too large.

* * *

Keep live stock free from lice by the use of crude oil or coal tar dip.

* * *

Alfalfa hay, fed in a rack, is splendid for wintering brood sows. The last cutting is preferred.

* * *

Kill hog lice with crude oil.

* * *

The self-feeder for hogs is a money-saver at this season when feed is scarce and high priced.

* * *

Pure bred live stock on every farm would add millions of dollars to the pockets of the farmers who make the grade.

* * *

The wool crop should be well grown. It requires as much skill to grow a good fleece of wool as to produce mutton, pork or beef.

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