

PRACTICAL REASONS FOR PRUNING
MANY VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES

If Strict, Correct System of Plant Restriction Be Faithfully Followed Out, Resultant Harvest Will Be Greatly Enhanced in Value—Great Possibilities in Fine Fruit.

(By L. M. DENNINGTON.)
To secure the more excellent results the grower of fine fruits must make use of the predominate law of nature, which compels all life to seek the perpetuation of its species by properly controlling and directing the immense, highly vitalized energy back to this law. Fruit trees and plants, if left to their own resources and permitted to follow the instincts of nature in their way, seek to multiply themselves regardless of quality in the result of fruits, for that which we term the fruit of plants is but a receptacle designed by nature to supply the needs of certain species of plants during the process of seed production. Size, color, flavor—qualities which are so much to be desired in commercial fruit—are of no consequence as far as the plant is concerned in its efforts to follow the instincts of its being, for plant energy must be expended to develop the greatest number of plant units. If, however, the plant be restricted in the amount of vital force and energy spent in following out this law, the energy and force



A Young Pear Tree Grown Where Pruning and Spraying Is Practiced.

this saved to the plant will be used in building up plant tissue resulting in increased size, strength and vigor of individuality as to plants. Some of the bush fruits as well, propagate by means of seeds and nodes. With the strawberry the nodes are formed on an elongation of certain tissues of the plant commonly known as runners, having their origin in the crown of the plant. Red raspberries and blackberries propagate in a somewhat similar way, except that the new canes that spring up have their origin at certain points along the roots of the plant. Whenever the method used in attaining its end, a certain amount of energy is represented in each seed and plant produced, and this expenditure of plant energy draws heavily upon the vitality of the original plant.

ROOT CROPS GOOD
FOR A DAIRY COW

If Turnips are Fed Directly After Milking No Unpleasant Flavor Results.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk-producing feed. Turnips, says one writer, will not affect flavor of milk if fed at the right time. If turnips are fed in large quantities and two or three hours before milking, they are liable to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking, no flavor whatever is noticed. A peck of turnips to each animal per day is sufficient in most cases. A little salt scattered over the turnips, which should be chopped in quarters or smaller, add to their palatability. Roots make a very valuable addition to the winter ration, because they add to the variety of the feed, and no animal on the farm appreciates variety more than the dairy cow. In Wisconsin, Iowa and other western dairy states the root crop is becoming a very important part of the crop of the farm.

POTATO SCAB HAS
STRONG VITALITY

Germs of Disease Are Able to Pass Through Digestive Organs of Animals.

It is almost generally known that the application of fresh stable manure to the soil immediately before planting often tends to increase the amount of scab on the resulting potato crop. This theory brought up the question in the mind of an investigator whether it is safe to feed uncooked potatoes or potato refuse to animals and when these reach a length of ten or twelve inches the tips of these are taken off.

LETTER FROM THE
STATE CAPITOL

SECRETARY OF STATE ISSUES
STATEMENT ON NEW
PRIMARY LAW.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
VOTER.

Provisions of Amended Statute Are
Radically Different From Old
Law—All Parties Are to Appear
On the Same Ballot.

(By Gurd M. Hayes.)

During the past session of the legislature many radical changes were made in the primary election laws. The party enrollment was abolished and so many new features were added that Secretary of State Martindale's office has been flooded by inquiries concerning the amended statute. In order that the people might know the changes that have been made and just what their duties will be at the next primary election, Secretary Martindale prepared the following statement:

By the enactment of Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of 1913, the party enrollment of electors will no longer be necessary. The qualification for an elector to participate in a primary election will only be to have his name properly registered, as is required for other elections. A qualified elector may be registered and eligible to vote at any primary election, if he shall appear in person before the city or township clerk or other officers in charge of the registration book and take the oath required as to qualifications for registration. A qualified elector may also be registered by the election inspectors on any primary day, by making oath or affirmation that he is a qualified elector in the particular precinct, and any person registering on any primary day shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration. There shall be no registration day or days for primary, general or city elections, except as prescribed by the general election laws.

In previous primary elections, the ballot had been necessary for each political party, and the ballot given an elector corresponded with the political party with which he was identified, as shown by the enrollment book. The ballot to be used in future primary elections will be one and the same, containing the names of candidates of different political parties in separate columns. At the head of each column shall be indicated the political party and directly under the such head a circle one-half inch in diameter. Under this head shall appear the names of the candidates seeking nomination in the particular party. In voting the ballot the voter shall make a cross (X) in the circle beneath the heading of the party column of the ticket which he desires to vote, and then make a cross (X) in the square at the left of the names of such candidates in his party column. The voter may vote for any person whose name is not printed in such party column by inserting any name in such manner as will make it a substitute for any name which is printed thereon, or where no candidate's name appears in such column. The voter should in all cases make a cross (X) in the circle beneath the heading of the party column and a cross (X) at the left of the names of all candidates for which he desires to vote. If the voter fails to place a cross (X) in the circle at the head of the party column, the votes for all candidates indicated by the (X) at the left of the names of such candidates shall be counted, provided such voter does not vote for other candidates in any other party column. If the voter does not place the cross (X) in the circle at the head of the party column and the cross (X) at the left of the names of such candidates, no column by placing a cross (X) at the left of the names of the candidates, the entire ballot shall be void. If the voter places a cross (X) at the left of the candidate's name, the ballot shall be void and rejected as to all names appearing for that office.

The order of the party tickets on the ballot shall be determined by the party having the greatest number of votes in the state at the last preceding general election, as shown by the vote cast for secretary of state; the position of the other party tickets to be governed respectively by the same ruling. The order of the party tickets on the ballot at the general primary election to be held in 1914 will be Republican first, National Progressive, second, Democrat third, Socialist fourth and Prohibition fifth. The number of petitioners required by any candidate remains the same as under the existing primary law, i. e., two per cent and not more than four per cent of the number of votes such party cast for secretary of state at the last precinct November election in the state, district, county, etc., as the case may be. The old law provides that party candidates of a new party for a state office may obtain the print of the

names upon the ballot by filing a petition signed by three hundred qualified electors, while the amendment requires nomination petitions signed by at least three thousand qualified voters.

The prevailing opinion appears to be that by doing away with the party enrollment and providing for one primary ballot on which is placed the tickets of all political parties, party lines, so far as the primary is concerned, have been eliminated. This in effect is not the case and, strictly speaking, party lines by the amendment will be drawn tighter. It is true that under the new law any elector may vote for candidates of any political party he may choose, but in doing so he cannot vote for candidates of more than one political party. For instance, if a republican choose to favor a candidate for nomination of the democrat party, he can vote for such candidate, but if he does so vote he is precluded from voting for any of his republican friends. In such a case the republican in order to have his vote counted indicates in the circle at the head of the party ticket his preference as a democrat, and if he makes a cross at the left of the names of any candidate of any of the other political parties, his vote for candidates for such offices is void on all tickets and will not be counted. In another case, if he does not indicate his party choice by placing a cross (X) in the circle at the head of the ticket, and votes for candidates on more than one ticket by placing a cross (X) at the left of the names of the candidates, his ballot is void and cannot be counted for candidates for any office.

The "fifteen per cent clause," which prohibited political parties from having the names of any candidates printed upon the election ballot unless such political party cast at the primary election at least fifteen per cent of the vote cast by such political party for secretary of state at the last preceding November election, has been eliminated.

Secretary Martindale says that by doing away with the party enrollment, a saving of several thousand dollars will be made to the state each year. The cost of printing and binding enrollment books, the postage necessary to make returns to the secretary of state and county clerks, and the necessary extra clerical assistance required in checking petitions of candidates, amounted to no small sum.

Rep. J. M. McBride, the bull moose leader from Shawansee county introduced a bill during the last session which was designed to remove the high cost of living. The bill passed the house and went to the senate but the members of the upper house did not believe that McBride's measure which was aimed to prevent unfavorable discrimination in the purchase of poultry, butter, milk and eggs was constitutional and another measure was substituted which passed both houses and will become a law August 25. A joker was inserted which makes the such head a circle one-half inch in diameter. The substitute bill is as follows: "Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying poultry, eggs, milk, cream or butter for the purpose of manufacturing, shall with the intention of creating a monopoly or destroying the business of a competitor, discriminate between different sections, localities or communities or cities of this state by purchasing such commodities at a lower price or rate in one locality than in paid for the same commodity by said person, firm or corporation or corporation in any other locality, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the actual cost of transportation from the locality of purchase to the locality of manufacture, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months."

It is pointed out that the bill says "for the purpose of manufacture," which would not cover the business of persons who purchased the products mentioned in the act for the purpose of placing them in cold storage or offering them for sale. It is claimed that as the bill stands it is absolutely worthless.

Rev. Ignatius Husted, of Minneapolis, Minn., has accepted a call from the Norwegian Lutheran church, at Alpena and the missions of Leer and Spruce.

The board of state auditors has granted the State Bar association the right to use the senate chamber for the annual convention of the association here, July 16-17.

Boys of the Blinnore forestry school, North Carolina, arrived at Cadillac and will go into camp in one of the Summer-Digby long-term camps. After a stay of six weeks they will leave for the Pacific coast.

The city commission of Port Huron has elected Fred J. Dixon, commissioner of finance and public accounts, major, to succeed John Bell, who resigned to "become collector of customs of this port."

The resignation of A. H. Stone, pastor of the First Congregational church of St. Joseph, has been announced. It becomes effective July 1, when he will become state superintendent of the Michigan Children's Home society institution, which cares for Michigan's orphans and foundlings.

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"You newspaper fellows are ordinarily hard pressed for funds, are you not?" asked the genial stranger. Our mutual pride forbade us to agree with this outsider's conclusion. So we said:
"Why—er—not necessarily. What makes you think so?"
"I'll tell you. I am acquainted with a number of your profession—and a fine chap he is too. The other day I wanted to talk to him, so I called him up on the phone and asked him if he would lunch with me. He accepted, and at the appointed hour we sat at the table. I opened the conversation thus:
"Well, what's the news? Anything unusual in your line?"
"Yes," answered the reporter, "this."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR
ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF
AND FALLING HAIR

To slay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove cruds, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. Cuticura, though the hair cut straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. And cut additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment into the scalp rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoo alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Little Robbie had been refused a second dish of ice cream. His grandmother had told him that it would cause him a pain in the stomach. While out walking with his uncle one afternoon they happened to see a horse that had been taken sick. Robbie was informed by his uncle that the horse had a pain in the stomach. Getting at the helpless animal, the boy asked: "Uncle, did the horse have two plates of ice cream?"

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fitch**. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

Millicent Housewife. Neighbor's child, at the door—Please, ma'am, mother wants to know if you'll be so kind as to lend her your recipe for makin' bombs. The last one she made only smelled bad and wouldn't burst.

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Some people think it queer that we have no female after-dinner speakers, but there is nothing queer about it. Women tell all they know before dinner is half over.

CANADA'S OFFERING
TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO
WESTERN CANADA
IS INCREASING

Free Homesteads in the new territories of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. The Government offers to grant to any settler who will settle on the land a homestead of 160 acres. The land is free of charge, and the settler is given the right to purchase the land at a low price. The Government also offers to grant to any settler who will settle on the land a homestead of 160 acres. The land is free of charge, and the settler is given the right to purchase the land at a low price. The Government also offers to grant to any settler who will settle on the land a homestead of 160 acres. The land is free of charge, and the settler is given the right to purchase the land at a low price.

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