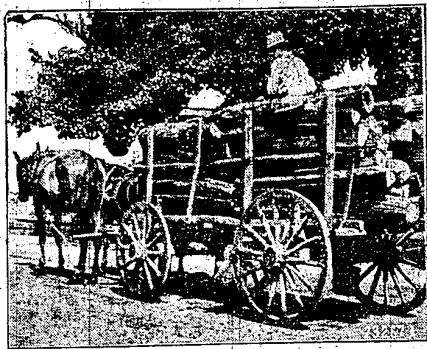


GOOD INCOME FROM FARM WOODLAND IS ASSURED TO FARMER BY PROPER CARE



A Farm "Crop" Too Many Farmers Overlook. With the Present Excellent Prices for its Products the Farm Woodland Can Be Made a Valuable Asset.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A source of regular income lying at the door of many a farmer, but too often neglected, is the farm woodland. With increasing scarcity of lumber, and with excellent prices now being offered for forest products, proper care of the wooded area on the farm will amply repay the farmer.

To secure a fair price for this timber the owner should know how much material he has and for what purposes it is best adapted. The first thing for him to do, according to the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, is to find out how much timber of each kind the woodland contains, what products it will yield, and what is its general condition and quality.

If the wooded area is small, it will be best to measure each tree separately. The diameter should be measured at about 4½ feet above ground with calipers made for the purpose. Heights should be carefully estimated or measured with some sort of height instrument to the first large limbs. Knowing the diameter and height, the amount of timber in board feet in each tree can be found by the use of volume tables. Such tables are included in Farmers' Bulletin 715, Measuring and Marketing Woodlot Products, which will be sent free on application to the department of agriculture. The quantity of cordwood a tract will yield can hardly be estimated by an inexperienced person. Sales of such material will usually have to be made on the basis of actual cut.

Measuring on a Large Tract.
If the woodland is large it will, of course, seldom be possible to measure each tree separately. In such cases every tree may be measured on parallel strips 66 feet wide running through the tract. Every 660 feet in length of such strips comprises an acre. Averaging all the acres comprised in the strips and multiplying by the total acreage of the tract gives the total stand. The strips should include at least 10 per cent of the woodland. Proper allowance must also be made for defective timber. Dead trees, except those killed by fire or other outside agencies, are apt to be very defective and should be culled. When the tract is exceptionally large, it may pay to employ a professional "cruiser" to estimate the timber.

If the owner depends altogether upon local industries to buy his product, he is likely to find his market extremely limited. Some products, such as crossties and fuel wood, have to be sold locally; it would not pay to transport them far. But other products, among them saw timber, can be shipped 150 miles, and still others, like walnut timber for gunstocks, can be shipped almost any distance.

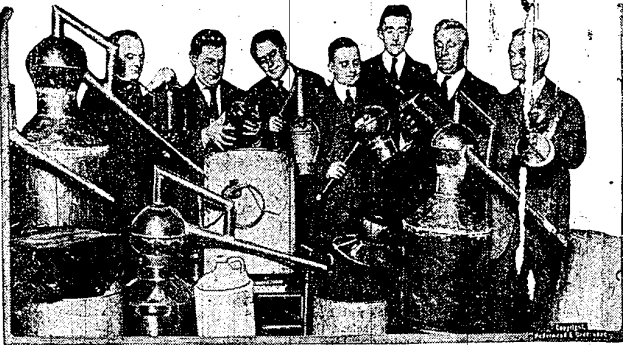
Railroads Large Purchasers.
Railroads are the largest purchasers of crossties. Any station agent will furnish information concerning specifications and prices. Electric railways in cities and towns also use ties, but unless the distance to town is short it will not pay to ship them. Electric interurban lines offer the same opportunity for disposing of ties as do the steam roads. Telegraph and telephone companies are always on the market for poles. Electric power and electric railway companies also use poles.

The market for piling is not very extensive, but railroads, large construction firms, and docking companies purchase considerable quantities. Piling timbers, which must be straight and long, bring good prices. Mines dip large orders of timber.
Sawmills, veneer mills, and fruit and vegetable packing factories offer a market for the particular kinds and quantities of the woods they handle. These industries buy their material in log form, and the farmer needs to rough to the mill. Veneer logs must be of good quality and usually 10 inches and over in diameter. Selected stock brings a high price.

The forest service has prepared bulletins on the wood-using industries of a number of states which tell the uses to which various woods are put, and the quantity used annually for each purpose. A list of these bulletins and information as to how to procure them may be had from the

forest service. The forest service has prepared bulletins on the wood-using industries of a number of states which tell the uses to which various woods are put, and the quantity used annually for each purpose. A list of these bulletins and information as to how to procure them may be had from the

CHICAGO IS GETTING DRYER EVERY DAY NOW



Deputies from the revenue office around some of the stills they found in Chicago raids. These stills had 175 gallons of moonshine whiskey in them when found.

TEST OF HORSES FOR THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY



The start of the 300-mile cross-country endurance test from Fort Ethan Allen to Camp Evans, Mass., to determine the best type of horse for cavalry work. Full-blooded Arabs, Morgans and half-breds were entered. A ten-year-old Arab mare ridden by A. W. Harris of Chicago was the winner.

U. S. TROOPS OFF FOR SILESIA



Some of the 4,500 United States troops under command of General Sager who set sail for Silesia on the President Grant. These men, who comprised the Fifth and Fifteenth Infantry, with auxiliary units, will do police and guard duty in Silesia and Germany, and are composed entirely of men who volunteered specifically for this service.

AMERICAN ROOM IN VERSAILLES PALACE



In the "American Independence room" in Versailles palace two marble tablets have been placed recently, setting forth in English and French George Washington's everlasting glory as a patriotic citizen and leader. Many paintings and other Washingtons also are an exhibition in the room.

CONDENSATIONS

Talent is always queer tempered. A safe blower doesn't blow about it later.

Hard words seldom make impressions on soft people. There are times when a runner finds it difficult to square himself. The trouble market is easy and trouble can always be borrowed at low rates.

ORCHARD TOPICS

POLLEN IS QUITE ESSENTIAL

Variety of Strawberries With Perfect Flowers Can Produce Fruit Planted by Itself.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two types of flowers, imperfect or pistillate, and perfect or staminate, are produced by different strawberry varieties. Imperfect flowers contain pistils but no stamens, while perfect flowers contain both. Pollen which is produced in the stamens is essential to the setting of fruit. A variety with perfect flowers, therefore, can produce fruit when planted by itself, but one with imperfect flowers cannot set fruit unless perfect-flowering plants are near to furnish pollen through the



With the Hedgehog System, Here Illustrated, More Berries Are Produced Than by the Hill System.

Agency of bees or other insects. Where imperfect varieties are used the usual practice in planting is to set one row of a perfect variety for every two or three rows of an imperfect one.

New varieties are being constantly introduced to the trade, but according to the bulletin, few of them possess any special value as compared with others already known or less well known, and most of them soon disappear from the nurseryman's list, or, at least, remain of only local importance.

HOW TO GRAFT APPLE TREES

First Thing to Do Is to Secure Young Trees About Size of Pencil—Any Time in Winter.

To graft apple trees the first thing to do is to have young trees a little larger than a pencil. Any kind of apple seed will do to plant to grow these trees, which should be planted during the fall.

Any time until the 15th of March, these trees can be grafted. Cut the little trees off about six inches above the ground, pulling the knife upward and making a smooth slope or slant about one and one-half inches long. Split straight down the pith for about an inch. Then take a limb of the current year's growth from any tree of a good variety, and cut just reverse of the above, so that the two pieces will fit together. It would take a picture to show exactly how this is done. Wrap the well with grass or wax cord. In two years the trees are ready to plant in the orchard.

NATIVES OF COOL CLIMATES

Currants and Gooseberries Are Not Adapted to Ling, Hot Summers of Southern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both currants and gooseberries are natives of cool, moist northern climates and in the United States succeed best in the northern half of the country and east of the one hundredth meridian. They are injured by the long, hot summers of the southern states, except in the highest altitudes and Appalachian mountains. Even in Missouri and Kansas they do not succeed very well. They are not adapted to the hot interior valleys of California, but succeed in the northern coast counties of that state.

SMALL FRUITS NEED MULCH

Any of Ordinary Materials Are Good for Raspberries, Blackberries and Currants.

Any of the customary mulching materials are good for small fruits like raspberries, blackberries and currants. These are shallow rooters, and the ground around them should be mulched for the winter. Strawberries should also be mulched but care must be exercised that the mulch does not come in contact with the crown of the plant. If the weather is very severe and the plants very exposed it is not a bad idea to lay down raspberries and blackberries and cover them.

TESTS OUR DRINKING WATER



Tests of drinking water throughout the United States and its possessions are made at the direction of the U. S. Geological Survey under the direction of C. D. Kiddell. Mr. Kiddell has been in charge of the work for the past two years and is one of the youngest of Uncle Sam's men in the service of Uncle Sam.

Beethoven's 5th and its possessions are made at the direction of the U. S. Geological Survey under the direction of C. D. Kiddell. Mr. Kiddell has been in charge of the work for the past two years and is one of the youngest of Uncle Sam's men in the service of Uncle Sam.

It was a cold and cheerless night. A wind from the northeast, variety of the real estate men by a female tourist. Her list of the breakwater long time she watched. The pianist. "How pale she must be," she thought. "The wind is blowing that light out ten times and the time they're lighted it again. It's simply wonderful!"