

### Horticultural Points

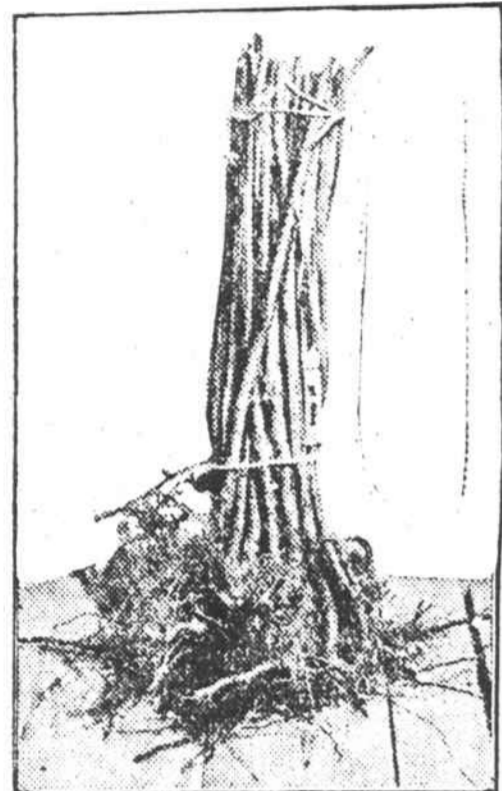
#### GOOD CARE OF RASPBERRIES

Canes Should Be Cut Back in Spring to Desired Fruiting Height—Look for Disease.

The New York experiment station has sent out a circular on care of raspberries.

With the close of the fruiting season horticulturists at the experiment station at Geneva are recommending the removal and destruction of the fruiting canes in all raspberry plantings. These old canes are no longer needed by the bush and they may harbor disease organisms or insect pests which might infest the new growth. The removal of the old canes will also give more room for new growth the next season.

In the spring the canes of red raspberries should be cut back to a desired fruiting height, usually three or four feet from the ground, depending on the vigor of the bush. Black raspberries require more severe pruning than the red varieties as the old fruiting



A Bundle of Ranere Raspberry Plants.

canes should be removed and the new growth checked in the summer by pinching off the succulent tips of the new canes at about two feet from the ground. Since the new canes do not all grow at the same time it is necessary to go over the bushes several times during the summer. In the spring the side branches which have developed as a result of this summer pruning should be cut back from one-third to one-half their length.

Raspberry growers are urged to be on the lookout for plants affected with mosaic or yellows and to remove and destroy all such plants, including the roots and suckers, as that is the only way in which the disease can be stamped out. The mosaic is characterized by the mottled appearance of the leaves and the dwarfing of the canes. In setting out new plants care should be exercised that only disease-free stock is used as any part of a diseased plant will bring the disease into the patch where it will gradually spread to healthy plants.

#### AVOID SUNSCALD IN WINTER

If Alternate Freezing and Thawing Continues Bark on Exposed Side of Tree Dies.

Just from the sound of the name one would think sunscald a summer trouble in the orchard. It is true the hot sun in summer, especially in some regions, may cause the trouble, but sunscald may occur in its worst form in winter, as well.

During many winter days, the sun's heat may warm up the southern or southwestern sides of trunks and branches to the thawing point. At night the wood freezes again. If this alternate freezing and thawing continues for any considerable length of time, the bark on the exposed side of the tree will die and split off. The broken bark offers a point of entrance for fungus tree diseases of many kinds which may ultimately kill the tree.

Where conditions are especially bad it will pay to shade the southwest portions of the trunk and branches. Cornstalks, straw or similar material bound about the branches will give excellent protection.

#### SPRAY TO CONTROL INSECTS

Use of Lead Arsenate When About 90 Per Cent of Blossoms Have Fallen, Is Urged.

It will still be worth while for owners of peach trees to spray for the control of curculio and other insects. The best spray for this purpose is lead arsenate, using one and a half pounds in 50 gallons of water and applying when about 90 per cent of the blossoms have fallen.

#### GET RID OF WATER SPROUTS

Rubbing Off in Spring After Heavy Pruning Will Save Much Needed Nourishment.

After heavy pruning is done in the spring, especially in the case of apple trees, there is an unusual growth of water sprouts. These may be readily rubbed off with the hand, thus saving nourishment which otherwise would go into water sprouts. Getting rid of water sprouts now also will save time in pruning later.

### LIVE STOCK NEWS

#### RECORDS ON 80,000 CATTLE

Information Collected Will Show Some Interesting Comparisons in Making Beef.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to compile dependable data on problems of beef production, the United States Department of Agriculture in the past four years has taken records on about 80,000 steers in various states of the corn belt. When the work is finished at the end of another year there will be records on approximately 100,000 steers fed for the market.

In the territory covered—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska—most of the feeders are finished on corn and legume hay, or on corn and silage supplemented with a protein meal. The kind of hay grown in a particular locality usually determines the ration used, and a survey shows that about equal numbers of steers are fed each year by these two methods. Where clover or alfalfa is grown abundantly the standard ration is corn and one of these hays. In other places, where most of the hay is mixed, silage is included in the ration, and cottonseed or linseed meal is fed as a supplement to supply protein.

The information collected during the four years shows some interesting comparisons of the two methods of making beef. To make the same amount of total gain required less



Baby Beves on a Corn Belt Farm.

time where corn and alfalfa hay were used, but required more grain than was needed in the corn-silage-cottonseed-meal ration. With the first ration the steers put on an average of 2.07 pounds of gain a day, while those getting silage and meal in addition to corn put on an average of 1.63. In the first case it required 146 days to put on the 302 pounds and in the other 185 days. It should be remembered that these figures are based on the records taken on approximately 20,000 steers a year for four years.

The feed consumed by the average steer in these two groups is given below:

Corn	52 bushels
Alfalfa Hay	1,043 pounds
Straw	239 pounds
Corn	30 bushels
Cottonseed Meal	177 pounds
Mixed Hay	690 pounds
Silage	6,583 pounds
Straw	612 pounds

Other phases of beef production are being studied in addition to fattening rations.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES

Give your stock warm beds. Bedding is cheaper than feed.

Water the horses several times daily. A horse's stomach is small.

Bed the sow in the farrowing pen and see that she is comfortable. Keep other hogs away from her.

Concrete wallows are not expensive, if constructed at odd times, when regular farm labor can be utilized.

As a consumer of by-products and farm waste the porker wins the championship.

It is always well to keep a good mineral mixture before the sows at all times. Such a mixture may be self-fed or handfed. An approximate allowance is about one pound per sow per month.

Oats are excellent for ewes just before lambing. One-half pound a day for each ewe is sufficient, fed with good digestible hay. Silage is excellent feed also, as it is slightly laxative.

Before the ewes begin to lamb, the barns or sheds should be cleaned out thoroughly and a good supply of dry, clean bedding kept on the floor at all times.

At the present time the most successful swine grower makes a strenuous effort to have specially adapted pasture crops for as nearly the whole year as possible.

A very important point in successful hog raising lies in the careful selection of sows for future breeding.

### Just a Little Smile



#### A MAGNET FOR SORROW

"Is it your practice to go about looking for trouble?"

"No," replied Mr. Grumpson. "It has been my experience that if a person will stand in one place long enough, and look as if he had no friends and no influence, trouble will just naturally gravitate to him."

#### Poor Chance for Him.

He—What would your father do if I told him I wanted to marry you?

She—He'd refer the matter to me.

He (hopefully)—And what would you do?

She—I'd refer the matter to Mr. Smart, who proposed to me and was accepted while you were trying to make up your mind.

#### After the Reception.

"Some lady left her hat."

"Seems odd."

"I'll say so. Don't see how a lady could walk away without her hat in these dry days."

"Hold on."

"Hey?"

"The lampshade is missing."

#### Hiram Explains.

Hank—I don't understand them thermometers.

Hiram—It's simple enough. You see, when it gets darn cold the mercury sorter huddles together down in the bottom, so's to keep warm.—Boston Evening Transcript.

#### Father Makes 'Em.

Tutor—Of course, I admit your son is extravagant. But you must make allowances. He's young.

The Father—That's all right! But the more allowances I make the quicker he spends 'em.

#### The City Man's Dream.

"What is his ambition?"

"The same as every other man's in a big city. He says he some day wants to have a place in the country where he can keep a few chickens."



#### FLATTERER

She (relating experience)—Really, for a time I was quite beside myself. He—You had a charming companion.

#### True Indeed.

Many a man backs out of wedlock when he shouldn't; Many more are backed into it, Else they wouldn't.

#### Love.

Criss—So you and Jack don't speak?

Chris—We had a dreadful quarrel about which loved the other most.

#### That Genuine!

Jenkins—Is he a genuine Irish terrier?

Fancier—Sure, an' if that dog could talk he'd speak with a brogue.—Judge

#### Tactful Postponement.

"Brothersby has inherited a fortune."

"If that's the case, his greatest gift will no longer be of any use to him."

"What is it?"

"The ability to make a bill collector think his next visit is bound to be his last."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### An Optimist.

"Well, he's an optimist, anyhow."

"What's he doing now?"

"Already planning where he'll go fishing when the time for fishing comes."

#### Miss, in This Case.

Mr. Dogbone—Will you go golfing with me?

Miss Catnip—What kind of a game do you play—hit or miss?—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

#### Nerve.

"I call that nerve."

"What?"

"Mrs. Nextdoor sent over to borrow some of my dishes to use for a party she didn't invite me to attend."

#### Free Rides.

Blackstone—Jenks and his wife enjoy a motor trip every Sunday morning.

Webster—Why, I never knew they owned a car.

Blackstone—They don't. But Jenks has been corresponding with real estate agents lately.

#### Feeding the Turkey.

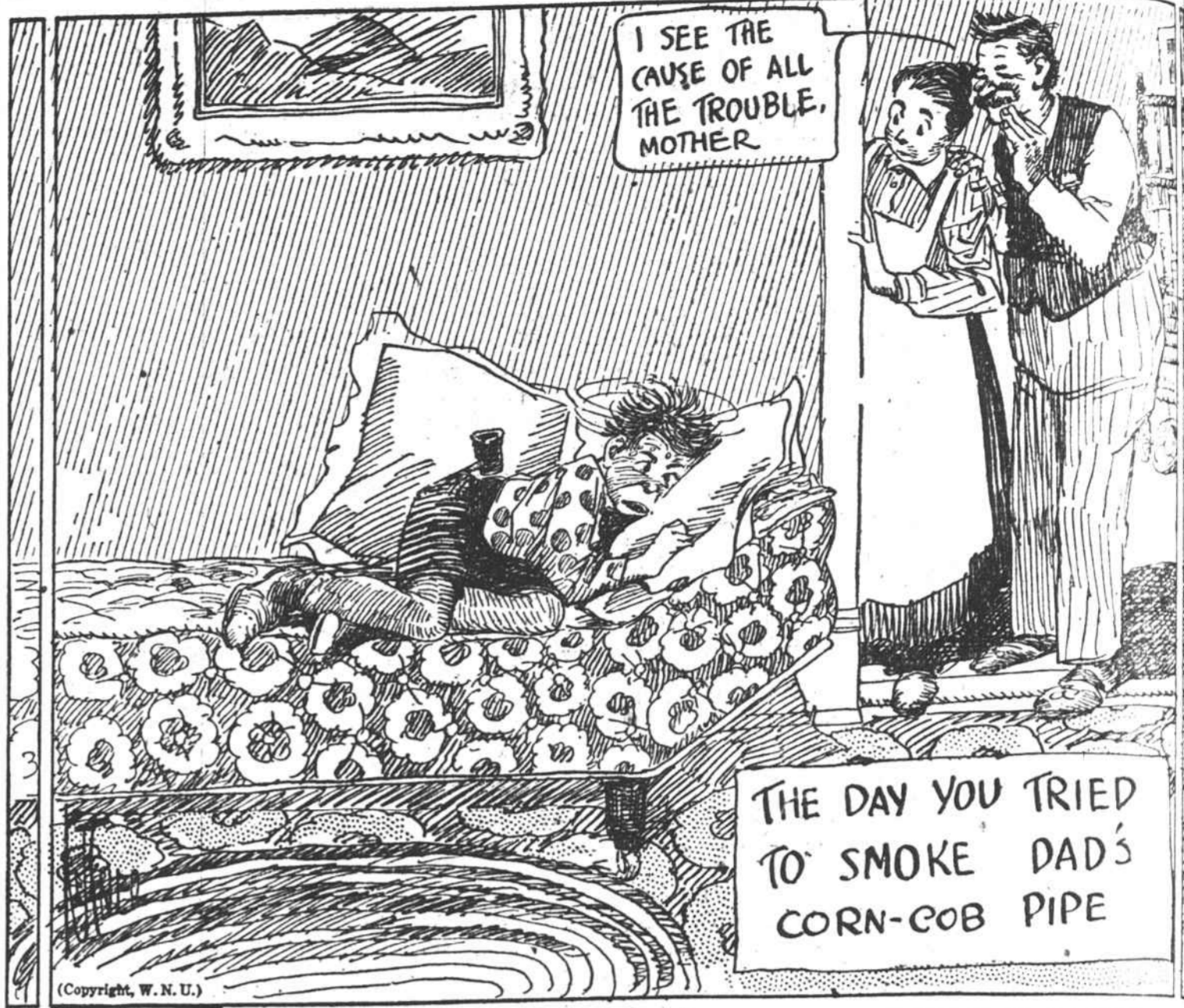
Brown—How can you make a thin turkey fat?

Smithe—Don't know.

"Throw it up into the air and it comes down plump."

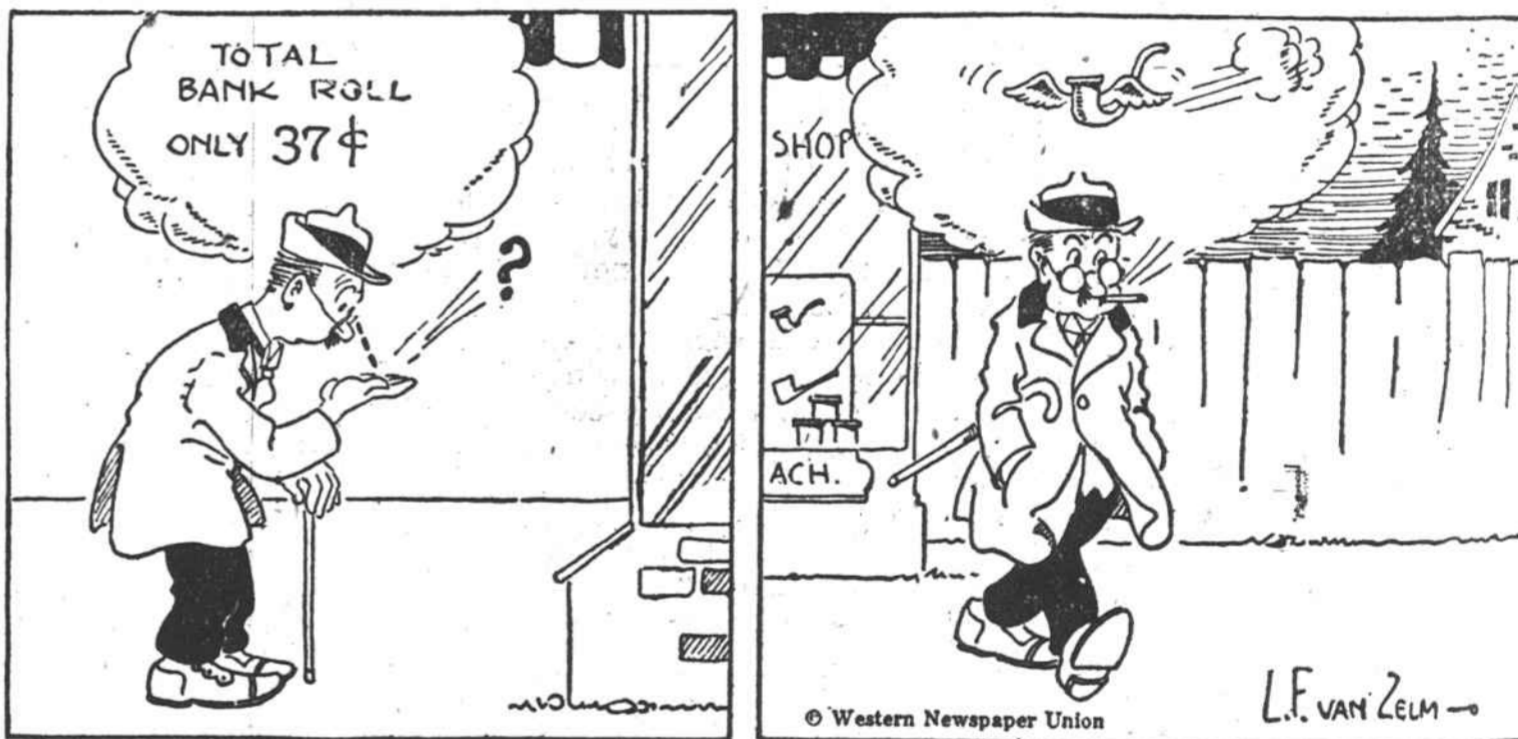
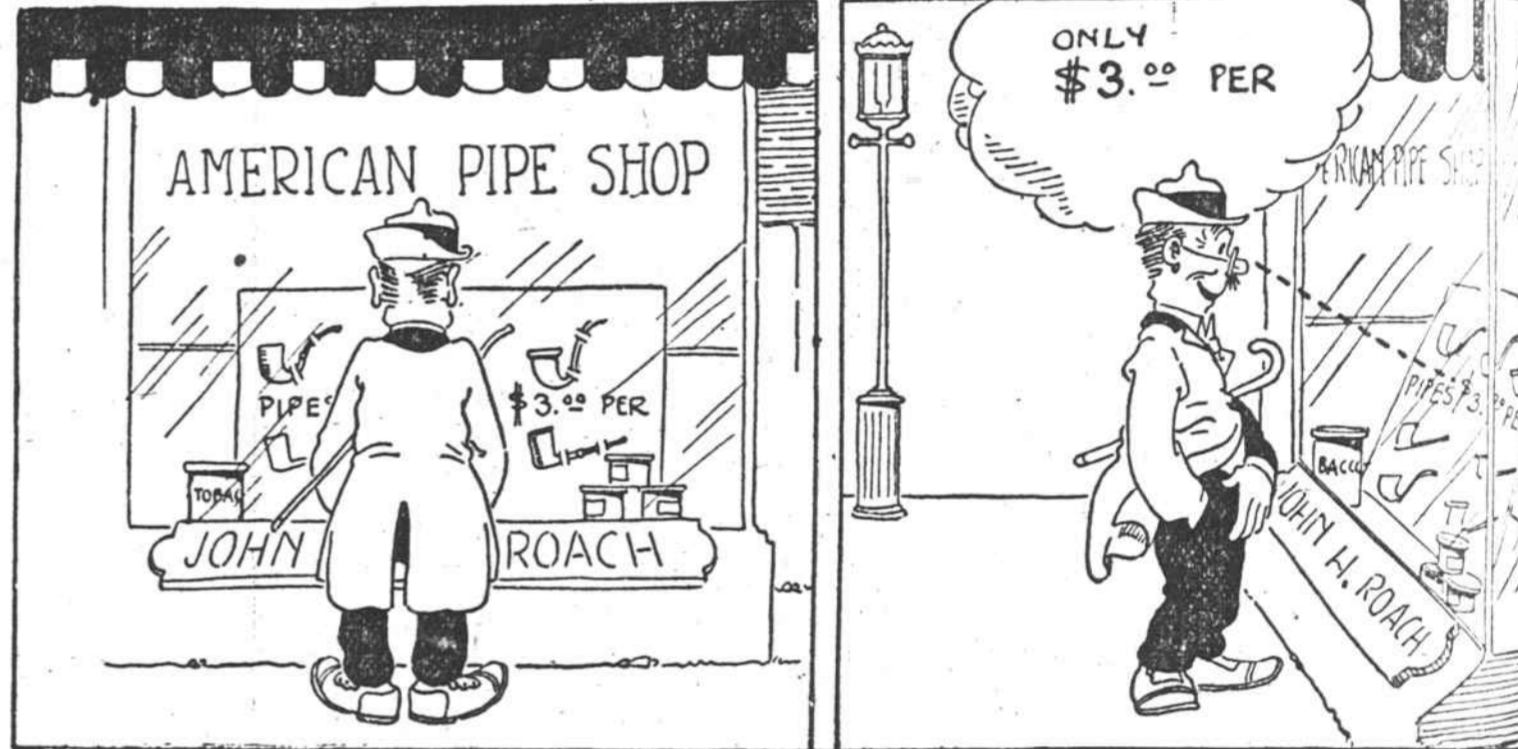
## OUR COMIC SECTION

### Big Events in the Lives of Little Men



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### So He Went Back to Smoking "Cigees"



### The Height of Consideration

