

Horticultural News

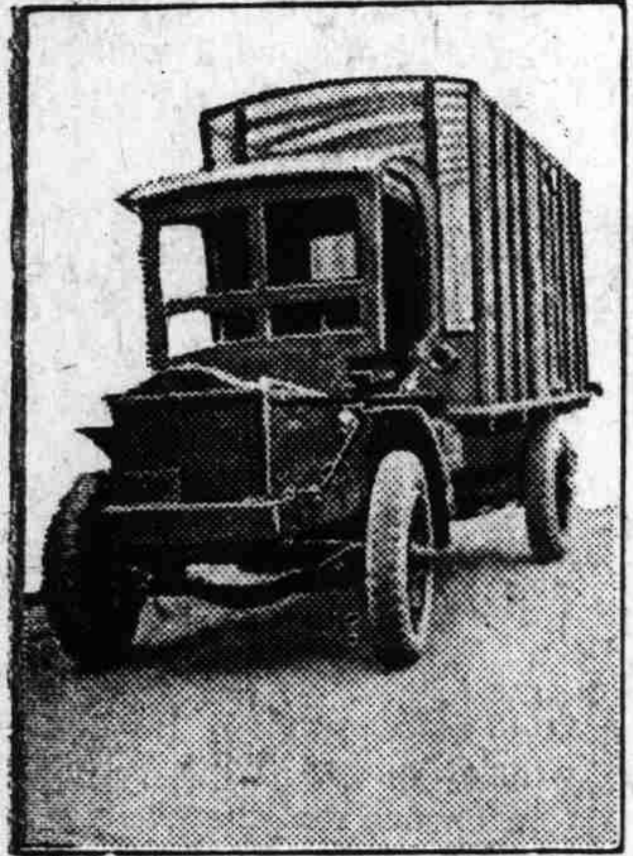
TRUCKS FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Large Vehicles Are Particularly Desirable on Account of Speed and Large Capacity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Motor trucks have replaced wagons to a large extent in the apple country of the Northwest for hauling both loose and packed apples, but specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, think it probable that the cost of this operation has not been lowered materially by the change, although the time and labor have been reduced—two factors that are exceedingly important during the packing season.

As a general thing, individual growers cannot afford to maintain trucks for a short season, it is said, and for that reason they, and often the dealers and growers' associations as well, find it more convenient and economical to contract for this work. Often trucks



Well-Adapted Truck for Orchards and Other Farm Work.

are brought to the fruit districts from neighboring cities to haul during the harvesting season.

Trucks are especially desirable, it is said, on account of their speed, smooth carriage, and large capacity. It is not uncommon for large trucks to haul as many as 300 boxes at a load. Loose fruit is frequently hauled for long distances to central packing plants, but the roads in most districts are in excellent condition, so that when the trucks are not overloaded little bruising occurs. Both wagons and trucks should be equipped with special bodies and racks to secure proper distribution of the load, as well as to facilitate the loading and unloading of the boxes.

CUTTINGS FROM BUSH FRUITS

Best Results Are Obtained With Currants and Gooseberries if Work is Done in Fall.

When there's a currant bush that bears desirable fruit it is easy to multiply it by cuttings. Even the gooseberry, at least some varieties, will occasionally root in this way, but it will be more reliable if multiplied by layers, which means by laying the branches down to moist earth with the tips sticking out to keep the branches growing till they have struck root and are ready to be parted from the parent bush.

Cutting of these fruits are best made and planted in the fall as soon as the leaves have dropped. Seven inches is the usual length, but may be much shorter, and quite likely to grow. Stick to the top bud in beds about three inches apart in rows something over a foot apart and mulch heavily at once. Let them grow one year in such beds and then transplant to their permanent garden rows. For such cuttings use only wood of the current season's growth and do not expect them to grow as freely as the willow or poplar.

BASKET USEFUL FOR PICKING

Half-Bushel Receptacle is Good to Avoid Bruising Fruit—Hook on Handle is Handy.

A half-bushel basket is a very good receptacle for picking the fruit in to avoid badly bruising the fruit. Such a basket should have a hook attached to the handle for hanging on the ladder or tree limb. Great care should be taken in emptying the fruit into the barrel as bruised fruit will not bring the top market price. Carefully picked and handled fruit will bring the top market price provided all other troubles are kept under control during the growing season. Often a fruit grower will use great care in growing fruit, but will lose the full benefits of his work by allowing careless picking.

CLEAN WOUNDS IN PRUNING

Care Should Be Taken to Cut Close to Trunk or Limb—Avoid Leaving Decayed Stub.

In pruning, care must be used to make clean wounds, close up to the trunk or limb. It is better to make a wound of large area than to leave a stub to carry decay back into the heart of the tree. After the wound has dried paint heavily with lead paint,

FARM POULTRY

CHRISTMAS BEST FOR GESE

These Fowls Require Little Care and Attention Compared With Returns They Bring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Roast goose and apple sauce! Christmas in many homes is incomplete without them, and for that reason the best season in which to market the goose is the latter part of December, although there is a limited demand all the year.

Goose raising is not so extensively engaged in as duck raising, the conditions under which they can be successfully raised being almost entirely different from those necessary for successful duck raising. The duck, being smaller, can be raised in a more limited space than can the goose, the latter needing free range and water, while the former has been proved to do well without water.

While the goose cannot profitably be raised in as large numbers as the duck, still it cannot justly be termed unprofitable. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Fields that have streams, branches, or unused springs on them could be turned to good advantage by making them into goose pastures. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects, and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

Young geese are fattened by placing them in a pen, not too large, so that they will not exercise too much, and by feeding them once a day all they will eat up clean of a moist mash made of one-half shorts and two-thirds cornmeal, and two feeds daily of corn with some oats or barley. While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible; no excitement whatever should disturb them. poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. When feeding, approach them quietly, and do not frighten them. At ten weeks of age, or when the tips of the



Many Farmers' Wives Prefer to Dress Geese Before Marketing Them to Obtain the Feathers.

wings reach the tail, they are ready for market, if they have been heavily fed, and should weigh between eight and ten pounds. Most young geese from general farms are sold when they are from five to eight months old.

When young goslings are to be dressed for market, they are first stuck in the roof of the mouth with a long-bladed knife and then stunned by hitting them a sharp, quick blow on the head. For dry picking the picker uses a box in front of him about the height of the knees, holding the bird with the left hand and clamping the feet and wings together; he places the head of the bird against the box and holds it in place with the knee. Pick the feathers from the body of the bird, then dampen the right hand and brush the body to remove the down. Leave about two inches of feathers on the neck, and also leave feathers on the wings at the first joint. Lay the wings against the body of the birds and tie a string around to hold in position. Place the birds, when picked, in cold water for an hour or so to plump them; if they are in the water too long they are liable to bleed and become water-soaked. They are then fed up in barrels ready to ship to market.

POULTRY NOTES

Any margin over market prices received for breeding stock is pure profit, and the demand, especially for hatching eggs, comes at a time when the egg baskets are easily filled.

Be on the lookout for dampness in the poultry houses. Where freezing is common, close-built houses are very apt to show condensation of moisture on ceiling and walls. Too large a number of birds in a house will also cause this.

In either hen-hatched or incubator-hatched flocks, there are likely to be some backward, slow-growing, slow-maturing chicks. If the hatch is in the brooder, separate these backward chicks, and give them to a hen, or put them with a younger hatch. A turkey hen that has no family is an ideal mother for them.

TWO INFORMAL FROCKS; BLOUSES GROW LONGER

IN SPITE of the slim silhouette—or because of its success and popularity—frock for afternoon wear are addicted to panels, draperies, plaitings and other embellishments that rescue them from a too meager simplicity. Or, if they have none of these, they may look to sleeves for help. The season puts such emphasis on sleeves, presents them in so many styles and goes to such extremes in their decoration, that they may well assume all the responsibility of providing the only decorative features in even an important model.

In the two dresses for informal afternoon wear, shown below, the use

of front, which may reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. This lengthening of blouses indicates that they have become even more important in the wardrobe than they have been. They follow the lead of dresses in their sleeves and neck lines—sleeves are longer and often elaborated and neck lines are higher. There are some three-quarter-length sleeves and many full length, either flaring or gathered into a cuff at the wrist. The flaring sleeves require trimming and are brimming over with it. Beads, yarn and silk embroideries and applique work all make opportunity for the use of contrasting colors that en-



Informal Frocks for Afternoon Wear.

rich the somewhat quiet hues that prevail in blouses. Brown, taupe or smoke color, beige, black, gray and dark blue are favored by the introduction of flame henna and blue in strong shades. Combinations of two colors in materials indicate the attention given to color, and we wake up to the fact that costume blouses, and even peplum blouses, are in a position to rival frocks, and may be substituted for them; the same skirt doing service with several blouses.

The peplum blouse pictured is made in dark satin and trimmed with imitation krummer fur in bands. The bands end at the bust line in front, with rows of close-set satin-covered buttons below them; they border the deep cuffs into which the full upper sleeves are gathered. The girde is narrow and made of the satin; it extends about the side and back and ends in ties at the right side. These krummer bands are

gathered into a cuff. Either of these dresses might be made of other materials than satin or crepe—as soft wool or dress velvet. Color combinations that are fashionable include blue in strong tones with black, gray with black, brown with flame or henna, green and black, and always black and white. The livelier colors are used for facings and introduced in girdes; a dark blue may have a girde lined with red, or a black be relieved by one made of clusters of velvet cherries in their own vivid color.

Little journey among any representative displays of new fall blouses reveals that few of them complete their good work at the waistline. The styles include the tie-back, with girde and ties widened, the peplum blouse and the costume blouse, in which the peplum is lengthened, becoming a panel at the back and at the



Peplum Blouse in Dark Satin.

new and becoming very popular in various shades of gray for finishing frocks and blouses. They belong to the family of fabric furs and new plushes that are claiming the attention of designers.

When window shades get cracked and faded and beyond use, take them from the roller and soak in warm water until coloring matter is thoroughly softened. Put in boiler in strong suds and boil, changing water when it becomes too much colored. Dry in strong sunlight and they will become white and suitable for covering ironing boards and to use as dustera.

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Old Window Shades.

When window shades get cracked and faded and beyond use, take them from the roller and soak in warm water until coloring matter is thoroughly softened. Put in boiler in strong suds and boil, changing water when it becomes too much colored. Dry in strong sunlight and they will become white and suitable for covering ironing boards and to use as dustera.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 30

STRONG DRINK IN A NATION'S LIFE—WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 28:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT—Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink.—Hab. 2:15. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Isa. 5:11-13, 22; Amos 4:1, 2. PRIMARY TOPIC—Story of the Rechabites. JUNIOR TOPIC—The Faithful Rechabites. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Enforcing Prohibition. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—World Prohibition.

I. God's Judgment Upon Israel (vv. 1-4).

1. The sin for which, Israel was judged (v. 1). It was drunkenness, which seems to have been a national sin. (See Isa. 5:11, 12; 7:5; Amos 2:8, 8, 12; 4:1; 6, 6.) Samaria's position was an enviable one. The whole nation was proud of her. The crown of pride whose glorious beauty had been so marked was fading through the blighting effects of drunkenness. 2. The instrument by which the punishment was effected (v. 2). It was to be by the strong hand of the Assyrians. The imagery of this verse shows that this destruction was to be sudden, swift and irresistible.

Some of the evils wrought by drunkenness:

- (a) Strength is wasted by it (v. 1). "Are overcome with wine." Man's manifold strength, physical, mental and spiritual, is soon mastered by strong drink. (b) Honor brought into the dust. "Shall be trodden under feet" (vv. 1, 3). Just as this proud city was humbled through intemperance, so does drunkenness bring down into the dust those high in educational, social and business circles. (c) It despoils beauty (v. 1, 4). "Beauty is a fading flower." Beauty soon departs from the form and spirit of men and women who indulge in the intoxicating cup. (d) Wisdom is turned aside (v. 7). "They have erred through wine and strong drink." As a consequence they were groping in darkness instead of walking in the light of the Lord.

II. The Lord's Promise to the Remnant (vv. 5, 6).

Out of this awful darkness shines a ray of brightness, for following the destruction of the proud city the Lord of Hosts is promised for a crown of glory to the remnant of His people. This pointed forward to the coming of the Savior (Zech. 6:13). Their hopes were partially fulfilled at the first coming of the Savior, but the real fulfillment shall be when drunkenness, pride and all unrighteousness shall disappear before the glaring light of the Sun of Righteousness (Mal. 4:2; 1 Pet. 5:4).

III. The Sinfulness of Judah (vv. 7-10).

1. Drunkenness (v. 7). Judah had also erred through strong drink. Even their priests and prophets had fallen through the blighting effects of wine. It was a violation of God's law for a priest to take wine before entering the tabernacle. The drunkards of both Judah and Ephraim are denounced. The message is a fitting one for this day, for the Scriptures declare that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom (1 Cor. 5:11; 6:10).

2. Unnamable filth (v. 8). This description shows a condition which is deplorable indeed. Filth and drunkenness go hand in hand.

3. Mockery (vv. 9, 10). In addition to their drunkenness and filth they scornfully mock God's prophets. These priests had become so hardened by their drunken debauchery that they set at naught Isaiah's instructions and scorned God's messengers. They questioned their authority and gave back the answer of ridicule as if to say, "We are teachers, what do you mean to teach us? Are we babes that have just been weaned? You come to us with your line upon line, line upon line." They were not only unwilling to receive the message, but tired of the way in which it was delivered. Not being willing to receive the message, they complain of the manner in which it is delivered. The doctrine of salvation by blood alone is not a very popular one; the preaching of the cross is foolishness to some (1 Cor. 1:18-21; 2:14).

IV. Judah's Punishment. (vv. 11-13).

The prophet replies to these drunken scoffers that their very drunken questions should be answered by the Lord in judgment. God had repeatedly offered them rest, but they had as repeatedly refused it. Their scorn and contempt are answered with the bitterest sarcasm. The bloody conqueror would come upon them and cause them to be snared and takep.

God Waits.

Patiently, nobly, magnanimously, God waits; waits for the man who is a fool to find out his own folly; waits for the heart which has tried to find pleasure in everything else to find that everything else disappoints, and to come back to Him, the fountain of all wholesome pleasure, the well-spring of all life fit for a man to live.—Charles Kingsley.

Banish Fear.

To fear the worst oft causes the worst.—Shakespeare.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

IN THE BARNYARD.

"Quack, quack," said Mrs. Duck, like swimming. "Yes," said Miss Duck, "they make me feel the same way." "They don't make me feel like swimming, grunt, grunt," said Grandfather Porky Pig. "They make me feel like lying down in the mud and resting and dreaming sweet pig dreams." "What in the world are your sweet pig dreams?" asked Miss Duck. "Yes, they? I've never heard of sweet pig dreams though I have heard of sweet dreams." "Sweet pig dreams and sweet dreams are the same," said Grandfather Porky Pig, "except that sweet pig dreams are the sweet dreams which a pig has. Do you see?" "Yes, yes, I see," said Miss Duck. "Quack, quack, I see and understand." "But how strange it is, Porky, to think that you don't care to go swimming. It cools one off so beautifully, it makes one feel so cool and fresh and clean and pleasant." "I'm smarter than you are, the grunt, grunt," said Grandfather Porky. "What makes you say that?" asked Mrs. Duck. "Yes, quack, quack, what makes you say that?" asked Miss Duck. "Because," said Grandfather Porky, "I can be pleasant and I can be without having to be clean. Oh, yes, I can feel most extremely pleasant and cool after having had a nice rest on some cool mud." "And sometimes too, when it is very warm, it is all right to lie under a tree or two or three and have the leaves of the tree shade one from the sun, or shade the sun from one." "I don't need to bother to go swimming. Besides it would be such an effort." "I don't like to make such an effort. It is quite too much. I don't like to do that at all. I'd rather stay quiet. That will make me cooler than running about. Yes, keeping quiet is a great help towards keeping cool." "Perhaps you're right," said Mrs. Duck, "but I don't agree with you. Even though swimming may be exercise. And besides one can rest in the water." "Oh, I cannot agree with you. Water on a hot day is what I want and what



"Do You See?"

I should think all sensible creatures would want.

"Swimming is the joy of my life, quack, quack."

"It is the joy of my duck life, quack, quack," said Miss Duck.

"And of mine," said all the ducks. "Quack, quack, we all love to swim."

"Grunt, grunt," said all the pigs, "we like the mud better than any pig."

"Grunt, grunt, squeal, squeal, that is the truth indeed."

"Of course," said Mrs. Duck, "creature to his or her own taste."

"Yes, and my taste is excellent," said Grandfather Porky Pig. "I have never spoiled my taste by eating too much or too little. I have never done that."

"I have never eaten too much, because I have never had too much eat."

"And I have never eaten too little, because I am always given good meals by the farmer."

"But I find it is always good for me to eat more if I can, for though am not given so little as to make me starve I'm never given enough to satisfy my pig heart, and so I always pick up some more myself."

"I wouldn't speak of my pig heart if I were you, quack, quack," said Miss Duck.

"Oh, very well," said Grandfather Porky. "I do not object. But I must be off for my rest as I want to be fit for my next meal."

"Don't you always feel fit for your meals?" asked Mrs. Duck.

"Always," said Grandfather Porky, "but I like to talk with a laughing squeal and a twist to his tail."

First Lesson.

A little Scotch lad, wee wee Macgregor, returned home after first day at school.

When his father came back to work that evening he asked the scholar what he had learned.

"I learned to say 'yes, ma'am,'" replied the boy.

"No, sir," to my mother and father replied the boy.

"Did you indeed?" said the father.

"Ay!" responded Willie.