

HORTICULTURE

ONE FRUIT GROWER'S CREED

Proposed by School of Extension Department of West Virginia University and is Excellent.

The following creed was proposed by the fruit school of the extension department of the West Virginia university. It is a splendid one:

He who plants a fruit tree professes his faith. It is as if he should say: I believe.

I believe!
I believe in God and in the orderliness of his universe.

I believe in the regular procession of the seasons—spring and summer and autumn and winter.

I believe in the sure succession of youth and winter.

I believe in the uplifting order of blossom-time and fruit-time.

I believe in the permanence of human needs.

I believe in the perpetuity of human institutions.

I believe in the steadfastness of Mother Earth, whose promise of food for her faithful children is a pledge that will not fail.

I believe in work as a divine gift. I believe in myself.

I believe!
And in this abiding faith I work.

In this faith I plant this tree.

In this faith I dig about its roots and nourish it.

In this faith I will protect it from vermin and disease.

In this faith I will wait for the early and the latter rain.

In the faith I will guard the blossom and the green fruit.

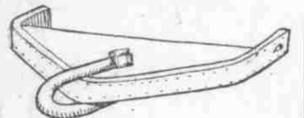
In this faith I will watch for the first blush of the ripening peach and the early tints of the maturing apple.

In this faith I will gather the first fruits with a thankful heart.

SINGLETREE FOR AN ORCHARD

Implement Like One Shown in Illustration Will Prevent Much Injury to Trees by Plovers.

Many a good tree has been ruined by a careless plowman who allowed the end of the singletree to scrape off the bark. It is easy to avoid injury of this kind by making a singletree like



Orchard Singletree.

that shown in the illustration. It is made of a board of hard wood about an inch thick shaped in a curve, and on the outside is nailed a piece of strap or iron with holes in the end for hitching the tugs. An old leather harness tug will answer the purpose almost as well as the iron, but of course will not last so long. A singletree of this kind should be made just wide enough so a horse can walk between the tugs comfortably without rubbing his legs against them.

Substitute for Bordeaux.

"Lime-Sulphur as a Summer Spray," a new bulletin ready for distribution from the New York State College of Agriculture, contains a clean-cut summary, with a brief discussion of the results, obtained by Errett Wallace. They indicate that lime-sulphur is an efficient substitute for bordeaux in the control of apple scab. Some of the important points brought out are: Lime-sulphur will control the apple scab in wet season, as well as in a dry one. A dilution of 1-40 of a concentrate testing 33 degrees Beaume with two pounds arsenate of lead is about right for the apple scab. Arsenate of lead increases the fungicidal value of lime sulphur by 50 per cent. The fungicidal value of sediment in lime-sulphur depends upon magnesium oxide content. The bulletin will be sent only to New York farmers sufficiently interested to make a special request.

The Tulip in Pots.

Some varieties of tulips are well adapted to the flower pot. The Clusiana grows to a height of 18 or 20 inches, with a slender stem. The leaves are long and narrow and the flower sometimes measures two inches across. This variety is of the funnel form, with bright lemon-yellow flowers, with light shading of green or white, sometimes streaked with pink. It is very fragrant, and when properly cultivated is one of the most beautiful of all the tulip family.

The tulip is easy to cultivate, as it thrives well in either heavy or light soil. It does better, however, in rather light soil, well drained and fairly rich. Those grown in heavy, black soil produce smaller flowers and the colors are not nearly so bright.

Plant Grape Cuttings Early.

Plant grape cuttings very early in the spring—as early as the ground can be worked. The cutting should be about a foot long, and only have one bud above the ground.

Protect the Birds.

Protect the birds and if you have cats that are liable to kill the birds get rid of the cats.

FACTS ABOUT TUSSOCK MOTH

When Full Grown It is One of Our Most Beautiful Caterpillars—Methods for Combating Insect.

When full grown the white marked tussock moth is one of our most beautiful caterpillars, immediately recognized by the four white tufts or tussocks on back. The head is bright coral red, and the body marked with longitudinal yellow, gray and black lines. Below the caterpillar is yellow. There are two tufts of black projecting forward from above the head. At the posterior end of the body there is one hairy "horn."

This "worm" when full grown has been feeding for a month and is about an inch long. At that time it spins for itself a hairy cocoon. This may be on the tree where it has been feeding or upon other trees or upon buildings, fences, etc. Two weeks are spent in this cocoon, at the expiration of which time the moth emerges. The male moth is gray. The female moth has no wings. She lays eggs in a whitish mass on her cocoon and then dies. This egg mass with the cocoon is a conspicuous object and when it is known that the eggs of the female number from 200 to 400 the importance of gathering and destroying the egg masses before hatching is very apparent. This pest is a general feeder, a variety of trees and vines suffering from its depredations.

The methods for combating the tussock moth are collecting and destroying the egg masses. On large trees, where these cannot be reached moisten them with a sponge saturated with creosote and tied to a pole. Spraying with arsenicals (arsenite of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water is best) at a time when they are eating



White Marked Tussock Caterpillar.

the leaves. To prevent caterpillars from ascending, keep trunks of trees banded with cotton, or some sticky material, such as tree tanglefoot. In cases of bad infestation combine some or all of the above remedies.

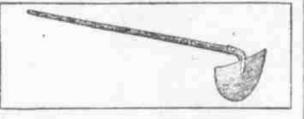
All leaf-eating insects may be killed with arsenical sprays or by hand picking or by cutting off the infested twig and destroying the insects thereon, or by burning their colonies or webs by means of a torch on a pole, or by crushing them with the gloved hand.

The intelligent care of trees is a great aid in our battle with the insects. A tree planted in good soil, vigorous and thrifty, well protected from injury, stands a better chance than one not so favored. A shade tree injured by horses driven by thoughtless boys and others, a young tree scarred by a lawn mower, or a large one either murdered by cut-throat linemen in running electric wires or burnt by contact with such wires invites attack, as does also a tree pruned in the wrong way.

HOW TO MAKE A HEAVY HOE

Excellent Implement for Use in Orchard May be Made From Old Shovel—Long Handle is Needed.

An old shovel which has been worn down will make a fine heavy hoe for use in the orchard, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. The shovel



Made From an Old Shovel.

handle is removed and the shank heated and bent to the required angle. A long handle is fitted into the shank and fastened. The hoe when completed is good for heavy work.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Interest the children in the making and planting of apple root grafts.

Provide for the future by planning a small strawberry patch this spring. The earlier sweet peas are sown the larger the number of flowers produced.

In every case the trees should be sprayed thoroughly and evenly to accomplish the best results. Hardy hydrangeas bloom on the current year's growth. To grow large heads cut the canes back heavily.

To kill the San Jose scale spray the trees with lime-sulphur wash, or a soluble oil, just before the buds start to swell.

Jack Frost hasn't any terror for the poppy. Just sow the seeds on the surface of the soil and give the flowers an early start.

Asters can be planted in rows of white and lavender with very pleasing results, provided the same kind is used in each row.

The best strawberry fertilizer should be one containing eight per cent. of phosphoric acid, three per cent. of ammonia and ten per cent. of pure potash.

The chrysanthemums that produce the largest flowers are started early. Propagate by cuttings taken from the suckers of the plants held over from last fall.

CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO DECIDE

WHETHER INTERVENTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ARE WARRANTED.

TAFT HAS DONE ALL HE CAN

To Control Border Situation—Mexico Has Not Replied to Demands of Uncle Sam—American Property and Lives in Danger.

Washington.—President Taft feels that he has done personally all that can be done by a chief executive to control the situation along the Mexican border. He and his advisers believe that now congress must say whether the situation is grave enough to warrant intervention and its consequences.

Through the state department, the administration has played what may be regarded as its last card. It reiterated in no uncertain fashion the representations made to Mexico a few days back, that affairs like that at Douglas and Agua Prieta last week must not be repeated. Instead of awaiting the customary period for a formal reply from Mexico the department asked for immediate assurances that there be no more fighting that endangered Americans in the border towns. Information was requested also as to what measure the authorities had taken to prevent future combats of this kind. A few hours after the department announced that it had issued this second demand the dispatches from Douglas began to come into the war department showing that the second battle of Agua Prieta had begun.

The president is plainly worried. The bulletins were taken to him wherever he happened to be and he did not conceal the fact that he was intensely interested in the news from Agua Prieta.

The president had two important conferences. He talked with Secretary Knox and he had a conference with Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain. The official explanation of Mr. Bryce's visit was that he came to talk about the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

President Taft has told callers that he does not contemplate sending a special message to congress relating to the condition of affairs in Mexico. He has shown to leaders of both the senate and house the confidential correspondence dealing with Mexico. He has let it be known that no United States troops would cross the line unless authorized by congress and Secretary of War Dickinson confirmed that statement.

No one here doubts that intervention would mean war. A dispatch from Colonel Shunk, the commanding officer at Douglas, said that three insurgents without arms "surrendered to us" and that they are now being held as prisoners.

A Day of Terror in Douglas.

Agua Prieta, Mexico.—(From the Associated Press correspondent in the field.)

The most important battle of the Mexican revolution thus far was fought here between 1,600 Federals under command of Lieutenant Colonel Diaz and 1,000 rebels under Balasario Garcia and resulted in the repulse of the former.

The battle, however, was not finally decisive. It lasted from 6:30 a. m. until sundown. At nightfall, two Federal machine guns were in the possession of the rebels and the Federals had sustained a loss estimated by the rebels as at least two hundred killed and wounded. The rebels gave their own loss at 20.

From the beginning of the battle, regardless of the warning given by the United States government to the leaders of both forces, a rain of bullets poured into the American town of Douglas, and when the day was over, it was found that seven non-combatant residents of that city had been wounded. It was a day almost of terror in Douglas.

Episcopalians Quarrel at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va.—A letter of Rev. Dr. Francis Steinmetz, rector of the Christ church, referring to Bishop A. M. Randolph as "summary and brutal and tyrannical and despotic," and his subsequent apologies to the bishop, figure in a merry contest now on in the Episcopal circles here. Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the famous cavalry leader, is among those supporting Bishop Randolph and she declined to occupy her pew in Christ church Easter Sunday. The bishop had enjoined high church forms here.

Withdrew Bill to Repeal Liquor Law.

Nashville.—The bill to repeal the law prohibiting the manufacture of beers, wines, liquors, etc., in Tennessee was withdrawn in the senate upon request of Senator Draughton, its author. The house, still lacking a quorum, and over the protest of the remaining fusion members, adopted a resolution calling upon Governor Hooper to help the majority to round up a quorum and appointed a committee to present it to the governor. The purpose, fusion members said, was to insult the governor.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Raleigh.—Governor Kitchin has ordered the convening of a special term of superior court for Robeson county at Lumberton, May 15, to continue one week, Judge C. M. Cook to preside. It will be for the trial of criminal cases.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson has notified Representative Webb that he will send an expert to Mecklenburg county in May to investigate the drainage question.

Fayetteville.—While making a break for liberty from the chaingang working near Steadman, this county, John McDonald was shot and killed. McDonald was serving 18 months for larceny, having been sentenced in January.

High Point.—High Point manufacturers say that their sales have been larger for the first three months of this year than during any similar period in preceding years. Board of aldermen are out.

Raleigh.—Very handsome new colors for the third regiment, North Carolina national guard, have been received at the office of the adjutant general of the North Carolina guard here from the United States war department. It is regulation design and bears the inscription "Third Regiment N. C. N. G." The colors are of finest silk material and cost \$160 each.

Albany, N. Y.—Activity in road building all over the country for which great sums have been expended last year is summed up in a condensation of state highway reports given out here. Georgia spent \$3,000,000 and North Carolina \$800,000.

Washington.—Fuller Wishart, a young man of Charlotte, whom Mr. Webb, of the ninth district appointed to a position as page during the last congress, has been promoted to chief page, a very responsible position for a boy of his age.

Washington, N. C.—The recorder's court for this city, which started February 20, has already made good. From February 20 to April 1 Recorder W. D. Grimes has tried 59 cases, out of which there were only six acquittals. There has been turned into the county treasury during this time by way of fines \$225.

High Point.—The twenty-second annual session of the North Carolina Funeral Directors and Embalmers' association will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 2, 3 and 4. The sessions will be open to the public.

Washington.—The department of justice filed a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States asking for an early hearing in a case involving a review of an unsuccessful indictment against Cenrad A. Plyler of North Carolina. In that case the point is whether or not it is a fraud on the government to forge a signature to an application for rural letter carriers.

High Point.—Through their pastor, Rev. M. Luther Camp, the Women's Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church of this city has just been informed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's secretary that Mr. Carnegie will contribute one half of the amount \$1,000 which is necessary to pay for the handsome pipe organ which is to be installed in this church. The organ will have a two manual attachment and electricity will furnish the motive power.

Laurinburg.—The good roads spirit has visited other parts of Scotland county since the voting of bonds by Williamson and Stewartville townships two years ago. The last legislature re-enacted the same law for the other townships of the county and petitions are now being circulated to the board of county commissioners for the calling of an election. It is reported that Spring Hill township will ask for \$20,000 in bonds.

Washington.—Mr. Varner was told by the Southern railway officials that a representative of his paper would be cared for on the special good reads train which will start from Mobile, Ala., on May 23 and will make trips to every city in the South during the summer and fall.

Shelby.—It has been made public that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has consented to give \$1,250 to the First Baptist church of Shelby if an equal amount will be raised by the congregation. Several gentlemen have guaranteed that this amount will be subscribed locally.

Wilmington.—There is every reason to believe that the berry crop will be as large as last season, when 1,500 cars of berries were shipped and it may be that the crop this year will be some larger. Estimates by those connected with handling the crop place the number of cars at between 1,600 and 1,700.

Atlanta.—One hundred and forty-eight new banks with aggregate capital of \$110,040,000 were organized in the 10 Southern states between January 15 and April 15 of this year. Twelve were organized in this state with \$1,230,000 capital.

Winston-Salem.—The Socialists will put out a municipal ticket in the Winston election. Candidates for mayor and nine members of the

Winston-Salem.—At the approaching commencement of Salem college, a diploma will be awarded to Mrs. R. L. McWhorter of Georgia, who finished her course in the institution 63 years ago. Mrs. McWhorter is now more than 80 years old. When Mrs. McWhorter was graduated, diplomas were not given. She will travel to Winston-Salem in a private car, provided by her son, a prominent railroad lawyer.

WONDERS OF "EXPLOSIVE D"



THE United States government is now the sole owner of an explosive which is the most powerful in the world and one which it is claimed makes the defenses of New York harbor impregnable. No hostile ship of even the most advanced type can now approach within ten miles of Sandy Hook without danger of being sent to the bottom by a single shell.

It is the recent perfection of "Explosive D" that has placed in the possession of the government a weapon far superior to jovite, nitroglycerine, melinite or the shimoshe that Japan used against the fortifications of Port Arthur. It is startlingly destructive in its effects and yet so safe in the handling that accidents to gunners are unknown.

To Col. Beverly W. Dunn of the ordnance department of the army, and at present chairman of the American Railway association, belongs the distinction of inventing the wonderful agent of destruction. He is the inventor of "dunnite" and "Explosive D" is his improvement on the original invention. He has given it freely to the government.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor, made this statement the other day:

"The United States government owns and controls a brand-new explosive which will prove a revelation in warfare and will do most everything except perhaps blow the white crust off the top of the earth."

In Washington experts of the ordnance corps were asked:

"Why need the United States fear war with any nation?"

"We fear no one!" was the answer. Then the experts set forth just how the explosive could be used, how dangerous it is and, in a measure, how it is made. They would not go into the latter very deeply, because that is the government's secret.

"To show what it would do if used in the forts about New York against an enemy's ships," said an ordnance expert, "picture a modern dreadnought of the North Dakota type ten miles at sea steaming toward Sandy Hook. Then glance toward the Hook and see a burst of flame from one of the big fourteen-inch guns and a heavy projectile glunging through space direct for the waterline of the dreadnought.

"The dreadnought suddenly stops, trembles and settles. In a minute it disappears, leaving struggling men in the water. One shot of this mighty explosive has sent \$10,000,000 worth of steel and the finest workmanship to the bottom of the sea, and with it one thousand officers and men.

"It is almost inconceivable, and yet it appears to be true, for with the discovery made it only remains that our men should have marksmanship—and we have that."

There are enough shells loaded with "Explosive D" stored in the magazines of Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth to prevent the city of New York and the surrounding country from being damaged one iota by the combined fleets of the powers of Europe.

The explosive is a compound of which picric acid is the base. In a projectile used in a twelve-inch gun of the army or navy, and weighing 1,046 pounds, there are sixty-five pounds of the explosive. That is as near to the nature of the ingredients of the compound as any but the experts are allowed to get.

The Dunn explosive is fired by a time fuse and will not explode on contact. But when it does explode its powers are almost supernatural.

At Sandy Hook, for one of the secret tests, the government built a large compartment of steel armor plate several inches in thickness. In front of the compartment facing the gun was a sheet of armor plate 11 1/2 inches thick. The regulation 12-inch gun was used and the projectile, containing sixty-five pounds of Explosive D, fired with an ordinary charge of smokeless powder. It went through the armor plate into the compartment and exploded. Great holes were torn in the steel box on all sides and demonstrated that had it been a ship it would have gone to the bottom with all on board.

Among the other tests made was that of shells fired from field pieces into an embankment to determine what could be done to an enemy's entrenchments. One shell went into an

embankment several feet and exploded in half a second. There was a great hole in the earth. Had it been a real entrenchment with men behind it the entrenchment and every living thing in it would have been destroyed.

Nothing resists the terrible force of Explosive D. It tears through iron and steel as a revolver shot goes through a tin can. Penetrating the deck of a vessel, it would explode on the second deck, blowing out the sides and driving the second deck down through the bottom.

Hereafter all torpedoes of the navy are to be charged with Explosive D, and they will do fearful work. This secret, worked over for years by a thoughtful man, is known to but four officers of the government. So valuable is it considered the government does not think it best to let the ingredients of the compound be known to more than that number.

All the nations of the earth have been watching the experiments with Explosive D and have been experimenting with high explosives, but there is not anything in the world at present that represents such tremendous power as does this thing which a quiet army officer living in Bay Shore, L. I., has been developing in his laboratories and at the Sandy Hook experiment grounds.

OPEN, BRAZEN CONFESSION

One Man Finds the Game of Chess Too Much for Him and Admits It.

The chessboards which are occasionally given to us by our benevolent friends and relations are invariably of the very useful type. They are studded with spikes so that no piece can be removed fortuitously from its own separate square. When people give us a chessboard they seem to think that we are likely to play chess more often than not on the deck of a ship in a hurricane. They picture us tossed this way and that by waves which run mountains high. They feel that though we may be physically incommoded by the fury of the tempest, the game of chess in which we are engaged will be undisturbed. They are right. Nothing short of a volcanic eruption immediately beneath our feet would cause the dislocation of the arrangements of pieces on these presentation boards.

Personally, however, we have not played chess at all for sometime. Our knowledge of the game stopped shortly after we mastered the various moves of the various pieces. Every now and then we get a wild longing to rival those experts who win twenty-seven games blindfold simultaneously while playing. "The Lost Chord" on the banjo. But our ambition generally fades away when we get out one of our chessboards and realize that we cannot make full use of its capabilities unless we go to the Bay of Biscay on a rough day. Besides, we once suffered a violent discouragement. We were playing with an opponent who also was no fiercer, and each thought it was the other's move. We sat waiting for each other to move for three-quarters-of-an-hour; until, in fact, some casual bystander mentioned that there was a time limit in such cases. That incident has soured us permanently.

Invincible Modesty.

Modesty was a prominent feature in the character of the eminent physicist, J. Willard Gibbs, for many years professor of mathematical physics at Yale. He had a just appreciation of the value of his own discoveries, says the author of the biographical sketch of Professor Gibbs contained in "Leading American Men of Science," but shrank from any form of praise or publicity.

In 1901 the Copley medal of the Royal society of London, which is awarded for the most important scientific work done in any country, was given to Mr. Gibbs. He deprecated the congratulations of his friends who had read the announcement. "Better not say anything about it," he urged. "Very likely it is an error."—Youth's Companion.

One Way.

Brown—You say your boy made an opening for himself somewhere?
Jones—Yes, he went skating on this ice.