

For Weak Women

In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done for them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be . . ." writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

FARM ANIMALS

CORRECT RATIOS FOR PIGS

Animals on Pasture Will Gain Rapidly If Given Additional Allowance of Grain Feed.

Pigs, grain-fed on pasture, will gain a pound or more a day from weaning to a weight of 200 to 250 pounds, while those getting little or no grain will gain but one-half to three-quarters of a pound per day. This will bring spring pigs to a marketable weight in early fall, at the period of high prices, whereas those being pastured only are not ready for market until a month or two later. A grain ration, by bringing the hogs to an earlier market, reduces the time of feeding, the risk, and the interest on the investment. The animals are in higher condition, with a finer and more palatable meat and fat.

Farmers substituting pasture entirely for grain and other concentrated feeders will find that hogs through the summer will find that hogs marketed in the fall will be advisable to feed grain to harden the soft fat and meat and put on additional weight.

Light but steady grain feeding on pasture, however, gives better results than a heavier feeding during a shorter finishing period.

GOOD RAM ALWAYS CHEAPEST

Scrub Animal is Particularly Expensive at Present High Prices of Wool and Lambs.

A scrub ram is expensive at any time but doubly so at the present high price of wool and lambs. A good ram has many times proved to be more than "half the flock." Many successful and progressive sheep breeders trace their start on the road to success to the purchase of a good ram. Sometimes the price of the ram has looked high, but time proved it to be the cheapest and by far the best investment ever made.

At the University of Missouri college of agriculture a good mountain ram, such as any farmer could purchase at \$30 to \$40 this season, bred to western (Colorado) ewes, sired lambs that averaged two and a half pounds more at three months of age, when they were marketed, than lambs, out of the same class of ewes, which were sired by an inferior or scrub ram. Furthermore lambs sired by the superior ram sold for 60 per cent more per 100 pounds than by the inferior ram.

CHECK FOR RUNAWAY HORSES

Blinders So Hinged and Controlled as to Make It Possible for Driver to Stop Animal.

The blinders on this device are so hinged and controlled by a checking device as to make it possible for the driver to control the horse, if it starts to run, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers



Checking Device for Runaways

Mail and breeze, by depriving it of its straight ahead vision, or to stop it in the same way, in the absence of the driver, by arranging the checking device so it will be pulled by the turn of the wheel.

SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

No Other Leguminous Crop, With Exception of Alfalfa, Furnishes as Much Good Feed.

With the exception of alfalfa on fertile soils, no other leguminous crop will furnish as much nutritious pasture from early spring until late fall as sweet clover, when it is properly handled. Livestock of all kinds which have never been fed sweet clover may refuse to eat it at first, but this distaste can be overcome by turning them on the pasture as soon as the plants start growth. There is practically no danger from blight from sweet clover, according to Farmers' Bulletin 529, "Sweet Clover; Utilization," which has just been issued by the United States department of agriculture.

HOGS NEED SUCCULENT FEED

Pumpkins Are Excellent for Swine Because Seeds Are Especially Good Worm Exterminators.

Pumpkins make good hog feed. Hogs need a little succulence of some kind to keep them in good condition and help them make the best use of grains. Pumpkins are especially good for hogs because the seeds are excellent worm exterminators. Keep that in mind.

CAN DEPEND ON DAIRY COWS

Preservation of Milk is as Essential as Production—Keep Out All Disease Germs.

The dairy cow will be called upon to yield her maximum share of the world's food supply during the coming months of war. She can be depended upon for production, but preservation of the milk is man's part. The value of milk is dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow. Consequently preservation is as essential as production. Milk is dangerous as human food if it contains disease germs or worthless if it is so loaded with bacteria that its complex food nutrients are partly decomposed. It is equally valuable to the producer and distributor if it sours before it can be put to use.

To prevent the entrance of disease germs into milk, healthy, tuberculin-tested cows free from any under inflammation or garget are the first essentials. Healthy men, and pure water from a protected well or spring are of second importance. Clean utensils, covered pails and clean cows come next.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleaned, scalded and dried; and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production, will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

Milk is soured by bacterial development and multiplication. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in 24 hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk frequently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees Fahrenheit if possible until used.

The five essentials for production of first grade milk, as given by Percy Werner, Jr. of the Missouri college of agriculture, are: 1. Healthy cows and men; 2. Clean cans and men; 3. Clean cans and pails; 4. Covered milking pails; 5. Cooling milk to 55 degrees Fahrenheit or below within an hour after production and holding it as low as possible until delivered.

IMPROVEMENT ON MILK PAIL

Arranged to Minimize Possibility of Dirt Entering Milk—Very Simple in Construction.

In illustrating and describing a milk pail, the invention of W. G. Parnelle, 4025 North Kostner avenue, Chicago, the Scientific American says:

The main object of the inventor is to provide a milk pail which minimizes the possibility of dirt entering the



Improved Milk Pail.

milk, as from the twisting of the cow's tail, which prevents the milk from reaching the milk, which is convenient for carriage, which serves as a seat for the milk, which is very simple in construction, highly efficient in use, and thoroughly practical, and which is comparatively inexpensive.

COMPLETE RATION FOR COWS

Animal Weighing Approximately 1,000 Pounds Should Be Given Wide Variety of Feeds.

A complete ration for a cow weighing approximately 1,000 pounds may be made by feeding one pound of grain mixture for every three or four pounds of milk produced in addition to: (1) 80 pounds of corn silage and 10 pounds of hay (clover or alfalfa preferred), or (2) 30 pounds roots and 15 pounds of hay, or (3) 8 pounds dried beet pulp soaked 22 to 24 hours prior to feeding and 10 pounds of hay, or (4) 20 pounds of hay with 1 to 2 pounds of oilmeal added to her grain.

You Know What You Are Taking. When you take Groves' Tasteless Chili Tonic because the formula is plainly shown on every bottle, showing that it is Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay—5¢.

ORCHARD GLASSINGS

FOR LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE

Complete Directions Given for Making Solution Necessary for Spraying Fruit Trees.

(By S. M. COOK.) Provide yourself with a good, tight barrel, and a zinc tub or pot to heat water in; heat the water to boiling point, then take two or three buckets of boiling water and put in the empty barrel, cover the top of the barrel with oilcloth and sacks. Let the water remain in the barrel about ten minutes, then pour out the water and put in 25 pounds of sulphur, and empty six cans of concentrated lye upon the sulphur; then add three buckets of boiling water, cover up barrel well and let it brew for 15 to 20 minutes; then stir up well, adding two more buckets of boiling water and ten pounds quick or unslaked lime (not slaked); cover top of barrel again and let the mix-



Spray Mixing and Filling Tanks for Spraying on Large Scale.

ture boil for 20 or 30 minutes. Then stir up well and add two more buckets boiling water and ten pounds more lime; let this boil for 20 or 30 minutes, keeping the cover on barrel as much as possible, after 30 minutes' more boiling add two buckets boiling water and ten pounds more lime; let this boil for 30 minutes, then strain out into another barrel and water enough to make 100 gallons in solution. This is ready to be sprayed on the trees. By this method you cook the mixture about two and a half hours. Several barrels may be started at one time and treated in the same manner as above.

BAGGING GRAPES IS FAVORED

While Not Profitable in Commercial Vineyard, It Will Prove Successful in Small Patches.

While it is not profitable to bag in a commercial vineyard, it will always prove successful in a home vineyard. By bagging the ripening period can be held back for two weeks. Ripened grapes are thoroughly sprayed and bags put on immediately, there is not so much danger of rotting. Bagging keeps birds and bees from injuring the grapes, therefore, more perfect bunches are produced.

Place the bunch in a strong three-pound paper bag, such as is used in a grocery store. Fold the corners and pin securely around the stem just above the grapes. A small hole about one-half inch in diameter should be cut in one corner of the bag at the bottom to allow water to run out. The bags are not costly, but it takes some time to put them on. In the home vineyard it is a very paying proposition, as it gives you a longer ripening period and more perfect bunches.

PLAN TO PICK RASPBERRIES

Assign Two Pickers to Each Numbered Row and Keep Chart and Record at Picking Shed.

In picking raspberries, number the rows and assign two pickers to each row, and keep a chart and record at the picking shed. In a field of 40 to 60 long rows it is very difficult for pickers to find their own row after taking a carrier of fruit to the packing house unless the rows are given some distinguishing mark or number. By this plan we know just where rows are picked, and can check up the work of each picker.

Let the pickers use four-quart carriers and as soon as the baskets are filled bring them to the nearest packing shed and get their card punched before they receive any more baskets. Cards are not allowed to take any extra baskets with them to the field.

FRUIT PACKAGES ARE SCARCE

Far-Sighted Fruit-Growers Have Placed Their Orders and Many Have Supply in Storage.

It is impossible to place too much emphasis upon the importance of securing without delay an ample supply of fruit packages. All far-sighted fruit-growers have placed their orders and many have their packages safely stored in a convenient shed. Reports from Florida already indicate a shortage of potato barrels and baskets, a condition that will undoubtedly be even more serious as the season advances. The New Jersey State Agricultural college advises all growers, large and small, to secure quotations and place orders immediately for all the new fruit packages that they will require for the marketing of their crop.

TIME FOR PICKING PEACHES

Color of Individual Specimens Indicates Degree of Maturity—Tell by Experience.

The degree of maturity is indicated by the color of the individual specimens. This can only be determined by experience. As a rule, white peaches should be gathered when the peaches show a cream or white. Where the fruit is solid red, such distinguishing characteristics are not marked. Yellow varieties, such as the Elberta, turn from a green to orange-yellow.

RUB-MY-TISM—Antiseptic, Relieves Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc.

There are eggs and nest eggs. A Liberty bond makes a bulky nest egg.

Perhaps the German sailors mutinied because they had nothing else to do.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

DAIRY

DIFFERENCE IN MILK PRICES

Until Recently Product Has Been Paid for Without Regard to Quality—Farmers Organizing.

Discussing the cost of producing milk by dairymen and the cost of distribution by dealers, Prof. Fred Rasmussen, head of the dairy husbandry department at the Pennsylvania state college, recently asserted that milk has until very recently been paid for without regard to quality, the cheapest and poorest milk determining the price. The farmer, he said, has not made use of collective bargaining in the sale of milk, and as an individual has accepted whatever price was offered.

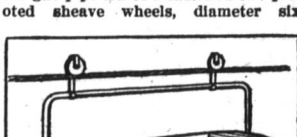
"The fact that milk has always been obtainable farther away from the market at less price than the difference in the cost of transportation," said Professor Rasmussen, "has made it difficult to get a rise in price of milk for the farmer. The farmer as a class is slow to change and slow to organize. It has been the history throughout the world that co-operation among farmers develops only under economic pressure.

"The fact that milk producers in the eastern part of the United States are today organizing to save their industry from financial ruin is the best evidence of the economic pressure the industry is suffering. In the solving of the crisis in the milk business today many adjustments must be made."

HOMEMADE CARRIER IN BARN

Labor-Saving Device Easily Put Together Greatly Assists With Chores Around Stables.

The daily toll about the barn in doing chores can be lessened if a few labor-saving devices are installed. One of these devices is a manure carrier. I made one as follows: The body of the carrier is made of pine boards for the ends, shaped as in the sketch, and into these ends I nailed sheet-iron sides and bottoms, as shown, says a South Dakota writer in The Farmer. Then I bent an ordinary one-inch gas pipe into U shape, forming the frame, and bolted it to the body of the carrier, as shown. Then to the top of the gas pipe frame I fastened two pivoted sheave wheels, diameter six



Homemade Litter Carrier.

inches. A little retaining or trip lever was also fastened to the frame and latches in a suitable slot in the end of the carrier body. This lever is shown in the sketch, and it is to keep the carrier body in place when loading, and to release the body so that it will swing on the pivots in unloading. The next thing was to put up the track. I used round steel cable purchased from the local dealer and fastened this to a post in the barnyard suitably guyed and anchored. The other end of the cable I ran through the barn door to the opposite side. There I fastened it to the wall securely and stretched it tight. "Then I hung the carrier in place and the job was completed. It works fine and is about as good as a more expensive one."

GOOD SANITATION IN DAIRY

Five Practical Suggestions Made by Clemson College for Best Management of Herd.

(Clemson College Bulletin.) 1. Have the herd examined at least once a year by a competent veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis. 2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance. 3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping. 4. Do not allow strong-flavored food, like cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually. 5. Provide fresh, pure drinking water in abundance.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR COW

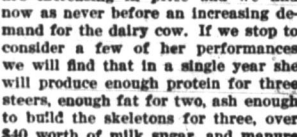
In Single Year She Produced Enough Protein for Three Steers and Fat for Two.

Dairy products, like everything else, are increasing in price and we find now as never before an increasing demand for the dairy cow. If we stop to consider a few of her performances we will see that in a single year she will produce enough protein for three steers, enough fat for two, and enough to build the skeletons for three, or \$40 worth of milk sugar, and manure valued at \$30.

PICK FRUIT FROM TALL TREE

Illinois Man Uses Long Cutter-Pole With Set of Knife Blades Arranged Near Top.

Instead of wasting time in climbing trees to pick fruit, George J. Falkin of San Jose, Ill., gathers his fruit while standing on the ground. He simply uses a long cutter-pole having a metal cup mounted on its end. A set of knife blades are arranged near the top of the cup. The pole is brought up to the fruit in the tree until the fruit is



Fruit Picker.

well inside the cup. A string is then pulled. This causes the sharp cutting blades to sever the stem of the fruit. The fruit falls into the cup, the bottom of which opens out under the weight of the fruit and allows it to drop down through an opening and into a long cloth sleeve. When the sleeve is filled up, the fruit is dumped into a pail or basket. By this method there

Orchard Information

HANDY FOR GATHERING FRUIT

Time-Saving Device Designed by Kentucky Man Collects All Fruit in Canvas Circle.

One of the most ingenious of time-saving contrivances is the fruit gatherer designed by a Kentucky man. It collects all the fruit that falls from a tree and holds it where it can be quickly picked up and placed in a basket.



Fruit Gatherer.

also saving the apples, pears or whatever they may be from damage by falling. A circle of stakes is driven around the tree in a radius wide enough to include anything that falls from it. A circle of canvas, with a hole in the middle to receive the trunk of the tree, is fastened around the latter and also fastened to the stakes with the outer edge of the ring lower than the portion around the tree. Around the outer edge, too, is a wall to keep the contents from rolling off to the ground.

WARDING OFF CURRANT WORM

It is Well to Start Early, Before Damage Has Been Done—Use Paris Green or Heliothere.

The worst enemy of the currant, so far as it affects the yield of fruit, is the currant worm, which also works on the gooseberry plants. It is well to plant the two fruits close together and the worms will attack the gooseberries first and can be killed there. The worms begin to work in the center of the clumps near the ground and work up, frequently doing much damage before being discovered. For this reason it is well to start early, worms or no worms, by sprinkling the bushes thoroughly when the leaves are half grown, using a teaspoonful of either paris green or white heliothere in a pail of water. Or the poison may be mixed with a quantity of flour and applied early in the morning when the leaves are wet with dew. Two sprinklings, ten days apart, will surely destroy the first brood of worms. A close watch must be kept for the second brood.

ERADICATION OF ROSE BUGS

Spray of Arsenate of Lead is Recommended as Means of Getting Rid of Grape Pest.

Rose bugs are a serious pest to grapes. You can catch and kill them or spray for them. Use three pounds arsenate of lead, two quarts black molasses or glucose and 50 gallons of water and put it on in a fine mist before the grapes come into blossom.

RAISE BEST HEIFER CALVES

Good Cows Are Becoming Scarce and High in Price—Young Animals Will Replace Them.

It pays to raise the heifer calves from cows of high producing ability as good cows are becoming scarce and high in price. These heifers can then replace any cows that may not be paying well and the cows when sold will bring a good price and add to the farm income.

FIGHT WOOLLY APHIS PEST

Young Trees Are Particularly Susceptible to Injury—Kerosene Emulsion is Best Remedy.

The woolly aphis is worse in some parts of the country than in others. It attacks both the branches and the roots, and either dwarfs or destroys the tree. Young trees in nursery or orchard are particularly susceptible to injury. Kerosene emulsion is the best remedy so far offered. Take one-half pound of laundry soap, two gallons of kerosene and one gallon of water. Dissolve the soap in the full amount of water, and when this solution is boiling hot, remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving it through a force pump back into the vessel until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. This requires from five to ten minutes.

This stock solution is diluted with nine parts of water for spraying. When the aphids attack the roots, the earth should be scraped away to a depth of several inches around the tree, and kerosene emulsion used liberally diluted with 12 parts of water. Another excellent remedy for the root form is tobacco. Spread the stems thick over the roots and cover with earth.

PICK STRAWBERRY IS NOW QUEEN

They Are Earliest of Fruits to Ripen and Can Be Grown in Any Part of the Country.

(By J. A. BAUER.) In the growing of the strawberry we have the queen of fruits, none excepted. And in calling them the queen of fruits, we think it safe in also adding that they are the earliest of fruits, ripening their large crop of the dark red colored berries from ten to fifteen days earlier than any other kind of fruit grown. The strawberry can be grown in any part of the United States or Canada, and will thrive anywhere if sufficient water is had. And in case you haven't a plenty of rain, you can turn water on them from your well or water ditch, if in the dry parts of the United States. We have found that they will bear as well this way as where we have plenty of rain; the main thing is to keep the ground good and moist. There are around two hundred varieties of the strawberry grown now, to about twenty varieties in 1880, but you need not expect a good berry from all these varieties, as many of the two hundred are not worth planting, and I feel safe in saying that 40 to 50 varieties will catch the most promising sorts, out of this vast number.

TO KILL GRAPEBERRY MOTH

Best Results Have Been Obtained by Spraying With Arsenate of Lead in Spring.

The best results in the control of the grapeberry moth have been obtained by spraying with arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds of the paste to 50 gallons of water, applied immediately after the falling of the grape blossoms, and again about two weeks later.

APPLE PICKING MADE EASIER

Much Handier if Weeds Are Mowed and Orchard Kept Clean—Saves Disgruntled Pickers.

Apple picking is made easier if the weeds are mowed in the orchard and the place kept clean. Pickers are disgruntled and do poor work where they have to wade through weeds and briars wet with dew or autumn rains.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER

\$1.00 A YEAR

is no danger of bursting choice fruit and thus decreasing its market value and keeping quality.—Popular Science Monthly.

CLEAR WEATHER FOR FRUITS

If Conditions Are Right Bees Are Active and Cross-Pollination Proceeds Rapidly.

It is a well-known fact among the best fruit growers that the weather conditions during fruit bloom has much to do with the setting of the fruit. If the weather is clear and warm at blooming time the bees are active and cross-pollination proceeds rapidly, while if the weather conditions are wet, cloudy and cold the insects are not active and usually a poor set of fruit is secured. Strong cold winds may often prevent the bees from cross-pollinating one side of the apple trees and this may account for the set of fruit on only one side of the tree.

BRACE IN CHERRY BRANCHES

Before Picking Set Ladders Straight as Possible and Place Gas Pipe for Rest.

Branches of old cherry trees are very brittle and break easily if a little extra load is put upon them. Before setting the picking ladders lash the larger branches together with ropes. Set the ladders as straight as possible and place a piece of gas pipe between two or more branches for the ladder to rest against.

WAX TO GRAFT FRUIT TREES

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Mixture of Resin, Beeswax and Tallow as Good.

Orchardists who expect to graft apple trees will find the following formula for grafting wax, recommended by the Ohio experiment station, satisfactory: Melt together until thoroughly mixed four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and a pound of tallow. Pour this mixture into a vessel of cold water. Grease the hands with tallow, and when the wax is cool pull it like taffy until it becomes light and smooth. It may then be shaped into balls or sticks and will keep indefinitely in a cool place. Paraffin substituted for beeswax makes a harder wax as well as a cheaper wax.

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