GETTING A START

NOTIFICATION ENTERPRISE

SOUR Education of the content of the co



HELP FOR MUTILATED TREES

When the trees are badly broken from heavy bearing, pruning considers reconstruction as well as amputation. To trim the tree so that it will regain its proper balance and symmetry one must consider the position of the buds which can replace the other limbs. other limbs

other limbs.

Cutting off a limb just below the point of injury will not reshape the tree. The cut should be well below the injury and there should, if possible, be a space of two or three inches



Elberta Peach Tree Pruned to Produce

between the cut and the bud or shoot

between the cut and the but or shoot intended to replace the missing branch. Thus the new limb will not be meanced by the old wound it it becomes diseased.

On various parts of the tree are buds that are latent as long as other buds in the foliage regions of the trees are working and there occurs no check to any of its parts.

When the tree suffers from loss of branches or limbs, however, these buds spring into activity, and work to replace the loss. It is this natural insurance against loss that serves the grower in the reconstruction of his broken trees. The istroppet of such buds should be chosen for development.

RIGHT SYSTEM FOR ORCHARD

Before Ordering Fruit Trees Arrango-ment Should Be Carefully Fig-ured Out on Paper.

efore ordering trees for an orchard plantation determine carefully the acreage and the system to be adopted in planting the trees. It will make a great deal of difference whether the

in planting the trees. It will make a great deal of difference whether the trees are set in rectangular, hexagonal or quincum form. The most common system of these is the rectangular. In this system the square or rectangular in this government of the systems and they are not equally distributed over the land.

The hexagonal system means that the trees are set out six trees in a circle with the swenth tree in the center. When set out this way the trees are coulty distributed over the land.

The changonal system means that the trees are coulty distributed over the land.

The caulting sistem is trees in a circle with the swenth in every direction and the trees use equally the ground and art space, so as to provide a splendid distribution.

The quincum system is essirable when filed in the middle on at to provide for five trees in the square. When the orchard is mature the middle tree can be taken out. This will bring 25 per cent more trees to the acre than by the rectangular system and lends itself very nicely to the filler system.

Take a piece of paper and figure the

and lends itself very nicely to the filter system. Take a piece of paper and figure the arrangement all out before setting the orchard. Do not plant trees at such a distance that when it comes time to thin them out the trees will be too far apart. Make a careful study of the work at first and it will help very much.

CHIEF OBJECTS IN PRUNING

Principal Aim Should Be to Make Sub-stantial Framework to Hold Up Leaves and Fruit.

Up Leaves and Fruit.

The objects of pruning are: To make the tree into what might be called a substantial framework with which it is to hold up the leaves and fruit, to cause it to have a symmetrical shape, to renew the fruiting wood, to remove crossing and diseased and broken branches, to thin the top so as to allow free circulation of all through it and to keep the tree as low as possible so as to facilitate pruning, picking and spraying. In young trees care should be taken to have the main branches come out from all sides of the tree and each from a different height. The crotokes will all be strong then.



GET BEST PRICE FOR BUTTER

Important to Have Flavor Pleasing to Senses of Smell and Taste—Put in Neat Package.

In order to secure the best price for atter it must have a flavor which is butter it must have a flavor which is so pleasant to the sense of smell and so sweet to the taste that it will cre-ate a desire for more. The texture, grain and closeness should be waxy and firm, and not saivy, greasy or crumbly. It should be close in body.

and firm, and not salvy, greasy or crumbly. It should be close in body, not spongy, and contain not too much, not too little, moisture.

The color should be uniform and according to the requirements of the market. Salting according to the demand of the market for which the butter is intended is an important feature. Too much sait destroys the sweet taste, and too little sait makes the butter insipld and tasteless.

The package in which the butter is marketed demands careful consideration. The appearence of the package when the butter goes to market is one of the things that helps to sell that butter. The package only to be next, clean and attractive. The one-pound brick print is the style most used and is appearence to the plan of purity the full can be handled at less cost and with less waste.

The butter, of course, should be

It can be handled at less cost and with.

The butter, of course, should be wrapped in parchment or butter paper, which should be of good quality, of proper size and dipped in cold water before being used. It pays well to have some special brand printed on the wrapper in fancy letters with the mane of the maker or the name of the farm. The prints ought to weigh not less than 1844, ourses seed the extra narm. The prints ought to weigh not less than 16½ ounces each, the extra weight being for shrinkage before reaching the consumer. The time of marketing depends on local conditions.

VALUE OF BEET PULP RATION

Results Given of Five Weeks' Test Made at Massachusetts Station— Gain Made in Weight.

test for five weeks conducted In a test for ure weens consecuted by the Massachusetts station, six cows were fed by the reversal method on a ration of hay, bran and cottonseed meal to which was added 4.3 pounds of either commeal or of best pulp daily. The herd lost in live weight 33 pounds on the commeal ration and gamed 37 pounds on the beet pulp ration.

pounds on the cornmeal ration and garned 37 pounds on the beet pulp ration.

There was no substantial variation in the yield or average composition of the milk it required for the commeal to the milk and the commeal control of the commeal of the commeal to the commeal of the commeal to produce one pound of milk fat, for the beet pulp ration 110.72 pounds and 20.54 pounds respectively. In a similar experiment to the above, molasses, beet pulp and corn meal were compared.

The amounts of digestible nutrients in each ration were approximately the same. The herd gains were similar. There was no wide variation in milk yields and only a slight advantage in the production of milk-fat with the corn meal ration.

the production of milk-fat with the corn meal ration.

It required for the corn meal ration 1044 pounds of milk, and 18.72 pounds to produce one pound of fat: for the molasses beet pulp ration 108.1 and 19.87 pounds, respectively.

HANDY MILK BOTTLE HOLDER

Device Patented by Washington Man Holds Receptacle Securely in Its Proper Place.

Cats will upset the milk bottle now and then, especially after they have developed the habit. Other times it



Milk Bottle Holder.

may be broken by being blown off a window ledge by the wind. By means of this holder, recently patented by a Palouse (Wash.) man, the milk boty die is securely hield in place. A metallic plate is securely held in place. A metallic plate is securely hield in place. A metallic plate is securely hield in place. This, besides keeping the dog or cats from clawing the cap out to get to the milk proposed to the plate of the may be broken by being blown off a window ledge by the wind. By means