HORTICULTURE

ANNUAL RINGS IN THE TREES

Whitish Lines Are Medulary Rays, Which Make Silvered Grain in Oak and Other Woods.

If the trunk or branch of an oak tree is cut smoothly across, thin whitish lines may be seen running from within outward. Some of these lines begin in the center of the tree and others in each of the annual rings. These are the medulary rays, which make the silvered grain in quartered



Annual Rings.

oak and other woods. They exist in all kinds of trees, but in many, as, for example, the chestnut, they are so fine as hardly to be seen with the naked eye.

It is correct to speak of the rings of growth as "annual rings," for as long as the tree is growing healthily a ring is formed each year. It is true that two false rings may appear in one year, but they are caused whenever the growth of the tree is interrupted. This happens when the foliage is destroyed by caterpillars and grows again in the same season, or when a severe drought in early summer stops growth for a time, after late frosts, and in similar cases.

An annual ring once formed does not change in size or place during the healthy life of the tree, except that it is covered in time by other younger layers.

FORKS AND SPADES IMPROVED

Fulcrum Attachment Eliminates Much of Back-Breaking Energy Needed in Working Soil.

Much of the back breaking energy required in using an earth fork or spade is expended in the dislodging of the load from the ground after the fork of spade has been inserted, which means a severe strain on the shoulder and back muscles. The attachment



Fulcrum Attachment.

shown in the illustration lessens this labor by providing a fulcrum, says the Popular Mechanics. By simply pulling the handle backward the load is dislodged, the fulcrum bearing the strain instead of the muscles.

HABITS OF ORCHARD PESTS

No Definite Rule With Reference to Time Insects Deposit Their Eggs or Work Damage.

There is no definite rule that can be laid down with reference to the time at which winged insect pests of the orchard deposit their eggs. Some are night flying insects and deposit their eggs at night; others are active only during the day, and deposit their eggs during that time. The codling moth is one of the night flying insects and begin to deposit eggs late in the evening, just about dusk, and continues most active throughout the early part of the night. The curculio on the other hand, is most active during the day, remaining inactive at night. The same holds true with reference to the general activity of insects. As a rule the moths fly only at night, while some of the beetles are most active at night and others during the day.

PEACH SCAB AND BROWN ROT

Best Fungicide Known at Present Time Is Self-Boiled Lime and Sulphur Mixture.

The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture is the best fungicide known at the present time for the control of peach scab and brown rot. Three applications are considered necessary for good results where peach scab is likely to occur. The first application is to be made just as the calyx is being shed from the fruits.

The second application to be made three weeks after the first. The third application should be made about three weeks after the second. The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture should not be applied to the fruit within four weeks of the ripening time, as the mixture may give the fruit a whitewashed appearance when ready for market.

Use Nitrate of Soda.

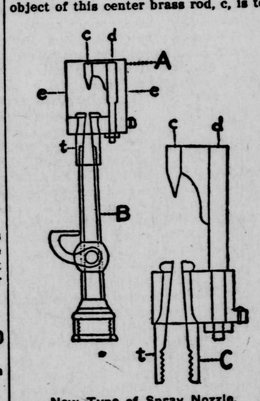
The best way to use nitrate of soda on strawberry plants is to scatter it lightly along the rows. Nitrate of soda is a very powerful material, and if sprinkled over the rows so that it can fall on the crown of the plants it will injure them in just the same way that common salt will. But if it is scattered lightly on the ground so that it does not come in contact with either the foliage or the roots, it will serve its most beneficial purpose as a fertilizer. Two hundred pounds is ample for an acre of strawberries.

NEW TYPE OF SPRAY NOZZLE

Effectiveness of Spraying Depends Largely Upon Character of Tapering Tube Employed.

The effectiveness of spraying depends in large measure upon the character of the nozzle used, and it is especially important that the nozzle should be adapted to the specific purpose for which it is to be used. G. E. Stone of the Massachusetts station has devised a nozzle which he has used with very satisfactory results in spraying large trees from a high-pressure machine.

This nozzle is shown in Fig. 1, at A. It consists of a nozzle screwed tightly on to the tip of a standard attachment provided with shut-off, such as is often employed in spraying work. (See B.) The attachment, however, is incidental, as it may be fitted to any suitable metal connection threaded to fit, and provided with a hose connection at the lower end. The essential part of the nozzle, as shown at A, consists of a small brass tip, t, about 1½ inches long, provided with an aperture at the end one-eighth of an inch in diameter, although sometimes an aperture of 5-32 or 3-16 of an inch in diameter has been employed. About an inch or more above the center of the aperture there is placed a solid brass rod, c, one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This is attached to another rod, d, by means of a thin sheet of brass; the rod, d, works in a socket and allows the pointed brass rod, c, to be thrown in or out of center at will. The object of this center brass rod, c, is to



New Type of Spray Nozzle.

take the spray as it comes out of the one-eighth-inch nozzle under high pressure and break it up into a fine mist, and with the pressure which we used it is capable of throwing the mist 20 or 25 feet. This is sufficient to reach, from a ladder, most of the foliage on a large elm tree. In case it is necessary to reach higher, the adjustment is thrown out of the center and the spray goes directly through the one-eighth-inch aperture. By this means a greater distance and carrying power are secured, although not so fine a spray.

In the drawing the nozzle is shown surrounded by a shield, c, which was for the purpose of protecting the point, c. The nozzle as originally constructed was not provided with a shield, being used for some days without it, but with the hard usage which it received [it was] found that the adjustment was likely to be injured. The nozzle was used in connection with a machine giving 250 pounds pressure, and the spraying mixture was carried through a one-inch hose.

This nozzle was used . . . in spraying over 1,000 trees having an average diameter of about 22 inches. Careful estimates made showed that the average amount of arsenate of lead per tree was 1.7 pounds, or about 17 gallons of arsenate of lead solution. The cost of spraying each tree, including the labor, gasoline and lead, was 55 cents.

The spraying was just as thorough and the cost was about one-third of that by the ordinary method, using Vermorel and other fine-mist nozzles

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene emulsion is easy to make Cut up half a pound of soap and boil in a gallon of water. Add two gallons of kerosene while the water is hot, but remove the kettle from the fire before doing so, or you may not live to use the mixture. Churn briskly for five minutes. For spraying dilute this with seven or eight parts of water.

Kerosene emulsion will kill plant lice more effectively than hellebore.

Spray Calendar.

Get a spray calendar of your experiment station. Guesswork is all right when it hits, but when you miss it's hard on your bocketbook and courage, and the latter is needed sometimes worse than money.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Soapsuds make the fruit trees grow.

A fungous disease cannot be controlled by spraying with an insecticide.

The United States forest service is prepared to reforest 30,000 acres annually.

Trees should not be planted on a high slope, for the soil is likely to be too thin.

Grape vines require frequent shallow cultivation throughout the entire season.

Strain all spray materials through a good, fine strainer. It avoids clogged nozzles and wasted time.

The time to get a thing is when it is there. The time to get the apple worm is before he gets inside.

Know what you must spray for, then do the work right. Don't expect any one spray material to be a universal remedy.

When making the first application of poison for the codling moth use a coarse nozzle, high pressure and fill every calyx.

With fruiting orchards, mineral fertilizers are often of great assistance, but an excess of nitrogen should be avoided.

SCENES IN JERICHO

Writer Tells of Wonders in the Holy Land.

Declares Arabs, Riding on Their Camels in Quiet of Dawn, Passed Like Phantoms — Visited Grave of Lazarus.

Jerusalem.—We had come down from Jerusalem the previous morning with a correspondent, a carriage ride of four hours, and had stopped for luncheon at Jericho, or, more correctly speaking, at Rilia, a little to the east of the site of the ancient city. What memories of brilliant events in Biblical history cling about this spot! Jericho, the city of palm trees; the scene of Joshua's victories; the place where the last days of Elijah were spent, and whence he went forth with Elisha to cross the waters of the Jordan, to be taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire; the spot where the two blind men were healed; the place where our Lord paid a visit to the house of Yachens. Here, too, were the long celebrated and beautiful groves and gardens given to Cleopatra by Mark Antony. Jericho now consists of a large Russian church, a house for Russian pilgrims, two hotels and the mud huts of Bedouin Arabs.

As we descended the 700 feet below Jerusalem the heat increased until we arrived in the tropical plain of Jericho under a blinding sun. First, we visited the pool of Elisha, the waters of which he had healed; then tramped through the ruins of the Jericho of the Israelites, where we saw part of the city walls around which Joshua and his army marched seven times. After its capitulation Joshua pronounced a curse on the city, which was fulfilled. Very recently excavations have been made here by the Germans and the Austrians.

At 4 a. m. came the summons to arise, and with right good will all arose and descended for breakfast. A crescent moon hung in the eastern skies, and the stars twinkled brightly in the deep blue heavens as we drove out from Jericho.

The only sound we heard as we rolled along the sandy soil past clusters of thorn bushes was the tinkle of the sleighbells around the horses' necks. Straight ahead, at intervals, we could discern a dark moving mass on the road, and as we approached a party of Arabs would step aside, all wrapped closely in their cloaks, with staffs in their hands. At another time the dark moving mass would prove to be a caravan of camels moving noiselessly along with their heavy burdens. Daylight came



St. Stephen's Gate.

slowly, for the morning was misty. The outlines of the hills were slowly being defined by the rising sun with a deep purple over their western slopes. Then did I realize why artists so often paint them shrouded in that color; and why the Psalmist would utter the hope and the longing of nations, "I will lift up mine eyes to the everlasting hills whence my hope cometh."

Arabs, riding on their camels along the mountain roads in the all-prevading quiet of the dawn, with the gorgeous purple hills and the deep blue sky for a background, passed like phantoms, like dream-pictures one used to imagine when stories were told in childhood.

Since that day the whole Scripture narrative has been wonderfully vivified; the abiding peace and beauty of the hills have a sense of sheltering presence over man and beast.

About half way back to Jerusalem we stopped to rest the horses at a khan where once stood the inn of Good Samaritan fame. Nearer to Jerusalem we alighted at Bethany and went down into the grave of Lazarus, carrying lighted candles. The ruins of the house of Simon, the leper, are near by; as is a part of a wall of the house of Martha and Mary. Passing strange it seems that Mohammedans should have the custody of these places, as well as of a few in Jerusalem itself.

Yes, "go to Jericho;" but be sure to come back again.

Cow Inspects Department Store.

Norwich, Conn.—A fine Holstein cow, which was being driven through the street here, bolted from the herd and entered a department store. Going up several flights, she frightened the women clerks in the cloak department into hysterics. Finally the owner arrived with a rope and she was safely escorted to the street.

The KITCHEN CABINET



WHEN adverse winds and waves arise,
And in my heart despondence sighs;
When life her throng of cares reveals,
And weakness o'er my spirit steals,
Grateful I hear the kind decree
That, "As my day, my strength shall be."

CHERRY TIME.

This delicious fruit is not only used for food in the shape of soups, sauces, pickles and condiments, pies and cherry cakes, but they are manufactured into kirschwasser and maraschino.

The fresh fruit, after being pitted, if an equal quantity of sugar is added and stirred until thoroughly dissolved, will, if canned and kept in a cool place, keep as well as if cooked, and one may have a fresh dish of cherries or a cherry pie in November.

A cherry pudding made of a cup of flour, a little salt and milk enough to make a thin batter, the flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, is a simple and most satisfying dessert. Butter cups and put in a little of the batter, then a tablespoonful of pitted and sweetened cherries, another spoonful of batter. Steam in hot water for fifteen minutes and serve with cream and sugar.

Cherry Dumplings.—Take four cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, two cupfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, a half teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of sugar and two of pitted cherries. Rub the fat into the flour and prepare as for biscuits, roll out and cut in squares; place as many of the sweetened cherries in each square as they will hold, pinch the edges together and lay the pinched edges downwards in a greased baking pan. Bake until brown and serve with whipped cream.

Cherry Olives.—Pit cherries and cover with vinegar and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the vinegar and add sugar of equal weight of the cherries; stir until dissolved, keeping covered in a cool place, where they may be stirred frequently, then cover with a cloth and a plate, and in a few weeks they are ready to serve with the meat course. They are simply delicious. The vinegar may be made with the addition of sugar into a very good shrub.



WE SHAPE ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.

HELPFUL HINTS.

A pine pillow or sweet grass basket may be renewed by steaming them.

Paint may be removed from window glass by the application of hot vinegar.

Turpentine will take ink stains from the most delicate fabric. Soak the stains over night or longer.

Sew lead weights into the hems of table covers or runners used on a porch. The wind will not disturb them.

A nice delicacy for luncheon is a crisp cracker spread with cottage cheese and garnished with a cherry on top.

When carrying a freshly-frosted cake, put a few toothpicks into the cake to keep the covering from sticking to it.

Dainty little baskets for flowers or favors may be made from old straw hats. These will delight the children, and they may help to make them.

If you have any faded roses or other flowers that need refreshing, use a little water color paint and a brush. The results will more than please.

When preserving peaches, take the broken bits and can together. This may be used (put through a ricer) for ices, ice creams and other desserts.

The disposal of garbage in country places and small towns where no provision for its removal is made, is a constant worry. All substances which decompose may be put into a small hole in the garden, and after the hole is filled cover with dirt and forget all about it, nature will do the rest. Tin cans, glass and crockery cannot be thus disposed of, as they are unsightly. A hole in the ground is a good place for them if there are any hollows and holes to be filled.

Filbert Butter.—Remove the coarse threads from hazel or filbert nuts and put through the meat grinder, then pound with a pestle in a wooden bowl until smooth. Cream as much butter as there is of the pounded nuts, add the nut paste gradually; season with paprika and use for sandwich filling.

Nellie Maxwell.

So Thoughtful of Him.

Bridegroom (two days after wedding)—"I haven't seen anything yet of that $5,000 check from your father." Bride—"Well, you see, dear, papa heard that your father had already given us one, and he knew we shouldn't care to have duplicate presents."

The Forlorn Hope.

"Hello! Could you suggest the wrong number I ought to ask for, miss, in order to get 2-double 0-9-2 Mayfair?"—Punch.

Cheerfully Subscribed.

Mrs. Noopop—"Charlie, what do you think? Dad just sent us a $1,000 check for our new baby! Wasn't that good of him?" Mr. Noopop—"I should say so! I'll write at once and thank him for his contribution to the Fresh Heir Fund."—Judge.

Like the Most of Us.

"Are you looking for work?" "No, sir; I'm looking for money, but I'm willing to work because that's the only way I can get it."—Boston Transcript.

CONCRETE TRAP FOR GRAFTERS

Detective Burns' Clever Scheme at Atlantic City.

FOUR COUNCILMEN CONFESS

Says It Was Generally Understood That Councilmen Who Served Without Pay Must "Get Theirs" Out Of the Contracts.

Atlantic City.—One city councilman is under heavy bail to answer to the Grand Jury, four others have signed written confessions and are in momentary apprehension of prison incarceration, another quartet is developing bad cases of "nerves," with knowledge that their complicity in certain deals is known, and 38 other city and county officials, of more or less importance are quailing in their boots, as the result of the first day's exposures made by William J. Burns, the famous detective, head of an investigation into the gigantic graft deals in municipal affairs here.

The bombshell exploded Friday terminates one of the most delicately handled "plants" recorded in the history of crime. Its fruition came after 13 months of careful molding, and its result, reformers backing the probe declare, will only arrive when 47 men start prison terms.

The great American resort is astounded, stung to the quick, that such monumental debauchery should fix its thieving talons in its governmental machinery, filching, it appears, thousands and thousands of dollars from contract awards and petty pickings here and there. Consternation reigns in the famed Kuehule "ring."

The men so far named as being involved in the exposure are Councilmen Samuel Phoebus, Gus Kessler, William Malia, James Lane and Harry Dougherty.

A Favorite Game.

Contract juggling had long been a favorite game with the bold politicians, but other investigations had proved farces, even when backed by the state legislature.

Atlantic City had grown up from a small seashore village to be recognized as the greatest watering place in the world. The rich opportunities for grafting were so numerous that the men who had controlled things in the comparatively youthful days of the city had become intoxicated with their power and the plundering was growing bolder as the town grew.

Burns looked things over. He searched for a man with political strength, yet poor in worldly goods through recent circumstances. Samuel Phoebus, councilman from the Second ward, filled the bill. One time a leader in the Beach front hotel world, a good mixer and accustomed to the best of living. Phoebus had been reduced to poor circumstances through unfortunate investments. He headed the boardwalk committee of the resort's governing body. The master mind of the country's foremost investigator evolved a clever scheme that would enable him to inveigle Phoebus into a position where he would relate what he knew of the inner workings of the councilmanic ring and explain just how men who went into office comparatively poor came out with a bankroll that put them on "easy street."

EX-MAYOR GUILTY OF ARSON.

Minnesota Supreme Court Finds No Excusing Feature.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. D. F. Dumas, former mayor of Cass Lake, Minn., who, it was charged, planned the blowing up of the postoffice safe at Puposky the night of June 16, 1911, and aided criminals in the act, is guilty of attempting arson in the third degree, and his conviction in the District Court of Beltrami county was warranted. The penalty is imprisonment not to exceed three and one-half years. This is the decision of the State Supreme Court. Not one excusing feature in the movement of the Cass Lake mayor is contained in the opinion of the court.

BOAT WITH 13 PERSONS UPSETS.

Six Of Party Drowned While Crossing a Canadian Lake.

Chenneville, Quebec.—A squall overturned a boat in which 13 persons were crossing Lac Le Grand Poisson Blanc, near this town and six members of the party were drowned. The victims were Hilliare Hayment, Miss Albine Levert, Mr. and Mrs. William Dubien and their daughters, aged 1 and 3 years.

Kills Children; Then Self.

Anniston, Ala.—After taking his two children, Evelyn, 6 years old, and Knox, 4 years old, to a lonely spot near his home at Choccolocco, near this place, Whitt Scarborough, a well-to-do planter, administered to each a doze of carbolic acid in soothing syrup. When he was sure they were dead he also swallowed a large doze of the mixture. Scarborough left a note stating that his act was the result of despondency over his wife's death eight months ago.

The Commerce Court.

Washington.—The Senate Committee on Finance voted to place in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill the appropriation for the Commerce Court, eliminated by the House. The House action was expected to abolish the court and the provision inserted by the Senate Committee will precipitate a lively fight in conference. The committee also voted to strike from the bill the provision limiting the terms of office of all civil service employes to five years

STORMS TO PREDICT SELVES

Wireless Stations to Be Used to Make Tempests Send Their Own Warning Ahead.

Storm centers move usually in an esterly or northeasterly direction. Hence the prediction of storms on the Atlantic coast is possible, since most of them come from the Mississippi valley. Some come up the coast from the Caribbean sea, but even in this case we have no warning.

But western Europe is less fortunate. Its tempests come from the Atlantic, and with little warning. European weather men have made as much as possible a study of the paths of American storms across the Atlantic and are sometimes accurate in predicting the time of their arrival; the same has been done with storms coming up from the South Atlantic.

But it often happens that storms vary either their route or the rate of movement, so that predicting cyclones on the coast of western Europe is more or less guesswork.

As a possible help in this respect Director Andre of the Lyons observatory is making a deep study of the galvanometer records of various wireless telegraph stations.

He has found that the antennae are sensitive to any stray electric currents as well as to messages, and he hopes to discover a way to make the storms telegraph their own warning ahead of their arrival.

Every storm is accompanied by electrical disturbances, and already M. Andre has accumulated a mass of evidence to show that each storm in this way gives warning. Just how to read this evidence is the problem to which he is devoting himself.

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very badly. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got them and tried them at once. My baby's face was as a cake of sores.

"When I first used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was redder. I continued with them. My baby was in a terrible condition. I used the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) four times a day, and in two weeks she was quite well. The Cuticura Remedies healed her skin perfectly, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have tried it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., New York City, Aug. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

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Garfield Tea is admittedly the simplest and best remedy for constipation.

Fourteen per cent. of the egg is albumen.

WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.



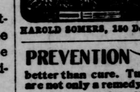
Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but dreaded it so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 3, Murrayville, Ill.

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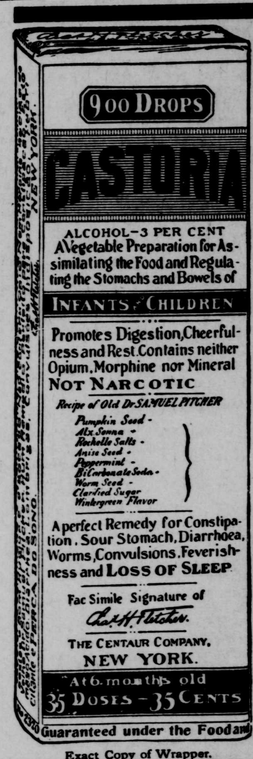
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