SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS ON GRAFTING FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Farmer Who Does Not Thoroughly Understand the Operation Is Badly Handicapped in His Farm Management — Affords Some Keen Enjoyments of Agricultural Life.

By ISAAC MOTESH

The man who doesn't understand how to graft successfully is badly handicapped in his farm operations, especially if he has an orchard of fruit trees and a grove of nut trees, and he is missing some of the keenest enjoyments of agricultural life.

The farmer who can do grafting and make his trees live can build up a fine orchard with very little expense for trees, after once getting a few specimens of each variety of nursery-bought trees to live, for most trees are benefited by liberal pruning, and some will be better if cut back to a point near the graft for the first three or four years. Some trees are quite expensive, and it takes a lot of money to build up a large orchard of them. And the more varied the assortment of trees in your orchard the more necessary is it that you know how to graft in an expert manner, for some of the trees, such as pear, Japanese persimmon and pecan, will be found more difficult to graft than others, and it takes an expert to get results with some of them.

It means much for the improvement of our native and exotic fruit and nut trees that every farmer should be an expert at grafting, for by this means he experiments by grafting different species upon each other, thereby creating many new and valuable hybrids. It is by expert grafting that all the delicious peaches, apples, pears, pecans and other valuable fruits have been originated and improved. It is because Mr. Burbank is an expert "grafter" that he has been enabled to accomplish such wonderful things in the creation of new fruits and vegetables.

One reason the paper shell pecan industry in the south doesn't grow any faster than it does, considering the wonderful possibilities for success in this branch of horticulture, is that so few farmers understand grafting, but must depend on nurserymen for these trees, some of which sell for more than a dollar each, and often after they are planted a good many die, and the buyer becomes somewhat discouraged, when if he were expert at grafting he could soon fill vacant places in his orchard with his own grafts taken from such of his trees as were living, to be placed upon hickory or native seedling pecan stocks. It is in trying to get a start with some sensitive tree like the pecan, where grafting is difficult, and where many grafted trees from nurseries fail to live when planted by the purchasers, that we see the necessity for every farmer's understanding how to do his own grafting.

Most of the early horticulturists did their grafting in the late winter, just before the buds began to swell, and as a result very many of the grafts never "took" and made trees, because, on account of the unfavorable conditions—the continuance of cool weather—these grafts might remain there anywhere from a week to two or three weeks before the weather got warm enough to force the buds out, with evaporation going on all the time; but now the intelligent nurseryman and fruit growers graft these most sensitive trees in summer, when the sap is flowing up freely in the stocks.

The grafting wood is cut in the winter and kept dormant until June or July, then as the sap is flowing steadily up in the stocks to feed the green foliage and tender, growing twigs, it immediately forces the buds on the graft to open, when joined to these stocks, and starts the new twig to growing.

The winter cuttings are kept dormant by storing them in an ice house, in sawdust, where the temperature is low enough to keep the buds from swelling, and where there is a little moisture to keep them from getting too dry. In the north, where so many farmers have ice houses on their farms where they store ice in winter for use during the heated season, it is very easy to keep these cuttings dormant. In the south some nurserymen who do a great deal of summer grafting bury these winter cuttings in the ground in January or February, thus keeping them alive and yet without giving the buds a chance to swell.

There are many ways of budding and grafting trees, but intelligent horticulturists believe that root grafting gives a larger percentage of living trees, especially with those rather difficult to make live. Any good method of joining may be followed, for root grafting means only that the stock is cut below the surface of the ground. While early spring grafting is not recommended as strongly as summer grafting, yet if the early spring grafting is done you will get a larger percentage of living trees by grafting onto the roots or upon stocks beneath the surface of the ground. Some orchardists dig the stock entirely out of the ground, and by having it up in their hands they can make a more accurate joining of the graft with the stock, getting the cambium layers exactly opposite each other. Besides it is more convenient to wrap the graft after the joining has been effected. Also in this way they can vent off large lateral roots, if desired, and get five, six or perhaps a dozen roots large enough to graft upon, thus getting a number of trees from one large stock and its root system. This is possible only in early spring grafting, for in midsummer the stock must, of course not be dug up, but should be cut off an inch or so below the surface of the ground.

The actual joining of stock and scion may be by the tongue grafting method, groove grafting, cleft grafting, split grafting, slip grafting, crown grafting or splice grafting. The best kind to use will depend upon whether your stocks are larger than the scions, or of equal size. If the stock is larger than the scion it would be better to use the cleft or split graft, but if the scion and stock are about the same size perhaps the best method would be by the splice graft. In this the stock and scion are cut with a long oblique and equally slanting face, so that when the faces are brought together the tree will point directly upward.

It will be best to have a little shoulder at the upper end of the slant on the stock; that is, cut about a half inch of the upper slanting side of the stock squarely off, then cut a square offset on the side of the scion at the upper end of the oblique, slanting cut. Let the offset be as deep as the shoulder on the upper part of the stock, so the two will fit snugly together, with the two cambium layers exactly opposite here, as well as down the slanting faces pressed against each other.

When the grafting is done on a stock below the surface of the ground very little wrapping with waxed cloth or otherwise is necessary, but a little cotton twine may be wrapped around the graft where the joining was made, or two very small rubbers may be placed around this spliced joining to keep it well pressed together. Push the rubbers down over the stock, make the cuts and the joining and then work the two rubbers up around the spliced place. The scion should be not more than four inches long,

A Fine Shade Tree With a Decayed Trunk Which Has Been "Filled" in Order to Preserve It. A Good Way to Save Shade Trees.

and with not over two buds upon it, with the upper bud within an inch of the upper end of the scion. The cut place at the top of the scion should be painted or coated with tar to keep moisture out until the place heals over.

After the grafting is done and the spliced place is wrapped with cord or fastened together with rubbers the dirt should be packed around the trees to a level with the lower part of the splice, and around the splice up almost to the last bud on the scion should be gently pressed a little ball of soft, adhesive clay. Then the dirt may be drawn still further up around this ball of clay, making a little hill. The clay should be kept moistened well for a week or more, if the grafting has been done in the summer, until you are sure the graft is going to live. Use an ordinary hand sprinkler, moistening the grafts six or seven times a day for the first three or four days, then if the buds open quickly and look green and fresh gradually diminish the amount of water given them and the frequency of the application, but if the weather keeps warm and dry they would better be sprinkled once a day, preferably in the early morning, for four or five weeks after the joining was made.

It is said that the secret of success is the taking of infinite pains, and surely in no other kind of work is this so true as of grafting tender, exotic fruit and nut trees upon hardy seedling stocks. But if the proper process is thoroughly mastered it may become as mechanical, so much a matter of routine, than it can be done thus carefully almost as easily as if done carelessly, with but little thought to small but important details.

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Sell Eggs by Weight.

Eggs should never be sold by the dozen; this is fair neither to the buyer nor the seller. They vary too much in size to be correctly estimated by the dozen. Sell your eggs by weight if you wish to have satisfied customers and get the value of the eggs.

For Better Cantaloupes.

When cantaloupe vines are about two feet long pick off the ends of the vines. This will induce free branching and heavier and better fruiting

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND IS DEAD

SIR ALFRED AUSTIN PASSES AWAY LONG SERVICE TO COUNTRY.

MAY BE SUCCEEDED BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Edward Payton Weston, Aged Seventy-five, Starts On Another Long Walk of Fifteen Hundred Miles.

Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died at his home, Swinford, Old Manor.

Mr. Austin, who was born in 1835, became poet laureate in 1896, when everyone thought the honor would go to Rudyard Kipling.

In this connection the death of Mr. Austin caused recurrence of reports that Mr. Kipling will become the official national bard of the empire. If he refuses the office probably will not be filled.

Among the works of Mr. Austin are: "Randolph: A Tale of Polish Grief," "The Conversion of Winkelried," "Flodden field, a Tragedy," "The Door of Humanity," "Sacred and Profane Love," and "The Human Tragedy."

Veteran Walker Starts Journey.

Edward Payton Weston, the famous long distance pedestrian, who has twice crossed the continent afoot, started on a 1,500-mile tramp to Minneapolis. The 75-year-old walker expects to complete the journey in 60 days excluding Sundays, and is due August 2, where he is to lay the cornerstone of the new Minneapolis Athletic club building.

His route will take him through the state of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. He will be accompanied by automobile containing two assistants, to provide for safety and comfort.

Dominion Will Be Represented.

Canada is likely to shortly send a representative to Washington. It is understood that as a result of the visit to Ottawa of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington, the Dominion government will in the future have an official attache to the British embassy at the United States capital. When in Ottawa and elsewhere in the past international issues have had to be discussed with Washington there has been certain drawbacks on account of Canada not being directly represented at Washington. Officials at the American capital have from time to time had to ask for the preparation of memoranda pertaining to this country by officials here. This has caused delay.

Potato Growers are Organized

The Michigan Potato Grading association was organized at Traverse City with 50 members from Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Manton, Traverse City, Onekama, Welsworth and Elmira. L. F. Perkett, Traverse City, was chosen president, and S. D. Lardie, Traverse City, secretary.

The object of the association is to secure a better system for grading and marketing potatoes. Each member will be furnished a screen of proper dimensions and will also be furnished a label, which will insure the quality of his product. The association will be extended throughout state in all potato growing sections and will be made so strong that in time all farmers who handle the product will be forced to join in order to secure a good market.

Inherits A Large Fortune

Mrs. Hanna, wife of a policeman of Portadown, Ireland, received news that she and her sister, who is living in St. Louis, inherit $2,000,000 left by their brother, H. R. Lyle, assistant secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust company, who died a month ago.

The Michigan State Telephone Co. will spend $23,000 in rebuilding its lines between Kalamazoo and Paw Paw.

According to the report of the Michigan free employment office at Kalamazoo, there were 1,000 applications for work during May.

Kalamazoo has begun construction of a new municipal lighting plant. The plant will be one of the largest of its kind in the state and when finished will be not only large enough to furnish the city with power for all of its street lights, but there will be sufficient electricity left to sell.

Directors of Grand Traverse Region Bar association elected C. B. Dye secretary to succeed H. B. Montague, resigned. It was also decided to add a boys' department, where farm products raised by them and articles of handicraft will be exhibited in classes.

The first of the 40 miles of good roads to be constructed in Calhoun county under the county road system has been completed. The road being from Marshall to Duck Lake, Marengo township. Twelve county prisoners who received 25 cents a day completed the job.

THE MARKETS.

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Detroit Live Stock

Cattle: Receipts, 335; market strong at last week's and Tuesday's prices. We quote: Best steers, $8@8 25 steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $7 75@8; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $7@7 50; steers and heifers that are fat, 600 to 700 lbs, $5 50@6 50; choice fat cows, $6 25@7; good fat cows, $5 75@6; common cows, $5@5 50 canners, $3 75@4 25; choice heavy bulls, $6 50@6 75; fair to good bologna bulls, $6@6 25; stock bulls, $5 25@6; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs. $ 75@7 25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $6@6 50; choice stockers, 600 to 700 lbs, $6 75@7; fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, $5 75@6 25; stock heifers, $5@6; milkers, large, young, medium age, $60@70; common milkers, $35@50.

Veal calves—Receipts, 388; market steady at Tuesday's advance; best, $9 50@10; others, $5 50@8.

Milch cows and springers steady.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 757; market steady at Tuesday's prices; best lambs, $7 40@7 50; fair lambs, $6@7; common lambs, $4@6; fair to good sheep, $5@5 50; culls and common, $2 50@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,309; pigs steady; other grades 10c lower than on Tuesday. Range of prices: Light to good, butchers, $8 65; pigs, $ 75; light yorkers, $8 65; stags one-third off.

EAST BUFFALO: Receipts of cattle, 150 cars; market 10@20c lower; best 1,350 to 1,500-lb steers, $8.15@8.40; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb, $8.05@8.15; good to prime 1,150 to 1,200-lb steers, $7.75@8.10; coarse and plain weighty steers, $7.50@7.75; good to choice handy steers, $7.30@8; medium butcher steers, $7.35@8; light common butcher cows, $6@6.50; light butcher cows, $6.50@6; trimmers, $4@4.25; best fat heifers, $7.50@8; medium butcher heifers, $7.50@7.85; light and common heifers, $6.75@7; stock heifers, $6@6.50; best feeding steers, $7.50@7.75; light and common stockers, $5.50@6; prime heavy bulls, $7.50@7.60; best butcher bulls, $7.25@7.50; bologna bulls, $6.75@7; stock bulls, $5.50@6; best milkers and springers, $75@100; common kind do, $40@55.

Hogs—Receipts, 110 cars; market steady; all good grades, $8; roughs, $7.70@8; stags $6@7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 53 cars; market slow and 15@25c lower; top lambs, $7@7.25; culls to fair, $4@7; yearlings, $6@6.50; wethers, $5.75@6; ewes, $3@5.35; cull sheep, $3@4.

Calves low at $5@10.50.

Grains, Etc.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1 09 3-4; May opened without change at $1 10 1-2 declined to 1 10 1-4, advanced to $1 10 1-2 and closed at $1 09 3-4; July opened at 93 1-4c, touched 93c, advanced to 93 3-4c, and closed at 92 1-2c; September opened at 93 1-4c, declined 1-4c, advanced to 93 3-4c and closed at 92 1-2; No. 1 white, $1 08 3-4.

Corn Cash No. 3, 59 1-2c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars at 62c; No. 3 yellow, 61 1-2c

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 42 1-2c, offered at 42c, closing at 42 1-2c; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 41c, 1 at 41 1-2c; No. 4 white, 2 cars at 40 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 63 1-2c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt, May and June shipment, $2 05.

Flour—In one-eight paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, $5 70; second patent, $5 20; straight, $5; spring wheat patent, $5 10; rye, $4 60 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $21; coarse middlings, $21; fine middlings, $22; cracked corn, $25; coarse cornmeal, $22 50; corn and oat chop, $21 per ton.

General Markets

Strawberries—$3@3 50 per 24-quart case.

Apples—Steele Red, $4.50@5; Ben Davis, $3@4 per bbl; western, $2@2 50 per box.

Tomatoes—Florida, $4@4 50 per crate, 80@85c per basket.

Dressed; Calves—Choice, 10@11c fancy, 12 1-2@13c per lb.

Onions—50@60c per bu. Texas Bermudas, $1@1 10 per crate.

Cabbage—New, $3@3 25 per crate.

Potatoes—Michigan, car lots in sacks, 60@65c; store lots, 70@80c per bushel.

Live Poultry — Broilers 30@32c; spring chickens, 16 1-2@17c; hens, 16 1-2@17c; No. 2 hens, 11@12c; old rosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 11@12c; ducks, 16@17c per lb.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, $7 per bbl; Florida, $5 75@6 per bbl.

Hay—Carlots, track Detroit: No. 1 timothy, $14 50@15; No. 2 timothy, $12@13; light mixed, $13 50@14; No. 1 mixed, $12@13; rye straw, $9@10; wheat and oat straw, $8@8 50 per ton.

Honey—Choice to fancy white comb, 17@18c; amber, 14@15c; extracted, 7 @8c per pound.

Hides—No1 cured, 13c; No. 1 green, 10 1-2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 11; No. 1 green bulls, 9c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 15c; No. 1 green veal kip, 13c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 17 1-2c; No. 1 green calf, 16c; No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off; No. 2 hides 1c off. No 1 horsehides, $4; No. 2 horsehides, $3; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c @$1 50; lambs, 20@30c.

WOLVERINE NEWS BREVITIES

Houghton.—While playing about the grounds of his father's summer home at Twin Lakes, Sheldon, the twelve-year-old son of B. T. Barry, wealthy mining man of Houghton, was attacked by a vicious wild cat which pounced upon him from a tree and severely bit him about the right shoulder. The lad had presence of mind to grasp the animal by the nape of the neck and wrench it from its perch on his back, throwing it to the ground. Not daunted by the incident, he rushed into the house, secured his rifle and took up a search for the animal which had attacked him. He found the wildcat perched on the limb of a nearby tree. Unloading the contents of his gun at the wildcat the young man repaired to the house where he told his experience to his parents. Medical aid was summoned immediately and the wounds on the lad's shoulder were dressed.

Morrice.—Hugh Burns, eighteen, was struck by the east-bound flyer at this place and escaped with his left elbow unjointed, and one hand cut. He stepped from the track to avoid a double-header, saw the flyer and jumped, his left side being struck. He is a Morrice high school senior, captain of the baseball team and had started to walk home on the track after winning the game played here with Webberville.

Port Huron.—One engine, a passenger coach and smoker and baggage coach of a Pere Marquette train were ditched four miles west of Marlette. No passengers or trainmen were injured. Tracks are torn up for a distance of 300 feet. The regular engine broke down near Melvin and a freight engine was sent as a relief. When four miles from Marlette, either the tracks spread or some portion of the broken engine left across the rails, throwing the engine and coaches into the ditch. The engineer escaped through the top of his cab. The fireman was buried in two feet of water and mud, but was dug out without a scratch. Conductor Nixon was in charge of the train. William Harmon piloted the disabled engine, and Charles Knowlton was his fireman. George Balmer was the baggageman.

Detroit.—Henry Bond of Brattleboro, Vt., was re-elected president of the northern Baptist convention and Boston was chosen for the 1914 meeting. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks, N. D.; second vice-president, F. Wayland Ayer, Camden, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Newton Center, Mass.; treasurer, Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Ia.; directors whose terms expire in 1916, E. S. Clinch, New York; Frank J. Martin, Seattle; Shailer Matthews, Chicago; Dev. J. A. Hagstrone, Minneapolis; E. A. Hanley, Franklin, Ind.; Rev. G. H. Ferris.

Grand Rapids.—Leo Barnes and Harold Sullivan, eleven, have been arrested charged with burglary. They are accused of entering a grocery store here, cracking the safe and taking a small amount of money. They were held for trial in the juvenile court.

Port Huron.—A gigantic round-up meeting of all committeemen and all members of the local Elk's lodge, will be held at the temple this week for the purpose of making final arrangements for the state convention, which is to open here Tuesday, June 3, to continue for three days. Flint has sent word that there will be 150 members of that lodge in the parade and other cities are coming equally strong.

Port Huron.—The body of Edward Palmer, aged twenty-eight years, was found in eight inches of water in a drain beside the Gratiot beach road, a mile from the city limits. Palmer was subject to epileptic attacks. It is believed that while riding his bicycle from this city to Lakeport, his home, he was seized with an attack which caused him to plunge face downward into the pool. His hands and face were buried in mud.

Marshall.—Local members of the operators' union, who are in the employ of the Commonwealth Power company, say that they will not join the linemen's strike.

Niles.—Robert Bretsneider, a well-to-do German citizen, died suddenly after eating a hearty dinner. He had often expressed a hope that the death summons would come suddenly.

Saginaw.—Saginaw lodge 82, Loyal Order of the Moose, is making preparations for the entertainment of 2,000 visitors to the annual convention which will be held in Saginaw June 10, 11 and 12.

Harbor Beach.—Robert Peloter, nineteen, an employe of the Huron Milling company, was instantly killed in the company plant while attempting to place a belt on one of the machines that he was running. His clothing caught on the whirling shaft and he was crushed to death. No other men were near him at the time.

Jackson.—Deputy Sheriff Daniel Viergever of Grand Rapids placed Arthur Lowe and Louis Williams under arrest on charges of wife desertion.

HAIR CUT BY A SQUIRREL

Rodent Barber Gets Busy on Thatch of Sleeping Oregon Photographer.

Ernest J. Bloom, a photographer of Hood River, Ore., who has been passing the last two weeks at the ranch of R. E. Scott, secretary of the Commercial club, returned home with a portion of his hair gone.

Mr. Bloom had been working in the garden and making a lawn on the ranch. He was taking a nap after lunch when a squirrel that had been making its home in the house last winter, evidently thinking his long black locks would make an excellent lining for a nest, trimmed off a portion of the hair while he slept.

"The rodent's teeth must have been sharp," says the photographer, "for I could scarcely feel him at work there cutting away the hair. I must have moved in my sleep and in his excitement he evidently pulled some of the hairs out instead of cutting them. This awoke me, and I let out a yell that almost frightened the squirrel to death."—Portland Oregonian.

HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

813 E. Second St., Muncie, Ind.—"My little girl had a bad breaking out on the scalp. It was little white lumps. The pimples would break out as large as a common pinhead all over her head. They would break and run yellow matter. She suffered nearly a year with itching and burning. It was sore and itched all the time. The matter that ran from her head was very thick. I did not comb her hair very often, her head was too sore to comb it, and when I did comb, it came out in bunches. Some nights her head itched so bad she could not sleep.

"I tried several different soaps and ointments, also patent medicine, but nothing could I get to stop it. I began using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment this summer after I sent for the free samples. I used them and they did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I washed her head with Cuticura Soap and rubbed the Cuticura Ointment in the scalp every two weeks. A week after I had washed her head three times you could not tell she ever had a breaking out on her head. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also made the hair grow beautifully." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Patterson, Dec. 22, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Barrie's Comfort.

It is said of J. M. Barrie that he is rather shy and retiring in manner and one of the "most enjoyable special functions" he ever attended was, it is said, a dinner in which he turned to his neighbor and asked: "Do you converse?"

"No, I don't," replied his neighbor. "Neither do I," exclaimed Mr. Barrie, comfortably.

All Right.

Cook—There is sand in this sugar. Grocer's Boy—That's all right if you use it for the dessert.

There is no better training for uncommon opportunities than diligence in common affairs.

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.

Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after baby came. I had numb spells and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingernails were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am stout, well and healthy. I can do all my own work and can walk to town and back and not get tired. I would not give your Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, R.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.

Another Case.

Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read so many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody what the Compound has done for me. I believe I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETTIE GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.

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