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EASTERN FRUIT

VOL. I. NO. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 1, 1912.

FIVE CENTS

AN EASTERN GARDEN SPOT

Farming Possibilities of the Delaware — Maryland — Virginia Peninsula.

In a publication recently issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company regarding the "Farming Possibilities of the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula," it says:

"There is no more ideal section for agriculture on the North American continent than the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula.

"This conclusion has been reached not because the most luxuriant crops are always produced there, but because at the present time the Peninsula offers the best all-around advantages for farming. By 'the best all-around advantages for farming' is meant, not only fertility of soil and convenience to markets, but also the price of land together with those elements which make life agreeable—delightful climate, hospitable neighbors, modern improvements, schools and churches. Nowhere are all these things more happily combined with moderate prices.

"The fertility of the soil is unsurpassed; the Peninsula is dotted with orchards and farms from which the yearly product amply sustains this statement; farms which in many cases are not for sale or which bring the highest prices.

"This region always has been and always will be primarily agricultural. Other industries are there, and very rich ones too, but the country was so evidently laid out for tillers of the soil that it would be unnatural to struggle for supremacy in lines of endeavor where others have an equal chance, when nature has given the peninsula such a handicap in the field of agriculture.

"That land of such great value should be lying idle and that the Peninsula should at present offer such unusual opportunities for homeseekers is due to natural causes. When the cry, 'Go West!' was raised, Peninsula farmers, like those from all the Eastern States, left their fertile fields which had been depleted by misuse, and went in search of virgin soil. Soon they found what every one now knows, that there is no land which will continue to yield good crops under usage which takes everything out of the soil without putting anything back. Once settled in the West, however, they stayed there and began the use of fertilizers and methods of crop rotation which could have been more profitably employed on the ground they had deserted.

"The stream of population continued to flow out toward the Mississippi until the most available land was occupied and prices were very high. The New England States soon became devoted to manufacturing almost exclusively. Much of the land vacated there and in other parts of the East has been taken up by immigrants coming from old countries where intensive farming has long been necessary on account of the density of the population and the great value of the land. Many of

them have become rich from the profits of truck raising on these Eastern acres.

"The flood of immigration has never been directed toward the Peninsula, however, as it is situated out of the natural route of persons entering the country, and it has not been exploited by immigration agents. This is why we find on the Peninsula a population as strictly American as any in the United States; a population untroubled by the factions and class prejudices which inevitably arise where different races

bodies of water tempers the climate in winter, and as the Peninsula ranges from five to only fifty miles across at its widest point it is constantly played over by cooling breezes in summer. Latitudinally it could not be more fortunately placed: it is far enough south to insure a large percentage of sunny weather in winter, but not too far to preclude the growth of any fruit or vegetable common to the temperate zone, all of which flourish in its kind and varied soil.

"Speaking of this territory, a writer

of the total population of North America. Take, for example, the statement that the Peninsula is the home of nearly all the products of the temperate zone—a statement that can be very easily substantiated. This includes strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and many other small and tree fruits, like peaches, apples, pears, figs, cherries, quinces and plums; all of these are produced in enormous quantities and of the best quality; all of these are within easy reach of the richest markets in the world, where the demand for Peninsula fruit is greater than the supply.

"On Manhattan Island and across the river are 3,958,000 people. Not 3 per cent. of these people ever produce any fruit, depending upon the farmers to raise fruit to send them. It is the greatest fruit-eating section in the world. You have the greatest fruit market known in an equal area on the face of the earth, and the demand for fruit is increasing wonderfully.

"It would be impossible in small space to give a comprehensive account of local industries and activities on the Peninsula, but any discussion would be incomplete without mention of some of the salient points of local interest.

"At Ridgeley the Armour's have just put in a new canning plant for jellies, jams, etc. All this season a similar one has been in operation at Berlin, Maryland.

"A large grape juice plant will be erected this fall at Dover, Delaware.

"Lewes, Delaware, is one of the largest centers of the fish industry in the United States.

"Crisfield, Maryland, is one of the most famous places in the world for crabs.

"Harrison's Nurseries, the largest of their kind in the world, are situated at Berlin, Maryland.

"In conclusion, why is it the railroads are taking such pains to disseminate information about farm-lands, to teach the farmers what to raise and how to raise it, to find markets for their crops and to supply transportation facilities such as were never dreamed of a few years ago? What does it all mean?

"It means that the day of scientific agriculture has dawned at last in this country; that the railroads have realized the necessity of co-operation with the farmers in the furtherance of scientific agriculture in order that both shall prosper."



Eighty-four principal cities of the United States are within 500 miles of the Delaware—Maryland—Virginia Peninsula

are going through the first stages of the amalgamation process.

"Both in population and in wealth all of the Eastern cities are steadily increasing. The people live more luxuriously every year, and the man who is in a position to cater to this luxury is usually sure of his income. The Peninsula farmer is in the best position to supply these markets with the most delicate and perishable products, for, in point of transportation, the extreme lower end of Delaware is nearer to New York City than half of the State of New York.

"The Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula reaches out between Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chesapeake Bay on the west. It comprises practically all of Delaware, nine of the most productive counties in Maryland, and the southern end is tipped by two counties of Virginia.

"This situation between two large

in 'Lippincott's Magazine' for January, 1908, says: 'It is a garden and an orchard. Nature seemed unkind when she strewed this sand upon clay without stones; but she repented, clothed all in verdure, made it yield almost every fruit, vegetable and berry in profusion and of the finest quality.

"Preference freight service as furnished to the Peninsula is the last word on speedy transportation of perishables. Peach trains go rolling over the Pennsylvania Railroad to the markets of the North, South, East and West. Solid trains of refrigerator cars loaded with luscious strawberries go out daily in the season. Sixty-four carloads went out from one station in a single day. In the fall and summer heavy trainloads of apples are sent to all parts of the continent. The early apples are the finest grown in any part of the world.

"Within 500 miles of this garden spot are 35,000,000 people, one-third

ATLANTIC SOIL BEST.

In a recent address in Philadelphia Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the food expert, said:

"I cannot see what pleasure there is in life in a congested city. It is the most undesirable of all places. I do not believe that the boys whom we train to be good American citizens should be sent to Canada to take up farming and become British subjects. In a few years the fertility of these farm lands in Western Canada will be exhausted. The farm lands right in this locality possess a more lasting soil, contain more food possibilities than the great glacier plains. I prophesy that in less than fifty years the farmer will turn from the great Northwest and return to the Atlantic States, where the soil will yield more readily to treatment."

WESTERN IRRIGATION

A New Song From the West—
Irrigation as the Homeseeker
Finds It.

We direct the attention of those of our readers who have a thought of going West to engage in agriculture under irrigation projects, to an article in "Pacific Monthly" for November, 1911, under the above caption. The article is by Randall R. Howard and the following is taken from same:

"We're going back where the Almighty furnishes the water—soon as we can," said one new settler on a raw, to-be-irrigated farm in the Northwest, summarizing his feelings. Another man, at work leveling his small tract on a government reclamation project, remarked—just after I had snapped my camera at him: "Wish you could get the picture in my mind. This sand and wind pesters a fellow to death."

"Pioneering days in the irrigated country are always discouraging—even to the prophets and the sages of irrigation. One of the officials on the Sunnyside Government project in the Yakima Valley, where may be seen one of the most highly-developed orchard and intensified-farming districts in the West, described the early trials. The dust was so bad, for instance, on the day that he and his crew came, that they were forced to crawl into empty water barrels and remain there from mid-afternoon until the wind had quieted in the evening.

"Another official on the Umatilla project (who is to-day very enthusiastic about that project), was asked, after his first inspection a few years ago, what he thought of the possibilities: 'Well, if anybody wants to be so good as to give me the whole country, I'll be just as good and give it right back,' was his reply.

"Besides wind and dust, the very condition of aridity presumes heat. It used to be told, rather sacrilegiously, about parts of the extreme Southwest, where are located the Yuma and other most fertile government projects that the thing between them and hell was a thin sheet of brown paper. And many of the reclaimed desert sections of the West could tell of early sufferings from thirst and of actual tragedies. One may still follow the old immigrant trail through the Truckee-Carson Government project in Nevada, and see human and animal bones and the wreckage of wagons out on 'the Forty-Mile Desert' that was the most dreaded piece of road on the pilgrimage across the continent to the goldfields of California. Mark Twain relates in his 'Roughing It' how the dogs raced into the water of a deceptive little soda lake out on this desert, only to find a biting fluid that lithered in their mouths. And often the ox teams of the plodding immigrant train, would become thirst-maddened and wholly uncontrollable.

"There is reason for the popularity of the much-used phrase 'the miracle of irrigation.' The believers are apt to be a bit too orthodox, however, in their worship of water—especially if they tend to kowtow to the tinted booster booklets. The results of irrigation are more a miracle of work than a miracle of water. The first irrigator in the West was the beaver; and the ambitious youth is told that he must 'work like a beaver.' There is a deeper law and reason than the word 'miracle' could suggest in the fact that 'the cradle of civilization has always been rocked in the desert' and that the earliest greatest philosophers of the world were the product of aridity.

"The man on the irrigated ranch

can never forget that irrigation is contrary to nature. Without work, constant work and community co-operation his land must in a few years lapse back to that listless, seared, dead aridity that nature decreed and that water and work alone can change. Hence the chief contrast of the humid and the arid land.

"Unless he is a back-to-the-soil capitalist the homeseeker on irrigated land, in these boom days, does not find himself transferred to a little garden as neat as a jewelry shop, with every twig in place and polished, and his chief duty to thump water-melons and to pick red apples; these are only the dreams and the future possibilities which the boomer makes hold to capitalize. Rather, he will most probably only see a dusty tract of sagebrush land, with here and there the typical bunch-grass and cacti of the West. Indeed, some of the land, without irrigation, is too dry even to grow sagebrush. This is notably true in parts of the Southwest. The annual rainfall on one government project, for instance, is the almost negligible quantity of four inches.

"Just to generalize a bit: It is estimated that if every drop of water that potentially exists in the West were conserved, it would be sufficient to reclaim not more than one-tenth of the arid land. Also it means nothing in many of the States of the West for the promoter to say that he 'has fled on so many inches of water.' Under the childish irrigation laws of several Commonwealths anybody may file on any amount of water, even if all of the available water of the stream has already been over-appropriated, on paper, a thousand times or more.

"Water rights on the greater number of the State Carey Act irrigation projects are unquestionable, yet a number of States have unfortunate examples of Carey Act land frauds; for instance, several years ago, on one State-authorized project, a water supply sufficient for only thirty-five users was dribbled out and sold among two hundred and seventy-five innocent would-be irrigators. On the privately irrigated land, where the State law barbarously permits the water to be separated from the land and speculated with, many a homeseeker has found that he has purchased a water lawsuit—and not an irrigated farm. He constant temptation to the promoter is to sell tainted and waterless water-rights, to make easy profits by adding to his project an extra 10,000 acres that will have only a name water-right.

"The wind and sand problem is well illustrated on one of the government projects of the Northwest. A Cincinnati man, with ideas of his own and evidently with a healthy bank account, decided to become an irrigation farmer; so purchased twenty acres of land. He also bought eight horses and a barnyard full of machinery and proceeded to clear and prepare his land in city fashion—to immediately make it as smooth and level as a lawn. More than a year has now elapsed and the land of the city farmer is still cleared, though a good part of it is now diffused over several nearby sections of country, much to the worry of the booster who dislikes to have visitors look in the direction of the almost constant dust-cloud.

"The get-rich-quick ambitions on irrigated lands seem usually to center about fruit growing, with the hardy winter apple a strong favorite. Surely every community should be ambitious, and all consistent efforts should be made to put the land to its highest use and to gradually raise the valuation to \$1,000 or \$5,000 an acre—if it really is \$1,000 and \$5,000 an acre land; and there is such land in the irrigated West. But unfortunately is the community that is deliberately and systematically touted, almost before the main irrigation ditches are completed, as a land that will be one vast orchard. Such a community may

be compared with the boy who is going to be President. He may be, for we must have a President—but the law of averages must be considered, the question of supply and demand. And there is danger, too, that the lad will be so highly over-nurtured—boomed by the speculators—that he can't for a minute compete with the youth who goes along quietly until he finds out what he can best do and then sets to work to do it.

"There are many homeseekers—the inside boomer fraternity often affectionately refers to them as suckers—who have paid from \$200 to \$400 an acre for irrigated orchard land, located in a community that has never yet harvested a box of apples or peaches or pears. This first cost does not include the water-right, which may vary between twenty dollars and ninety or more dollars an acre; nor the cost of clearing, leveling and ditching; nor interest payments while the orchard is maturing. To be sure, the land has been viewed, and the fruit 'experts' have testified; but these experts were not hired by the homeseekers, and even experts sometimes disagree among themselves and with nature. At best, under such conditions, the homeseeker is gambling. It may be; it may not be. He has forsaken the staples; and mortgaged, at high interest, the hopes of immediate future.

"Everything is not proved about the orchard qualities of land even when demonstrated that it will grow the best quality of strawberries, cherries, cantaloupes, asparagus, or potatoes. One might mention a well-known fruit district of the Northwest where strawberries were selling in the market for two dollars and fifty cents a crate—and in the patch for twenty-five cents a crate. Five acres in quick-maturing strawberries may represent a labor problem that positively can't be solved out in the irrigated desert far from large cities. Apples are easier to handle, but only time can tell which varieties of fruit are best adapted, and a long-sustained community reputation is necessary to insure a constant market for a large production. And some of the orchard experts who are not in the business of blind boasting admit that there may be a limit, even in the whole United States and over the entire world, for fancy fruit at fancy prices. Contrarily, it is thought that the apple-growers of the Northwest should have an almost unlimited market if they are willing to profit by the example of the orange growers of Southern California; that is, uniformly grade their output, lessen the selling price to a basis of reasonable profit, and then systematically develop a national market among the middle classes.

"If there's any hog in a man, irrigation will bring it out," said one of the water experts on a government project to me. In other words, the average new irrigator seems to reason that if a little water is a good thing, more and more water is better. Some men who wouldn't knowingly take so much as a collar button from another will plan almost every sort of after-dark intrigue to grab water that doesn't belong to them.

"This tendency to over-irrigate suggests another big problem is practically every irrigated district—that of drainage. It seems strange to talk about the necessity for draining in a hot sandy district that would lapse back to desert if the ditches were destroyed. But in nearly every compact section that has been irrigated for as much as five or ten years, one will see occasional pools or lakes of black water, and small or large tracts of white-coated waste land. Also, in the evening, waves of moisture will seem to rise from the ground, and one can almost imagine himself at the edge of a great swamp.

"This condition merely means that the surplus water, distributed over the land and escaped from the irrigation ditches, has been carried by the

sub-irrigation to the lowest levels. For instance, on the Sunnyside project in Washington it is stated that in the early days of irrigation the underground water level was eighty feet from the surface. The ground has gradually filled with water, however, until to-day, in some places one need dig only a few feet to water. All arid soil contains a small percentage of soluble salts, and as the underground water level rises these salts are dissolved, carried upward, and concentrated nearer and nearer the surface, and unless checked, practically all vegetation will be destroyed. The remedy is a simple reversal. Drainage mains and laterals will soon again lower the underground water level to practically any desired depth. The alkali salts may then be redissolved and washed away. Alfalfa, as the old saying goes, 'does not like wet feet,' and will not grow where the underground water is nearer than three or four feet from the surface of the ground. On some of the government projects the heaviest construction work is large drainage mains; and at other points small drainage pumps will ultimately be maintained."

APPLES IN THE HUDSON VALLEY

The apple crop in the upper Hudson River Valley between Voorheesville and Athens and extending eighteen miles west is said to be two and a half times as large as last year's, and will return the growers at least \$300,000. The yield of this section is put at 150,000 barrels, one-half of which were handled in Ravena, one company shipping 40,000 barrels. Prices have been from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel, but a large part of the crop is held for a higher figure. The fruit is 'extra fancy,' surpassing the Oregon product in every way. One reason for this is the attention that has been given by growers to spraying and fertilization. Two side industries are the making of cider and vinegar and coopers. Fifty-five carloads of apples were waiting on the tracks at Ravena for processing, and one company is running night and day. Before the presses are through about 350 carloads will have been used. The coopers' concerns have not been able to meet the demands made upon them. One shop has put out 45,000 barrels. Prices have been from 42 to 48 cents a barrel.—Country Gentleman, 12-23-1911.

"BACK TO THE FARM" THE SECRET OF KANSAS RICHES.

Of all the States that figure in the news Kansas easily takes the lead. Now she is recorded as the richest State per capita in the Union; now she is teaching her sisters how to get rid of the house fly; again we learn that every one in five of her citizens rides in an automobile. Yet there is no riddle about it. Four words explain her prominence: "Back to the farm" is the slogan she is crying daily through 10,000 women teachers in more than seven thousand rural schools.

Of five hundred high schools, four hundred are teaching agriculture and two hundred domestic science. For five years this lesson of the farm has been drilled into the minds of Kansas boys and girls. Instead of wrestling with the rudiments of algebra and the tenses of dead languages, half a million students have been steeped in the beauty, the dignity and the rewards of intensive agriculture.

As it is now in the Sunflower State so it will be elsewhere as soon as the farmers realize that they have in their lands the means to insure the luxuries of life with the freedom, the open air and the health that are too often barred to the worker in the city.—New York American.

October and November are pre-eminently orchard months. All through the Northern States apple picking runs down to the hard freezing days that begin early in November. The ground is still covered with cider apples, and there are tens of thousands of piles of choice fruit in the orchards. A student of domestic economy or any other observing man, will wonder at the waste that goes on even in the better orchards.

As you travel westward through the great apple belt, and note the barrels and the piles and the trees that are not yet half picked, you wonder what can possibly be done with such a crop. I will tell you privately that there is not enough, not if you should double it, and then double it again, to go around among the boys and girls of America. We are naturally apple eaters, and then we like to export our pet crops into foreign countries—partly for the money and partly to "astonish the natives."

Each tree at eight years of age should yield ten dollars worth of fruit annually, only remember that we shall not have over half our trees bearing each year. Well grown, well tended, well fed, well drained, the orchard should be yielding at twelve years twenty-five bushels to a tree, or eight barrels, annually. Eight barrels well graded and marketed should bring forty dollars.

Now our problem is to secure this model orchard. Looking all the time for first-class returns, we have to be cautious from the start. If you send an order for trees to a nurseryman, you cannot always be sure that they are fit to plant. The staff of the tree and the limbs may be all right, although they are very likely to be covered with San Jose scale or some other pest. You have also to examine the roots, in order to be sure that they are not infested with root gall. This evil is almost as cosmopolitan as man himself.

It is a fungoid plant, and if you get it into the soil it is going to stay there and is going to multiply just like any other plant, only it will grow on the roots of valuable plants. When I sow cow peas in infested soil they will grow about six inches high and then give it up. If I plant raspberry bushes in infested soils galls will swell out on the roots and eat the life of the plant. It is a terrible problem. If in Florida I want to plant a peach orchard, and can get clean trees, I must also get clean soil—that is, go out into the pine woods and clear a new opening for my orchard.

It is a grand provision of nature, that she gives us live fungicides. In the orange groves, which have been infested almost to ruin with the white fly, two or three different fungi growths have stepped in to destroy the fly and restore health to the orchards. I find the fungus more effective than the lime and sulphur mixture, which was our first discovery in the quarrel. He codlin moth got our apple crop pretty completely under its control, until our scientists taught us to appeal to the mineral world.

Now we assume that the young trees have burst out with their first bloom. What a glorious sight it is. Nature has done nothing finer in all her struggling for beauty. You would surely think that she would not allow anything to meddle with her crop-making. However, three-quarters of it will be ruined without spraying. You must learn how to apply arsenites and Bordeaux, and to do it with timely accuracy. It must be thorough work, but woe unto you if you do not use your brains. A damp year requires a larger percentage of lime, or your spray will do more harm than all the foes combined. I remember well the first year that I blistered my apple foliage and burned the apples, so that the whole crop was a loss. The truth is that we are always a little afraid that spraying will do more mischief than good. It is not desirable that man shall conquer without study as well as industry.

You can make climate largely, as you can make soil. It depends upon belts of forest; rather close planting of trees, surrounded by protective hedges; and upon cover crops and mulching. It will help still farther to have all weak wood kept out of your trees. You must use your wits, so to trim your trees as not to check growth before nature checks it, and so not to start a lot of feeble wood to be frozen. A well ripened lot of wood will stand ten degrees of cold more than that which has been enfeebled by late growing.

All summer long I am taking notes in my orchard, to see where a few scions will make the crop more valuable. So it comes about, every spring, that we gather from the ablest students of horticulture little sticks, which we call scions, and insert them in good live wood. It will take about three years to transform the top of an old pippin into a King David or Black Ben. This must be done with study and good judgment or you will be moving backward instead of forward.

The art of fine fruit growing whether apples or plums or oranges, always includes thinning. This is the one prime essential to insure a crop worth the picking, and yet it is almost never practiced. The farmer is busy with his haying and his harvesting just when this important work should be done. The result is that the trees are left to carry three or four times the amount of stock they can complete. You will make money as well as get satisfactory fruit by taking off at least one-fourth of a common crop; then a couple of weeks later take off another quarter. The one-half that is left will be larger and better colored, and also richer in flavor.

The difference in quality between overcropped Northern Spys and those properly thinned and well fed by the sun and rains is the difference between savadust and sugar. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society reported the result of thinning one tree each of the Gravenstein and Tetofsky. The result was the doubling of the yield and value of the Gravenstein, while that of the Tetofskys was increased elevenfold. I use a ten-foot pole with a wire hook screwed into the end. Put this hook about a poor apple, and with a slight twist and pull, it is quickly removed.

The handling of trees of all sorts, but especially apple trees, by the ordinary hired man, is simply brutal. Ladders are smashed into the limbs for picking, or for trimming. Trimming means cutting a certain number of hours, to be paid for by the hour, and picking means jerking the fruit from the trees as fast as it can be done. As far as possible do your picking, as well as your trimming, with step ladders. Extension ladders of this sort will go about trees that are twenty years old.

When longer ladders are needed, see to it that they are not smashed into a tree, crushing at every turn an armful of bearing twigs. An orchard at the close of picking, according to the common method, is carpeted with little branches, every one of them carrying the fruit buds for the next year. In this way two years' crops are pulled off as one. That is not the worst of it, for within ten years the

MARKETING THE APPLES

Some of the Pitfalls of the Beginner and the Aim of the "Successful."

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It is a grand provision of nature, that she gives us live fungicides. In the orange groves, which have been infested almost to ruin with the white fly, two or three different fungi growths have stepped in to destroy the fly and restore health to the orchards. I find the fungus more effective than the lime and sulphur mixture, which was our first discovery in the quarrel. He codlin moth got our apple crop pretty completely under its control, until our scientists taught us to appeal to the mineral world.

Now we assume that the young trees have burst out with their first bloom. What a glorious sight it is. Nature has done nothing finer in all her struggling for beauty. You would surely think that she would not allow anything to meddle with her crop-making. However, three-quarters of it will be ruined without spraying. You must learn how to apply arsenites and Bordeaux, and to do it with timely accuracy. It must be thorough work, but woe unto you if you do not use your brains. A damp year requires a larger percentage of lime, or your spray will do more harm than all the foes combined. I remember well the first year that I blistered my apple foliage and burned the apples, so that the whole crop was a loss. The truth is that we are always a little afraid that spraying will do more mischief than good. It is not desirable that man shall conquer without study as well as industry.

You can make climate largely, as you can make soil. It depends upon belts of forest; rather close planting of trees, surrounded by protective hedges; and upon cover crops and mulching. It will help still farther to have all weak wood kept out of your trees. You must use your wits, so to trim your trees as not to check growth before nature checks it, and so not to start a lot of feeble wood to be frozen. A well ripened lot of wood will stand ten degrees of cold more than that which has been enfeebled by late growing.

All summer long I am taking notes in my orchard, to see where a few scions will make the crop more valuable. So it comes about, every spring, that we gather from the ablest students of horticulture little sticks, which we call scions, and insert them in good live wood. It will take about three years to transform the top of an old pippin into a King David or Black Ben. This must be done with study and good judgment or you will be moving backward instead of forward.

The art of fine fruit growing whether apples or plums or oranges, always includes thinning. This is the one prime essential to insure a crop worth the picking, and yet it is almost never practiced. The farmer is busy with his haying and his harvesting just when this important work should be done. The result is that the trees are left to carry three or four times the amount of stock they can complete. You will make money as well as get satisfactory fruit by taking off at least one-fourth of a common crop; then a couple of weeks later take off another quarter. The one-half that is left will be larger and better colored, and also richer in flavor.

The difference in quality between overcropped Northern Spys and those properly thinned and well fed by the sun and rains is the difference between savadust and sugar. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society reported the result of thinning one tree each of the Gravenstein and Tetofsky. The result was the doubling of the yield and value of the Gravenstein, while that of the Tetofskys was increased elevenfold. I use a ten-foot pole with a wire hook screwed into the end. Put this hook about a poor apple, and with a slight twist and pull, it is quickly removed.

The handling of trees of all sorts, but especially apple trees, by the ordinary hired man, is simply brutal. Ladders are smashed into the limbs for picking, or for trimming. Trimming means cutting a certain number of hours, to be paid for by the hour, and picking means jerking the fruit from the trees as fast as it can be done. As far as possible do your picking, as well as your trimming, with step ladders. Extension ladders of this sort will go about trees that are twenty years old.

When longer ladders are needed, see to it that they are not smashed into a tree, crushing at every turn an armful of bearing twigs. An orchard at the close of picking, according to the common method, is carpeted with little branches, every one of them carrying the fruit buds for the next year. In this way two years' crops are pulled off as one. That is not the worst of it, for within ten years the

bearing capacity of a tree is reduced one-half or more. I do not like a crowd in an orchard. As far as possible I go with one crew of pickers. These are compelled to lift the apples gently from the stem and place as gently in a basket. These baskets are emptied mostly carefully into bins or temporary barrels. A few days later they are sorted and transferred to barrels for market and to bins for storage, while the third grade is ready for the cider press. These pickers are responsible for the whole affair and are held strictly to account.

I would not have a sack or bag for apple picking, not if it bore its patent from the Department of Agriculture. Apples roll about in these bags and are inevitably rubbed more or less. This causes a few coils and initiates slow decay. Use stout, old-fashioned baskets. Lay every apple or pear into them as you would an egg. No pouring at any period of the work, but handling only.—Extracts from article in Outing for December, by E. P. Powell.

GET A GOOD SPRAYER OUTFIT.

A recent bulletin issued by the Maine department of agriculture, on insect pests and diseases of the apple, very aptly suggests that is just as essential for a man to have a good spraying outfit as it is to have good spray material. If a poor pump is used it is harder labor for the man on the handle, the pressure is not of sufficient height to break up the spray into the mist that is necessary to obtain good results. The pressure should be at least 125 pounds in order to produce a spray that will coat the leaves without dripping. In general, the higher the pressure the better the results, and the faster the work can be done.

Where the orchards comprise two to three thousand trees and are so located that a power outfit can be drawn it would probably give better satisfaction and would do better work. That, however, is a question that must be decided by individual circumstances.

In general there are some points which are essential to a good outfit: Have a brass lined pump and lessen the amount of corroding and rusting. Have a good agitator so as to have the material uniform as it leaves the nozzles. Have nozzles that do not clog readily, that do not catch in the foliage and will deliver a fine spray for some distance. Have an air chamber of good size so as to allow good even pressure. Use a strainer and have a good one. Have a good hose, long enough to work comfortably, with good bands to hold it in the couplings. Bamboo extension rods are lighter and easier to manipulate; the rod inside is preferably of aluminum or brass.

Don't buy an outfit that has been kicked around an agent's yard for a season.

AMEN.

The Mount Holly, N. J., "Mirror" has this to say for country life: If the country boy enjoys one privilege over the lad in town that both he and his parents should be profoundly thankful for it is that he is quite largely removed from the temptation to form the cigarette habit through not coming in contact with the detestable sharks who seek to increase their income by selling "stink-bags" to small boys in violation of law. If there is any proposition on the face of the earth that is hopeless it is a half baked kid who acquires this habit. He might about as well be knocked on the head and buried at once, for he'll soon become dead to everything that's worth while.

When the leaves have fallen and before severe freezing weather is the time to cut scions for grafting.

MARMALADE.

Plum trees at ten years should produce one bushel. Cherry trees at eight years should produce one bushel. Pear trees at twelve years should produce three bushels. Apple trees at fifteen years should produce twenty bushels. Ringing or girdling the vine may sometimes be used to advantage. Promptly gather up and burn all brush and rubbish in the orchard. Don't permit the strawberries to go into winter quarters filled with weeds or grass. An orchard will live longer, bear better and be more profitable by being well cultivated and enriched. Straw is recommended by almost every farm publication as a winter covering for strawberry plants. It is said that cherries cannot be grown profitably at any great distance from large bodies of water. The city dealer profits by the laziness of the grower, by grading and replacing his badly sorted fruit. When spraying do not work with bare hands, they'll be sore if you do. Put on a pair of rubber gloves. Very few pears are at their best if allowed to ripen on the tree. A good rule is to pick when the seeds have turned brown. A covey of quail in the orchard will prove a good friend to the grower, because they eat a tremendous number of insects. An orchard soil rich in organic matter is the kind of soil we want; hence grow a clover crop this fall and plow under next spring. The apple thrives well on a great variety of soils, varying from sandy loam to heavy soils, provided it is well drained and otherwise well cared for. It will pay the strawberry grower to go to large expense to get some covering for his strawberry plants which does not contain seeds of weeds or grass. Mr. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, the optometrist of the Philadelphia "North American," will address the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, which will be held at Pocomoke City, Maryland, on January 8, 1912. The society is fortunate in having secured him.

On rather small trees all may be set in two years; on larger ones it is better to extend the process over three. In this way the new grafts will be able to make a healthful growth and not be pushed ahead too fast. The crops of suckers to be removed will also be smaller. I have seen many pitiful failures in top-working old trees by men who evidently thought they were following directions. Large trees were pruned to mere stumps, and scions were set in branches three or four inches in diameter. Such treatment can result only in disaster.—C. M. Weed.

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EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cause of Home Production for Home Markets.

"Young Man Come East."

Published by The Eastern Publishing Company, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. M. Paschall, Editor and Advertising Manager.

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A NEW PAPER NEEDED.

Every good cause deserves a write-up at least once a month. In this era of travel and haste the well advertised regions draw the crowds and the dollars, and the places that are out of print are too frequently out of mind. The agriculture of the West is famous the world over largely because the stories of individual success have been told and retold in type. The cause of husbandry has its journals of national scope, but the financial advantages of Eastern soil, Eastern facilities and Eastern homes have not been given the prominence they deserve. A journal devoted to this cause is needed. The tide has already turned. Students and hard-headed business men have caught sight of the gold at the foot of the rainbow in the meadow of the old home farm. High culture of the soil applied with up-to-date knowledge by those who read between the lines of the Eastern market reports spells success sure. To know how Eastern men are winning success and beautiful country homes is of more interest to us than to read of the oft-times delusive "green hills far away." This, then, is the purpose of "Eastern Fruit." Born of a desire to tell the world about the fair fields and valleys that lie at the doors of the Eastern homes and Eastern markets, we find our journalistic modesty taxed with an undertaking in which we solicit the help of every reader in making effective the new slogan of a new journal, "Young Man, Come East."

"APPLE KINGS."

Here and there in different parts of the country men who have turned their attention to apples have won success. They were perhaps men who would win success at any business. They began by sizing up the situation—and the apples. They realized that nobody cared very much about such apples as some folks raised, and they also saw that fine apples brought fancy prizes and graded sound apples were in constant demand. They knew that things on the farm do not amount to much unless they are given real up-to-date care—same as in other lines of business—and they turned their attention to the old orchard and to the ways of the men whose apples were already on the city fruit stands. In short, they began to think of apple growing and apple marketing as business opportunities and to apply business methods. That was several years ago with some of these pioneers. They had to

start at the beginning. They had to master all the details, and solve all the problems and go it alone while neighbors laughed at "the man with the apple trees." As in all other lines of business the men who use their good brains and have the grit and the industry to complete what they undertake win success, and in this case it has proved no ordinary success. From ridicule and doubt on the part of neighbors it has turned to wonder and then to acclaim. In many sections the men who gather to talk crops are to-day pointing to the man who has built up an apple business on an ordinary farm as "an apple king." The county papers give him that title. To read the agricultural journals is to learn that there are quite a number of "apple kings," and to go to the root of the matter he is a king for he is in authority. He gets his own prices, ships his fruit where he pleases, sells or refuses to sell to those who bid for his goods, lives as he chooses; has made a success that is conspicuous. Let those who would follow do so with equal intelligence and success. Long live the Apple Kings!

BILL HANLEY'S FACE.

The New York "American" tells every one of us about Bill Hanley as follows: "The greatest happiness that goes with success is the kind of happiness that he has found in developing the soil. There is nothing real after all but this earth on which we stand. The man who digs in the earth, plants it, cultivates it, improves it, is the real man, and his is the real happiness. Get a piece of ground of your own if you can. Make something grow where nothing is growing. Be your own boss, your own lawmaker within your own dominions, feel that you have created and own what you get—and you will know the happiness that shines in Bill Hanley's wide, good-natured, sun-burned face."

A law of New Jersey forbidding the sale within that State of food products repacked after coming out of cold storage, practically condemns a whole box of fruit if it contains one spoiled apple. There is little danger of other States making such a law general. There are too many people who are glad to get the good apples out of the box that cold storage has preserved for the spring time fruit dish. There is a strong effort among apple growers to have the law amended. You can have apples the year round if the fruit is properly picked, packed and stored, and the more encouragement and competition given the storage proposition the cheaper the fruit will be after Christmas.

THE UNITIZING DEED.

The recent method of handling large land projects, which are being sold to the public through the Unitizing Deed, is one of great economy and satisfactory in every particular. A warranty deed to the property in question is given, running to some trust company in perpetuity. The deed provides that no incumbrance can be placed against the property. The question of stock control never arises and the voting of large salaries to officers is out of the question. It has been recently introduced in the East in connection with the financing of large orchard projects.

H. S. LIPPINCOTT, MANAGER.

Mr. H. S. Lippincott, manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Demonstration Farm, at Bacon, Delaware, is doing more to direct the attention of the public to the wonderful agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the Delaware-Maryland Peninsula than any other agency that company employs. He is a tireless worker, experienced in every particular and uniformly courteous to the great number of people with whom he comes in contact.

A MODEL ORCHARD.

The Delaware Apple Company, which is officered and managed by some of the leading business men of Delaware, has planned an orchard a short distance above Seaford, which gives promise of being a credit to that State. The company, which is being managed by Governor Pennewell, Senator Dupont, Professor McCue, H. Ridgley Harrington and others, has made preparations for planting their orchard the present season. Mr. Harrington, State Librarian, who has worked so hard to put this enterprise on its feet, is entitled to great credit. A recent letter issued to the public regarding their orchard, and fruit growing in Delaware, says: "This farm is nearer to New York city than one-half of New York State. It is within 500 miles of 35,000,000 people, with a freight rate of 10 cents a bushel against the West 50 cents."

"We have no irrigation, no rocks, no stones, no hills and our fruit has the finest flavor, best quality, good color, biggest yield and highest prices."

"Our best grade of boxed fruit sells on the farm at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box, while the same grade of Western fruit brings from \$1.00 to \$1.25, netting twice as much money. Our second and third grades of fruit sell for as much money as the first grade of New York State Baldwin. The West cannot ship this grade of fruit on account of the excessive freight rate."

"We pick fruit five months in the year while the West has a ripening season of about five weeks. Delaware is the earliest place in the United States to grow an apple and some of our varieties have three months on the market without any competition. Our labor is principally colored which we secure from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day, the West having to pay from \$2.00 to \$2.50."

"Delaware's wonderful advantages are: No cost of irrigation, one-half saved in labor, four-fifths in freight, fruit sells for twice as much money on the farm, a one day haul to New York against fourteen from the West, great saving in the cost of refrigeration, ability to sell our second and third grades of fruit and a harvesting season of four times the length of the West."

STAY IN THE EAST, YOUNG MAN.

In an address summing up the ten years of increase in fruitfulness and quality of eastern-grown fruit, Lemuel Black, of Hightstown, one of the "apple kings" of the State, according to a dispatch published in the Philadelphia "North American," told young men attending the thirty-seventh annual session of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, which held a two-day session at Freehold on December 12th and 13th, that they do not need to go west to start a profitable orchard. The tide has turned, according to Mr. Black, and many wise fruitmen are flocking back east, where their orchards are near the great marts of trade and where scientific cultivation will give even greater results than in the western irrigated lands.

The rise of the fruitmen of the entire East to meet the competition of the Western fruit growers was the dominant note of the opening session of the convention. Mr. Black predicted a closer union of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and New England fruit growers to drive the fine-looking, but flat-tasted, dry Western fruit from Eastern markets by educating the public to the superior quality of Eastern apples.

Even the great land shows held in interest of Western promoters, said this speaker, are losing their influence upon the young blood among Eastern farmers. He urged every young horticulturist to study well the situation before shouting "westward ho!"

OVERPRODUCTION NOT FEARED.

Of late years the expansion of apple orchards has been phenomenal. To such an extent is this true that many have feared lest the thing may be overdone. But of this overproduction of apples, horticultural authorities seem to think there is little danger.

Commercial statistics of reliability show that the annual production of this delicious and most hygienic of fruits is, apparently, becoming less in proportion to consumption each year, and has actually been less in the aggregate the last few years than formerly. The figures since 1895 are as follows:

| Year. | Barrels. |
|-------|------------|
| 1895 | 60,453,000 |
| 1896 | 69,070,000 |
| 1897 | 41,536,000 |
| 1898 | 28,570,000 |
| 1899 | 58,466,000 |
| 1900 | 56,820,000 |
| 1901 | 26,970,000 |
| 1902 | 46,625,000 |
| 1903 | 46,626,000 |
| 1904 | 45,360,000 |
| 1905 | 24,310,000 |
| 1906 | 38,280,000 |
| 1907 | 29,540,000 |
| 1908 | 25,450,000 |
| 1909 | 22,735,000 |

It will be observed that in four of the last five years production has averaged below 30,000,000 barrels. When the production of the whole country amounts to only one-half to two-thirds of the acreage ability, it indicates something to be wrong. Diseased orchards, exhausted soil, unsuitable locations, climatic conditions, neglect, etc., one or more of these must be responsible for it.

Regarding this diminution in production the Fruit Grower, of St. Joseph, Mo., remarks:

"The tendency has been downward all the time, and the crop for 1909 is probably less than that for 1908."

"It is not hard to understand the cause of the decrease. Most of the apple trees of the country are planted by farmers who use part of their land for the orchard, and the rest of their acreage is devoted to general farm crops. As long as the fruit trees bore crops of good fruit of their own will these farmers had fruit to sell. As the enemies of apple culture increased, and a hard fight must be made to save the trees and fruit from insects and disease, these farmers have had less and less fruit to sell year after year. When an effort is required to grow apples they cease to grow them, and their orchards have become unproductive."

A FORTUNE IN APPLES.

The Delaware "Republican" has the following:

A \$20,000 fortune from a fruit harvest is the story now going the rounds of Kent county concerning E. H. and Frank C. Bancroft, father and son, and proprietors of the Evergreen farms between Camden and Dover.

The report comes from reliable fruit agents that the Bancrofts will realize \$20,000 from a remarkable yield of apples, peaches and pears.

The Bancrofts' apple orchards, tilled, sprayed and pruned, were recently visited by experts from the North who pronounced the home orchard one of the finest apple orchards in the world.

It is known that the Messrs. Bancroft got great prices for their early apples and had many of them, and that they also have raised, harvested and delivered a crop of fancy peaches. The yield of pears has only begun and the railroad shipments thus far indicate a great year year in Delaware.

WANTED: Authoritative items of interest to eastern fruit and truck growers. We want brief articles from those who would help the cause for which Eastern Fruit stands.

NEW JERSEY ORCHARD NEWS

Some Important Tree Discussions in "The Golden State."

SALEM COUNTY APPLES.

When some men now in the prime of life were boys Salem county, New Jersey, was a banner county for apples. Almost every farm had its orchard, and the varieties raised were more than the varieties of soil. Besides this the fruit was of such fine flavor that the above men still think of it with boyish appetite, and they say it must have paid in those days, for every family whether on the farm or in the town had apples in the fall to last all winter. As to varieties, there were half a dozen that it was supposed could not be grown so good anywhere else on earth. There was the pretty little Redstreak, the dull mottled Juley Roman Stem and the spicy tasted Turnalane, or Turn-the-lane, that grew in the bend of the lane to the old Pettit homestead and furnished cuttings that were planted all over the county, besides other good well-known varieties. Variety was considered more desirable than carload lots, but those were the old days, now gone by. The young trees were carefully planted. Older ones did not know any more how they came to be what they were than did Topsy. Still Salem county was a great apple county. Then came the San Jose scale and the potato bug. They had no connection, but the scale was not considered fatal and the potato bug was. Nobody knew what to do at first for the scale, but Paris green reached Salem county promptly and modern methods for potato culture came soon afterwards.

Next came the news that the five- and ten-acre apples on the city fruit stands—bigger apples than Salem county had raised—came mostly from the wonder lands of far away Spokane, and Salem county got more interested in potatoes and has chopped down and sold the trunks of some of her immense apple trees for the manufacture of axe handles. At the grocery stores they still sell a few home grown apples, such as they are, and they still talk up the once-famous turn-the-lane—prophetic name. The writer sampled a fine York state greening grown in Monument township on a tree planted by Robert Seagrave in 1853 or 1867. He planted some trees both years and a few still live of both plantings. Another delicious sample supposed to be an Albaric pippin was grown by J. Albert Fogg below Salem, and Clark Pettitt, who is a tree specialist, says there are some pretty nice home orchards up round Woodstown, but a well-informed local newspaper man says there is not in the fine old county of Salem one up-to-date commercial orchard.

This story of Salem county apples is representative. What is true of this locality is true of others. Across the river in Delaware soil and climate are ideal for certain varieties of apples, and growers who have made a business of apples are making a great success. A number of Salem county people have already crossed over and have been surprised to see and to learn of the perfection of Delaware fruit and the money it brings per acre, and before many months go by there will be others. The story is of interest and significance in many a county of our Eastern country.

S. M. P.

The Repp orchards at Glassboro are referred to as a forest of fruit trees.

A NEW JERSEY APPLE SHOW.

At the apple show recently held in the court house at Freehold, New Jersey, there were 400 exhibits of apples grown in that State, and experts who have traveled the country over declare the West never produced as fine fruit as was here shown from Eastern orchards. Some specimens weighed as much as two pounds, but the up-to-date growers said they were striving more to increase the natural richness of flavor and fragrance for which they are already noted than to attain the great size. An interesting feature of the show was an exhibit under direction of the State Experimental Station, in which there was not only a display of fruit, but of the best methods of packing apples for the benefit of visiting orchardists. A big exhibit of orchard machinery formed an interesting annex to the apple display. Few years ago there were but five plates of apples at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society, according to Albert T. Repp, of Glassboro, president of the society, and until this show was held there were few present who would have believed that such fruit could be raised in the State.

Charles D. Barton, of Burlington county, N. J., has developed intensive methods by which he claims to have raised a thousand watermelons to the acre and equally satisfactory additions to his crop of cantaloupes.

DELAWARE APPLE ORCHARDS.

Several well known citizens of Salem county last week went to Delaware for the purpose of studying the business of growing and marketing high grade apples. What they saw is described as the scientific and constant cultivation of lands tilled and pruned and sprayed until the yield brings more dollars per acre year after year than comes from a dozen acres as usually cropped. The neighborhood of Dover has a number of these orchards that even now with the trees stripped of foliage and fruit are interesting to students of horticulture.

The party was especially interested in the orchards of Mr. Frank M. Soper, near Magnolia, and that of Mr. Orlando Harrison, near Seaford. The party visited the fine young orchard of Mr. Harrison near Seaford known as the York Imperial orchard. There was not time to visit the other commercial orchards of this largest grower of apples in the country. It is claimed that up-to-date scientific apple growing by those who know is bringing in more net profit per acre than any other steady crop of which they ever heard the authenticated record.

Dr. Ellen B. Smith and Robert T. Seagraves, of Salem, and J. Hartley Brown and J. Keasbey Smith, of Hancock's Bridge, were among those who visited the orchards.—Salem Sunbeam, December 8, 1911.

NEW JERSEY FARM LANDS.

The Salem "Sunbeam" hits the nail on the head when it comments as follows on some recent statistics: In 1900 the average value of a farm in New Jersey was \$5,470; in 1910 it was \$7,610. The land rose in value from \$32.68 per acre in 1900 to \$48.23 in 1910. The farmers of New Jersey have been very prosperous in the last decade and the indications are that they will continue to be prosperous, for the population of near-at-hand cities has increased enormously, making good markets for our farm crops, while the improvement in shipping facilities has opened up many distant markets for the products of our State hitherto closed because of the perishable nature of the stuff.

WE OFFER

The Unsold Portion

OF

298 ORCHARD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

York Imperial Orchard Co.

*An Investment for Conservative People
The Orchard is Already Planted and
Bondholders Will Receive All the Net
Returns, Less 15% for Management.*

We are offering you an opportunity to become interested with us in the very profitable business of growing apples, commercially, in Delaware.

The business is not new. Some of our near by neighbors are making large profits from it annually. Our orchard will do the same.

Properly grown and packed fruit, from Delaware, brings the highest prices and the expenses of producing and marketing same are the cheapest in the world.

Mr. Orlando Harrison, President of our company, and Mr. G. A. Harrison, its Vice President, own and operate Harrison's Nurseries, at Berlin, Maryland, which each year grows and sells over ten million young trees. They own, wholly or in part, over 200,000 bearing fruit trees, in Delaware and near-by States.

Become associated with these experienced, successful fruit growers in growing apples at the doors of the great Eastern markets—we save that jerky 3,000 mile haul from the Northwest, with its attendant heavy freight and refrigeration charges.

Write for information and booklet "Saving 3,000 Miles."

York Imperial Orchard Company

1404-5 COMMONWEALTH TRUST BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

KEEP Borers, Mice, Rabbits and the like at a safe distance, and give your Apple Trees a chance to show their capacity.

You will be surprised to learn how easily this can be done by the use of

LEWIS PURE WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL

An interesting booklet "Saving Fruit Trees" mailed on request.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
PHILADELPHIA

APPLES FOR WINTER NEEDS

Many Ways to Use the King of Fruits and a Great Awakening Commercially.

In a season of abundance many people place little value upon apples. They regard as hardly worth while the extra care and effort necessary to preserve the fruit for a long time. Consequently, apples often become relatively scarce and high priced in the spring, whereas they were cheap and common in fall and early winter. In the Mississippi Valley this is especially true this year, because of the comparatively large number of fall varieties and the noticeable tendency toward early ripening. Thousands of bushels have rotted on the ground, even the winter apples have not hung on the trees well. Early in the season there were very few worms, for they had not time to feed upon last year; but the abundance of apples and the laxity in spraying and other methods of control have permitted the worms of the second brood to become very numerous and destructive. All of these factors will contribute toward scarcity next spring and will make it profitable to store carefully the best fruit.

An apple that is to be kept for a long time must be in a hard, firm condition when placed in storage; must be free from worm injuries; must not be marred by scab or other defects that may break the skin and permit the spores of pink rot or other decays to enter, and must be free from bruises or other mechanical injuries due to rough handling. When men learn to handle apples as carefully as they do eggs they will find more profit in them.

An apple is a living, breathing organism, and it is well to know what takes place within its attractive skin as the fruit ripens, mellow and becomes mealy or decays. A green apple is composed chiefly of starch and acid. As it nears the ripening stage the starch is gradually changed to sucrose or cane-sugar. By the time the fruit is fully ripe and mellow nearly all of the starch has disappeared and the acid content is considerably decreased, while the amount of sugar is at the maximum. This cane-sugar soon begins to change into invert sugar or dextrose, and the acid rapidly vanishes. By the time the apple is mealy the sugar is all in the form of dextrose and levulose, which in turn are rapidly being broken up into carbon dioxide and other simple compounds. The acid content is now very low and the fruit has lost its rich, spicy flavor. In this way apples deteriorate in quality until they are insipid and the flesh is dry and mealy. Decay or physical breakdown speedily follows. These changes are accomplished through a process of breathing. The carbon dioxide, which is given off just as in the animal body, is composed of the sugars and acids that give the fruit its quality. Therefore in the case of the apple the process of breathing is destructive.

The practical application of this knowledge becomes possible when we learn that this process of respiration is hastened or retarded according to the amount of heat to which the fruit is subjected. Extensive experiments, conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and by the chemical section of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, prove conclusively that the rapidity of respiration is increased about two-fold with every rise of ten

degrees in temperature. At summer temperature apples will respire from four to six times as rapidly as in cold storage. This explains why they deteriorate so rapidly in a warm room. These facts make it imperative that as soon as it is gathered the fruit be placed in a cold room or cellar. They also emphasize the necessity of gathering the apples before they are ripe, while they are still firm and not too highly colored. Many varieties when picked before they have taken on the maximum amount of color will develop color and flavor in storage. There is some danger, however, of gathering a few kinds too soon and consequently having fruit of poor color and low quality.

The old method of piling fruit on the ground to color and soften before storing is founded upon erroneous ideas. Apples to be pressed into cider should be handled in this way in order to secure quickly the largest amount of sugar, but under no circumstances should apples for storage be so treated. This practice necessitates extra handling and causes bruising as well as the hastening of the ripening process. It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the need of careful handling.

When apples are to be kept either in the cellar or in the cold storage warehouse the ripening processes must be delayed as much as possible by early gathering and by the absence of heat. All varieties should be left on the trees until they have attained full size and though still hard, are reasonably well colored. They should then be placed immediately in storage and kept under a uniform temperature all winter. Unless there is every indication of a scarcity the following spring, only first-grade specimens should be stored.—By G. R. Bliss in Country Gentleman.

APPLES AS MEDICINE.

This Delicious Fruit is Simply Invaluable to Humanity.

Economically the apple is composed of fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysis says that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable, says a physician. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin of the brain and spinal cord.

For people of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, the acids of the apple serve to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes.

The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.—Philadelphia Record.

APPLES IN BOXES.

The barrel is still the standard package for apples in the East, but in some places in the East, as in the northwest, the box package is rapidly supplanting it. The box pack is neater and more attractive, but to make a good job it requires a degree of skill that is attained only through long practice.

In the northwest the packing is done almost entirely by experts, who are hired by the fruit associa-

tions to which a grower may belong. The packing is not done by the grower as a rule. This results in a high-grade product because there is not the temptation to work in the under-grade fruit, as is frequently the case with the man who owns the fruit.

In packing in boxes the apples are all carefully placed by hand. Before packing, the individual apples are frequently wrapped in paper. The box must be packed full so the apples cannot have room to rub. There are some thirty to forty commercial sizes of apples, as sorted in the northwest. The expert will pack a box with the apples at the middle a little larger, so that the sides of the box will have a swell toward the middle. This gives the package an attractive bulge, and holds the apples firmer.—Ohio Farmer.

SOME GOOD APPLE RECIPES.

Wonderous and Varied are the Ways of Preparing This Wholesome Fruit.

The very mention of apples brings fair visions of the trees in the orchard bending low with their mellow burdens and with the vision one can almost detect the delicious spicy fragrance which is wafted through the fields. Hunger and thirst quicken at the thought of the good old-fashioned pies, dumplings and dumplings prepared with this appetizing fruit.

Apple Fritters.
Pare, core, and cut two medium-sized sour apples in eighths, cutting eighths into slices and stir into batter made of one and one-third cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-quarter teaspoon of salt, two-thirds of cup of milk and one egg. Drop by spoonful and fry in deep fat. The fritters should be drained on brown paper and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Serve hot on folded napkins.

Danish Apple Cake.
Work together one cupful of flour, one-third of a cup of butter, one-half cup of brown sugar, one egg and pinch of salt. When these are well blended mold on a board, cut in three parts as for apple sauce, cooking very tender with a little sugar. When cold, add a little cinnamon and spread between the layers of cake. Cover top of cake with the following cream, letting it run over the sides of cake until completely covered. Boil one and a half cups of milk, to which add one tablespoon of cornstarch mixed in a little cold milk with one beaten egg, one-half cup of sugar and lemon extract to taste. This should be stirred into the boiling milk until smooth and poured over the cake while warm. Make twenty-four hours before serving, as it must stand in a cool place that long.

Apple Meringue.
Apples should be baked in the usual way for this recipe, piled with meringue made of whites of two eggs, two tablespoons of powdered sugar and one-half tablespoon of lemon juice, or vanilla if preferred, placing in the oven until meringue is delicious brown and served with soft custard.

Apples and Rice.
Six sour apples are used for this recipe, one cup of cold boiled rice, one pint of milk, one cup of sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon, and yolks of four eggs. The apples are corad and chopped, rice and milk added and lumps beaten out, then stir in the other ingredients and bake. Beat the whites of four eggs with a little sugar, spread on top and brown.

Apple Scallop.
Pare and slice thin a dozen apples. Put into a buttered baking dish a layer of apples, then one of sugar, cinnamon, butter and flour, then another layer of apples and so on until the dish is filled. Bake slowly for one hour.

A Cuban Dish.
Pare and core sound, tart apples. Steam until almost tender; remove to a buttered pan; fill the cavities

with cocoanut and stick apples full of blanched almonds, basting with syrup made of sugar, water and lemon juice. Finish cooking in hot oven, basting often and serve with garniture of jelly.—Philadelphia Press.

OVERPRODUCTION? NOT YET!

An apple statistician has figured it all out. This year's apple crop will total somewhere near 30,000,000 barrels—count them, gentlemen! There are approximately that same number of apple eaters in the country—don't bother to count them; the statistician assures us that his figures are correct. The "apple-eating season" is of approximately five months' duration. This means that each one of us apple-eaters must make away with an average of something over three apples a day—which the statistician says is an impossibility.

The gentleman seems to assume that apples must be eaten raw or not at all. Has he never heard of apple butter which keeps its sweetness for many more than five months? Or apple pickles—that delectable, spicy gift of the gods of the orchard? Or of apple jelly? Or even of apple preserve? Give us the right form and variety of apple and we will guarantee to do away with considerably more than our allotted barrel of 1911 apples before the 1912 crop is on the market.

And just a word to the apple-growers: don't be dismayed by this talk of overproduction of apples. There ain't no such animal.—Outing.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Hancock's Bridge, N. J.,
December 4, 1911.
York Imperial Orchard Co., 1404-1405
Commonwealth Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I have just returned from a trip through Delaware, inspecting the apple orchards of that State, in company with a friend of mine. We visited the home of Mr. Francis M. Soper, the Apple King of Delaware, and were surprised to see the large orchards with everything in first-class shape. The trees looked as if they had been recently washed and trimmed up and the grass and rubbish was removed from the neighborhood of each.

We also visited your orchard, one mile south of Seaford, and were pleased to find the same in first-class condition. Mr. Lacey L. Hardisty, the general manager, very kindly showed us around. The trees were strong and sturdy stock. Mr. Hardisty told us it was their intention to make this orchard one of the finest producing commercial orchards in the country; and it looked as though they would do so. Every tree has been well manured, and the cow peas between the rows had a luxuriant growth, which will provide abundant humus for the soil.

I was glad to note that everything was kept up in first-class shape. The transportation facilities, both by rail and water, were near at hand; in fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along your orchard for half a mile.

I shall expect to increase my holdings in your company after the first of the year.

Very truly yours,
J. HARTLEY BROWN.

Masonville, N. J., Nov. 25, 1911.
York Imperial Orchard Company,
1404 Commonwealth Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Gentlemen:

"Five years ago this spring I set out a block of Stayman Winesap apple trees. Some of these trees this fall yielded me seven five-eighths bushel baskets of fine large apples per tree; quite a number of them yielded over five baskets and they average two and one-half baskets per tree.

"ALBERT HAINES."

BACK TO THE STONY FARM

Even Maine and Old New England as an Apple Country.

"Tell us this. What use to boom New England as a great apple country when the wild deer are protected?" Such is the query appearing in an agricultural paper published in one of the great apple growing Middle States, a State having no occasion to be jealous of efforts to stimulate horticulture as well as agriculture in a country whose coast is famed for its rock-bound character, and whose soil in many localities is worked with difficulty because of the abundance of boulders—a country troubled by the gipsy and brown-tail moths and other pests, and by destructive animals including the wild deer, not to mention the so-called inospatial climate, with frosts sometimes every month in the year.

And yet, despite every handicap, including the wild deer, New England is making a mark in agricultural specialties which some of the more-favored States of greater area might be proud to equal. Reference has been made in past articles to the remarkable yield of corn in sundry New England localities, while the autumn exhibitions of fruits throughout the section bear witness to the success of endeavors to produce fine apples and other fruit. Wild deer do a certain amount of harm in some localities, especially to young trees. But it is only a few trees that are damaged at all; and, if need be, damage to the few could be avoided. Most of all of the New England States have an open season when deer may be killed, and hunters are not lacking who count it sport to decimate the numbers of the deer running wild. Moreover, in some States deer found doing harm may be dispatched at any time under prescribed regulations, and actual loss is made good by the States.

No doubt the open season will be extended, if necessary, to prevent any serious increase in the number of these animals. Maine probably has more deer than any other New England State; yet there has lately come to notice the success of an effort to restore a run-down orchard in that State. Late in 1909 a farm was purchased by the State for an agricultural experiment station. Orcharding was among the enterprises to be pursued. The farm had nearly 3200 living apple trees. This is not a large number—or would not be outside the cramped area of New England. The condition of the trees was described as exceedingly bad. They were referred to as twenty-eight years old, though in size resembling trees about half that age. They were in tough sod abounding in witch grass, and fire had been through the orchard several times. Care was first expended in the spring of 1910. There was pruning, some cultivation, some spraying. The harvest was speedy, though not remarkable. In 1909, before anything was done to the orchard, the yield was 90 barrels of marketable fruit. The 1910 yield was 275 barrels, while that for 1911 was 2450, of which 2006 contained no apples measuring less than 2 1/2 inches in diameter. It is calculated that much of the orchard has not reached development of more than a third of its bearing capacity. Interesting experiments were made in cultivation and in pasturing parts of the orchard with sheep, also with hogs, with the result that cultivation and lime-sulphur spraying proved superior to all other treatment.

There has really been a great

awakening in agricultural and hort-

cultural lines in New England, and the wild deer are not so troublesome as to deter any courageous man from investing in farms for orcharding or the growing of any of the crops which are suited to the soil. And these crops include pretty much everything that can be grown in the temperate zones. State experiment stations and chambers of commerce are doing much to encourage farming in its varied forms in the New England States, and the reward is already considerable.—Country Gentleman.

A GOOD YEAR FOR APPLES.

It has been a good year for Pennsylvania apples. The cold weather of spring following some hot days and the protracted drought of June and July and part of August, which were disastrous to many other fruits and hurtful to many crops, did not disturb the apples. The trees had had a rest. Most of them had their parasites killed by judicious spraying and they were ready to produce apples, and they did so freely. The Pennsylvania farmers whose apple orchards have escaped destruction from San Jose scale have as a rule an abundant supply of good apples this year to rejoice the home and supply the home market.

There is no need, therefore, of sending to Oregon and Washington for apples, though no doubt some of them will come to tempt Pennsylvania buyers by their fine color and good appearance. After journeying across the continent the Pacific Coast apples have not the flavor of the home-grown article, but their fine appearance after having made the journey is a lesson to producers and dealers in Pennsylvania apples. There are no bruises, however slight, no entering wedge for ineluctable decay on a Pacific Coast apple. They are picked from the tree by hand and handled at every stage afterward with as much care as eggs. They are never "dumped" nor is any one allowed to test their degree of softness by a pressure of the thumb. The Pacific Coast apples sent East are all of fine quality, picked with care, without spot or blemish when they start and they are sent on their journey so packed as to preserve them from any possibility of receiving bruises or injury en route.

Nearly every Northern State east of the Missouri reports a fine apple crop. The question is to market them at a profit. The Pacific Coast people have shown them how to do it. Keep all the bruised, spotted, wormy and defective apples at home. There is no place for them even in the middle of the barrel. Ship only the best and ship them so that they can not be bruised on their travels. This is a great country for apples and there is money in them if brains are used to advantage in their culture and harvesting and the best modern methods adopted in getting them to market.—Philadelphia Press.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

Happiness counts.
Cultivate a cheerful mind.
Sing, laugh and seek the sun.
And cut out grumbling altogether.
Right all the wrong things possible.
If unrightable, ignore them when you can.
Look for beauty and you will find it always.

Happiness is in work as often as it is in pleasure.
Do you feel blue? How many would change places with you?

It is petty vexations that kill us and not the great sorrows.
"A merry heart doth good like a medicine," said Solomon.
"A man," wrote Dr. Johnson, "should spend part of his time with the laugher."

"Next to virtue," declared Agnes Strickland, "the fun in this world is what we can least spare."

SCALIME

(A Concentrated Solution of Lime and Sulphur)

"Equal to the Best, and Better than the Rest"

SCALIME has been on the market for several years, and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. It is made of the best material, by skilled workmen, and is always uniform.

PROF. JOHN P. STEWART, who is the author of Pennsylvania State College Bulletin No. 82, on concentrated Lime-Sulphur, says: "A concentrated Lime-Sulphur should be a clear solution, of known definite strength, and contain nothing but Lime, Sulphur and Water."

If the liquid is not clear it may have been doctored to increase the density. If the strength or density is not known it will be impossible to dilute it properly to obtain sprays of different densities, and if it contains anything except Lime, Sulphur and Water, the added substances are of no advantage and may be a detriment.

GUARANTEE

SCALIME We guarantee that SCALIME contains nothing but Lime Sulphur and Water, and that the strength or density is 1.30 s. g. (33 degrees Baumé) and if diluted in the proportion of 1 gallon SCALIME to 9 gallons water will kill all the SAN JOSE SCALE with which it comes in contact.

Horticultural Chemical Company

662 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENINSULA HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET.

The coming annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society to be held at Pocomoke City, Md., on January 9th, 10th and 11th, promises to be of unusual and widespread interest. Among the features scheduled are the following papers and addresses: "The Peach," George A. Hill, Bridgeville, Del.; "Apple Culture on the Peninsula," Walter B. Harris, Worton, Md.; "More Publicity for the Eastern Apple," Leigh Mitchell Hedges, of the Philadelphia North American; "Orchard Products of the Peninsula," Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; "Recent Work to Secure Perfect Orchard Fruit," Prof. W. M. Scott, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; "Eastern Horticulture," Prof. R. L. Watts, State College, Pa.; "The Work of the Pennsylvania Railroad Demonstration Farm," H. S. Lippincott, Bacon, Del., and many other live topics by competent speakers.

FRESH PICKED FRUIT NOTES.
New Jersey Agricultural College opened with fifty more students than last year, thirteen being women, two of whom take the course in fruit growing and market gardening.
Many practicing physicians are taking keen interest in apple orchards managed by trained horticulturalists as offering attractive investment for their surplus funds.
America's "Apple Queen" was recently crowned at Denver, Colorado.
Delaware Grangers have been lining up for better roads between the farms and the market towns.
Apples packed in boxes with lids partly loosened or ventilated and partly buried near the surface of the ground and covered with a few inches of earth will keep almost as well during the winter months as in the most approved modern storage house.
Half the failures to make fruit-growing profitable come from careless and improper picking, grading, packing and selling.
Winter pruning of fruit trees results in more wood and more growth. Summer pruning in more fruit buds. Prune the young trees now.
Mr. F. C. Bancroft, the successful fruit grower of Wyoming, Delaware, was a visitor in Philadelphia recently.
A recent speaker at a farmers' meeting advocated early peas followed by a late crop of tomatoes.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR DELAWARE.

Mr. L. G. Walter, who is associated with his father, Mr. Notary Walter, and his brother, Mr. H. Th. T. Walter, in large business enterprises in the Netherlands, is now visiting in Philadelphia. He is interested in the growing of apples in Delaware, along with Mr. Orlando Harrison and others, and is preparing to interest some friends with him in the matter.

Yellow Transparent is among the first of all apples to ripen. It is of medium size, pale yellowish white, very tender in flesh and of sharp super acid flavor. It is a better cooking than eating apple. The tree is an early and a heavy bearer.

Mr. F. M. Soper, the Apple King of Delaware, has sold all his boxed Stayman Winesaps, and averaged about \$3 per box for same. Some of them run sixty and less to the box.

We are advised that R. L. Richardson, of Delaware, is selling his Stayman Winesaps for \$8 per barrel. Mr. Richardson has the reputation of growing some of the very finest apples on the Delaware Peninsula.

The demand of the world for the winter apple has grown faster than the supply, and bids fair to continue to grow. Every nation in the world wants the winter apple.—Philadelphia Record.

Farmers who would be successful apple-growers must learn what a good marketable apple is, and then grow it.—Rural Life.

If you have apple culls the pork dealers will pay more for them than the grocer. Apples and pumpkins have been getting high prices at farmers' meetings as ideal foods for porkers.

Harrison Bros.' Nurseries, at Berlin, Md., are said to be the largest in the world. Visit them this winter.

Subscribe to "Eastern Fruit." Fifty cents for a year.

Sussex county, Delaware, claims the production of the largest strawberry shipments of any county in the world. Bridgeville has the record of 425 refrigerators and 75 ventilated cars the past season.

Many Eastern strawberry growers are devising methods to irrigate, recent experiments having demonstrated the entire feasibility of increasing the yield 100 per cent, by the use of artificial watering in dry seasons.

THAT APPLE BARREL.

And Why it Ought to be Better Filled Than It Is.

It is good news for the American people says "The Independent," when we can chronicle at the beginning of the harvest that the apple crop is pretty good. That is probably the best that can be said of it, for while bigger than that of 1910, it is by no means a universal success. Some of the apple States, like Maine, 90 per cent., and California, 80 per cent., of a full crop; but the best from Arkansas is 24 per cent.; Missouri, 30 per cent.; Massachusetts, 37 per cent.; Michigan, 38 per cent.; Ohio, 46 per cent.; while West Virginia gets up to 50 per cent.; Iowa, 60 per cent.; Idaho, 62 per cent.; Colorado, 67 per cent.; but Indiana drops down to 15 per cent., and Oregon reports 41 per cent. The outlook is for a crop large enough to give the boys and girls of the United States a fairly good supply.

The pint now is not to let the speculators deceive the farmers, buy up the stock and put it away in cold storage till next spring. The price for the farmer in the orchard ought to be a good one, when the fruit is well selected. It happens, however, that not one single crop generally grown in our country is so neatly cultivated, so ignorantly handled, and so deplorably sorted as the apple. It is nearly impossible, in open market to find barrels that have not been laid at the head and stuffed in the middle. If there is one place where we need to have a new social piety touch it is the apple barrel. Give us the best apples, thoroughly sorted and carefully handled, so that they will keep all winter, and it will add 20 per cent. to the health of the young folk, and the old folk as well. Cheap oranges are well enough, if they are ripe when picked; but there is not a fruit that can reasonably displace the apple for its delicious eating qualities and its effect on digestion. One year ago thousands of barrels of apples were bought all through the apple belt for \$1.50 a barrel and immediately sold at \$6.00. The farmer should be more wide-awake on the market question. Our Agricultural Department should give out the exact facts as to the crop ahead by the middle of August, and the growers should put themselves in connection with the Department, and so save themselves from fraudulent statements.

Talking about apples, which is a spicy topic at this time of the year, one of the best authorities on the subject tells us that there are not apples grown even in bumper years, to meet the increased export demand and then go around among the boys and girls of the United States. Every country home-owner should plant this fall at least ten apple trees, and then he should consider them as special pets, taking care of the trees on scientific principles; that is, he should feed them well, trim them well, spray them thoroughly, thin his fruit wisely, pick it carefully and barrel it honestly. Living in the apple belt of the States our population must be fifty-five millions, for this belt reaches all the way from Canada down into the Gulf States. We should like to see an enthusiasm awakened that would plant an apple tree for every unit of these millions.

Nothing will pay better or pay faster, if the orchard or even the single tree is dealt fairly by. Each tree at eight years should yield \$10.00 worth of fruit annually. At twelve years of age the same tree, if not smashed by ladders, or allowed to run to suckers, will bring the family double that amount of fruit. Orchards are plentiful which yield eight barrels of well-graded fruit to the tree, worth between \$30.00 and \$40.00 in any good market. Here is the easiest, the noblest and the most wholesome of all crops, a specially Yankee fruit,

Harrison's Nurseries

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors

BERLIN, - - MARYLAND



FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS

We have first-class shipping facilities and can forward orders promptly. We have a private siding running into our sheds on which we can load several cars at once. All roots are first carefully "pulled." We pack in moss and straw, burlapping evergreens, crating strawberries and other small plants, and bundling or boxing trees. Car load orders are heavily packed and the doors sealed.

We have some surplus trees, plants and

shrubs—all first-class stock of real "Harrison Quality"—clean and healthy, with good roots. The surplus list contains many varieties of apples, peaches, pears and cherry trees. Also California Privet, Evergreens, strawberry plants and an extensive assortment of trees and shrubs.

Submit to us your want list. To insure the best of the stock offered, we recommend placing orders early.

ADDRESS,

J. G. Harrison & Sons

BERLIN, Md.

or nowhere else in the world does the apple thrive as it does in America. Let us have an apple craze.

BANKING TREES AGAINST MICE.

About this time of the year people usually begin to inquire about some sure method of preventing mice from working round young peach trees. From several years' experience we have found what we believe to be a rather sure method of warding off this evil. About the latter part of October or the beginning of November we take all the trash and weeds from round the trees we are protecting and throw six or seven shovelfuls of dirt—that is, real dirt, no grass in it—round the bottom of each tree. This earth must be tramped well and should form a mound five or six inches high right against the trunk. Unless the ground is in a very weedy condition the whole operation does not take over two minutes. At this rate an orchard of several acres can be cared for in a few hours' spare time.

Some four years ago we had between three and four acres of peach trees that were two and three years old. Some of the trees had been so badly girdled that they died and many of the others were stunted so that it took them a whole year to make up the lost growth. We plowed a furrow about a foot away from the base of the tree on each side of it, taking care not to go close enough or deep enough to injure the roots seriously. The work was done with a one-horse plow such as is used for close working in the orchard. By doing it this way much time is saved as less handwork is necessary. However, in many instances this plan cannot be followed, because the heads of the trees are too low to allow a horse to pass under them.

Another advantage derived from this method of banking dirt round a tree is that such a bank tends to hold the tree solidly in place in the winter and spring, when the winds are doing their best to loosen and upset every tree that is out in the open. No tree is going to do so well if the little feeder roots are worked loose from the soil into which they have

OUR GREAT SUBSCRIPTION OFFER!

EASTERN FRUIT
1 Year, Regular Price 50 Cents
and
FARM JOURNAL
2 Years, Special Price, 35 Cents
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FOR
50 CENTS

FARM JOURNAL is a national agricultural and home magazine, published monthly in Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. In circulation and influence it is unquestionably the foremost farm paper in the world. It goes each month into six hundred thousand homes in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and foreign countries, and is regularly read by three million people.

FARM JOURNAL was first issued by Wilmer Atkinson, in March, 1877, and has been published continuously by him to the present time. It consists of from 24 to 60 pages, according to the month. It is printed on good white paper in large clear type, and is fully illustrated.

The high quality and practicality of the **FARM JOURNAL**, together with the very low price of subscription, make it the most remarkable value among American periodicals.

EASTERN FRUIT begins with this issue. It is also a monthly journal and its mission is to tell the truth and the whole truth about fruit in the East—the home of "Fruit with a flavor." Its aim will be to be practical, to publish both the how and the result, and to make those comparisons that heretofore it has not been the special work of any journal to make. It stands for the logic of raising food supplies at the doors of the Eastern market, and it will show why "The Young Men Should Stay East." Published by

EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Not Incorporated, 1201 CHESTNUT ST., Phila.

EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send "Eastern Fruit" for one year, with the "Farm Journal," for two years as a premium. Very truly,

made their way, and this is especially true of a young tree.

There is no need of taking down the bank in the spring, for it can do no harm and will naturally be worked down by the summer rains.—Country Gentlemen.

A load of apples containing 200 bushel baskets of William's variety, and which brought \$300 for the load, was delivered at Wyoming station by Francis M. Soper, proprietor of the Red Apple Farm. It was the largest load ever driven to a station in Delaware and it brought the most money.—Delaware Republican.

It has been found by careful observers that many varieties of fruit are sterile to their own pollen; that wind itself is not a very important factor in carrying it from one tree to another, and that the bee is the only reliable agent in doing this work.

The barrel is a good apple package, providing it is rightly packed—the same variety, size, and quality of fruit all the way through—and honestly labeled. The box will never crowd out the well-packed barrel in our Eastern apple districts.—Rural Life.

EASTERN FRUIT

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

VOL. I. NO. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 1, 1912.

FIVE CENTS

FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA

Brief Notes From the "Fourteen Eastern States," That Grow the Best Fruits in the World, and Offer the Greatest Opportunities for Young Men

"Eastern Fruit" is the most outspoken, persistent and insistent advocate of home production for home markets. It stands for the logic of the short haul, and the cultivation of the old home farm by modern methods. It does not believe in Eastern boys going West to learn progressive methods, nor in our giving to the West the native born energy and enthusiasm of our best young men, when that same energy could be utilized to the mutual advantage of young and old right here. Thousands have gone, who to-day wish themselves back, and inquiries are coming daily for more information about opportunities to grow food supplies at the doors of the Eastern markets. This journal is to-day almost the only mouthpiece in the United States whose exclusive mission it is to exploit THE EAST. Our motto is "Young men come East." The tide has already turned. "Students and hard headed business men have seen the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, in the meadow of the old home farm." The few lines we print in starting this department from each one of the fourteen Eastern States that comprise our territory while all too short, owing to lack of space, tell indeed a wonderful story, a greater story of opportunity, we believe, than anywhere else on earth:

MAINE.

(Population 742,371.)
Land area 29,895 square miles. Population per square mile, 24.8. Receives about \$15,000,000 a year from recreation seekers and sportsmen. The State grows annually 875,000 barrels of apples. Aroostook county alone ships upwards of 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

Liberal appropriations are annually made to encourage agriculture, maintain fairs and exterminate insect pests, the laws in regard to which as published in a copy received from the Commissioner of Agriculture, are up-to-date and drastic.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Population 430,572.)
Land area 9,005 square miles. Population per square mile 47.7. Attracts almost as many summer visitors as Maine. Receives for manufactured goods \$48,377,000 and for paper pulp and lumber \$21,414,000.

VERMONT.

(Population 356,956.)
Land area 9,135 square miles. Population per square mile 39. Has (in Rutland) the largest marble centre in the world, with an invested capital of \$6,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Population 3,366,416.)
Land area 8,040 square miles. Population per square mile 418.8 (2d). Owns half the fishing vessels of the United States, and does the world's biggest business in fresh and preserved fish; stands seventh in population

and fourth in the total value of manufactured products. Has cheap lands, rich in mineral plant food, and an enormous State demand for first-class food products.

CONNECTICUT.

(Population 1,114,756.)
Population per square mile 231.3. Has, invested in agriculture, an estimated capital of \$115,000,000 though the land area is only 5,004 square miles. The Connecticut tobacco crop in 1909 brought the growers \$3,000,000. Total agricultural products amount to about \$30,000,000 a year. Remember that these figures are from a "manufacturing" State.

RHODE ISLAND.

(Population 542,611.)
Land area 1,068 square miles. Population per square mile 508.5 (highest).

NEW YORK.

(Population 9,113,614.)
Land area 47,620 square miles. Population per square mile 191.2. Greater inducements were never made by New York State than are made under present conditions. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who desires to assist "Eastern Fruit" in every way possible, will appear in this department next month much condensed.

(Continued On Second Page.)

ORLANDO HARRISON NURSERYMAN

An Untiring and Successful Business Man and Commercial Fruit Grower.



ORLANDO HARRISON

There are a few really big men in this country whose interests are weighty enough to affect large sections and the fortunes of great numbers of people, and whose sympathies are so strongly allied with some worthy industry that they continually lend their influence to its country-wide development, even at great expense to themselves. No other industry has more possibilities of benefit for people in general than fruit growing, and no big man has done more for any line of work than Orlando Harrison has done for this. Primarily, his business always has been the growing of young fruit trees, but he has looked beneath the surface of his work and has seen the hopes and plans and motives that are brought into play when men plant trees.

Though a comparatively young man, the things Mr. Harrison has accomplished amount to more than the whole lifework of ninety-nine men one of a hundred. Starting thirty

years ago with an old gray horse and half an acre of strawberries, the Harrisons, consisting of father and several children, have increased their nursery business until it occupies almost 3,000 acres, and grows young trees by the tens of millions. There is not a community in the whole eastern United States where Harrison trees are not growing in orchards of customers.

But very early the policy of planting out orchards of their own was begun by these Berlin nurserymen. From time to time, by themselves or in association with others, they planted orchards in West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and other States. Now 250,000 trees bear fruit to swell Harrison bank accounts, and fruit men recognize their orchards as among the largest in the world. These orchards are not utilized for profit alone. Everything they teach in regard to fruit growing is given freely to anyone who asks, and they furnish the

sent to school, homes improved or bought, all because the man at Berlin realized that planting trees and giving them proper care brings prosperity for those who do it or help do it.

All over the fruit growing world, the tests and trials made in Harrison orchards are making results more certain, lessening work, and increasing profits. Varieties are tried out, their requirements learned and their adaptabilities proven. Every kind must prove that it is commercially valuable before any of the trees are permitted to reach planters in general. Likewise orcharding methods are tested, experiences recorded, and the benefit of the experience freely given to fruit growers everywhere.

Doing such a work as he does, we wonder if Mr. Harrison does not often reflect—as he hears that some one of his customers has improved his house, or bought an automobile, or sent his boy to college—how much

best examples of what fruit growing in the East really is. In building up such an enormous fruit business, numerous farms became the property of the Harrisons. These have been improved, many are planted to orchards, and nearly all are sold in the course of a few months or years, to those who want homes.

Growing and selling trees, planting orchards, or making good homes out of run-down farms, has romantic and human sides of more importance than the financial or material considerations involved. When a man comes to Mr. Harrison for trees, either by letter or in person, some of his hopes and plans are explained; and when the trees go to him, they are accompanied by much valuable suggestion and disinterested help. The man's fortune usually is influenced by what he gets beside his trees. Many a family's financial success is due to the ideas they get from Harrisons. Children are

they were helped in accomplishing this result by the trees and suggestions he gave them, probably years before. It may be a farmer who comes for trees, and explains about the slim pile of money that must be made to cover the expense of his orchard. It doesn't take much imagination to see him, five or six years later, in the first flush of his success and well on the road to independence.

TRUER VALUE NEARER HOME.

Foreign fields are always fairer. Distance lends enchantment there; It is always over yonder. We find bliss beyond compare.

If we viewed with keener vision We would less incline to roam, We would place a truer value On the blessings nearer home. JOSEPH H. PASCHALL, Chester Heights, Pa.

PITFALLS FOR THE BEGINNER

A Full and Complete Article on the Subject.

(Written especially for Eastern Fruit by J. R. Mattern.)

What attracts anyone to orcharding, and especially the beginner, is the high rate of return on the amount of money invested and the amount of labor expended. The average person entirely fails to grasp the real extent of the profits of orcharding, from a plain statement, and it is necessary to compare this with other businesses, trades and professions to fully comprehend what the returns amount to.

The modern orchardist puts a hundred trees on an acre and each one of these trees bears a bushel of fruit when it is five years old. That is 500 bushels an acre. When the trees are ten years old they will bear from five to ten bushels each on the average, making the acre yield from 500 to 1,000 bushels. After that yields increase steadily. But think of what 1,000 bushels of apples are worth. In the fall of 1911 they would have sold for \$1,000 without any special effort by the grower. The cost of growing them would be no more than \$300, so that \$700 of the \$1,000 is profit. One properly equipped man can care for at least ten such acres himself, with help for a few days at picking time.

This has not been overdrawn, at all, though it sounds very large indeed. There are plenty of instances where such orchards are to be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to visit them. If the visit comes in harvest time the apples themselves can be seen, and those who still are doubtful should get in touch with some of the markets, and learn that from \$3 to \$4 a barrel for good apples is as little as ever needs to be expected, while the price will run much higher than that a good many seasons.

Last fall a professor of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station was visiting the orchard of Mr. A. L. Blaisdell, at Winterport, Me. In a conversation the professor said that a valuation of \$600 an acre should be about the right thing for Mr. Blaisdell's orchard, and the remark this brought from the owner rather startled him. "500 an acre?" said Mr. Blaisdell. "Why, that orchard is netting me a lot more than \$600 an acre every year." Any equipment that nets \$500 a year should be valued at many times that amount.

We could instance dozens of orchards scattered over the East, but it may be that our readers will be more familiar with the orchards of Hood River, Ore., Medford, Ore., Wenatche, Wash., Grand Valley, Col., or Bitter Root Valley, Mont. Here the net yields run as high as \$1,500 an acre per year. The average is around \$800. In those highly developed fruit sections marketing is a science. They get every cent of value out of their fruit, even though they labor under a great handicap because of the long 3,000 miles between their orchards and the consumer markets.

In less highly developed fruit sections, where marketing methods are crude, some modern orchards will average no more than \$250 an acre net each year over a period of fifteen or twenty years from the start. It depends greatly on the man who is running the orchard, how he cultivates and feeds it, how he prunes and sprays the trees, and how he markets the fruit. But if any kind of a passive attempt to do the right thing is made, the returns cannot help but be more than \$250 an acre.

Now, I am taking it for granted that no one doubts that orcharding is a highly profitable business when rightly conducted. It must be admitted freely that there are great opportunities for making fortunes in growing apples. But the man who is not familiar with every phase of the business should be careful in starting or his fruit growing connection will lose him money faster than a fake gold mine, and will afford him a lot of extra disappointment. There are three separate and distinct pitfalls for the beginner in orcharding. Every one who contemplates associating himself with a fruit growing enterprise in any way must know of these and avoid them, at whatever cost, if he is to succeed.

The first pitfall the average man strikes is to try to build an orchard himself without sufficient experience and enough capital. The second pitfall is to try to create or run an orchard in the wrong place, and the third pitfall is to join in an attempt to grow fruit with either those who are not qualified, or with those who are dishonest or incompetent.

Taking up the first danger in detail, we will consider the effort of the insufficient capital. A tree is a great deal like a calf or a pig in its physical needs. It must be fed and cared for properly or it will become stunted and then it will never realize its maximum possibilities. The man who lacks capital usually satisfies himself with second rate land because it can be bought cheaply. He will prepare it hastily, and try to save money, with the intention of giving better care later on. He will look at the price when it comes to buying the trees, will put the trees into the ground with a great deal too little care, or rather too little skill—because skill and care come high.

After the trees are planted they will be neglected. For instance, they may be left without much or without moisture-conserving cultivation, resulting in losing a great part of the season's growth. Rabbits and mice girdle the trees, killing each one from which the bark is gnawed completely around. The pruning and spraying will be neglected, and when it comes to harvesting apples the haste and cheapness necessary makes proper grading, storing and packing impossible. High prices absolutely depend on these things, and big profits depend on high prices.

As the need for each piece of work or process comes along the orchardist who lacks capital thinks he will skimp on them then, and make up later, thus sidestepping the harm. But that isn't the way it works out, and for every dollar he saved by skimping on the care he usually loses \$10 in return for fruit he might have had if he had possessed the money to pay for the necessary attention. Lack of experience works exactly the same. We have known several men with plenty of money who gave their trees the best care they knew how to give, but in just the same way that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the inexperienced orchardist would neglect one or more essential things and thus nullify all the good results of the care they did give their trees. It is not necessary to go into details about this. The result of attempting to give either baby or nature trees what they need to keep them healthy and down to business is a failure unless the one who tries it knows all about what he is doing and has the money to provide what is required. Neglect, neglect, neglect, that and lack of thoroughness, is the cause of the failure of the would-be fruit grower who either don't know how or don't have the money needed. Growing fruit successfully by modern methods is an intricate process that allows no carelessness and little variation.

The second pitfall into which the beginner is in danger of falling is to associate himself with a fruit growing enterprise located in the wrong place. He may plant a five acre tract for himself or he may purchase an interest in a thousand acre proposition, the result is the same. Now "wrong" is a comparative term in this connection, and a little explanation is needed as to what constitutes an impossible commercial situation for an orchard. Almost any place in North America will grow fruit if it has enough preparation and if the right kind of trees are planted. But about nine-tenths of the land is not fruit land, on a commercial basis because it would cost too much to grow fruit there successfully.

The soil must be adapted to fruit growing in general, and it must be further adapted to the particular variety of fruit selected. The altitude must be sufficient in that latitude to put the required quality into fruit. The lay of the land must be such that there will be sufficient air-drainage, else the blossoms will freeze and the crop be destroyed nearly every spring. After these prime essentials come a hundred and one little points that have influence on the future crop, which only the man skilled in reading the signs can grasp.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued From First Page.)

NEW JERSEY.
(Population 2,557,167.)
Land area 7,455 square miles. Population per square mile 337.7. Besides several illuminating articles in other columns of this paper and others that have been crowded out we have the following from the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture: "Replying to your letter would say that in the value and quality of their produce our farms are forging ahead from year to year. The past year, 1911, the value of the farm crops exceeds \$67,715,872, and poultry has gone ahead. Our poultry productions have exceeded all previous years, and the farmers themselves are improving their methods and understand their soils better, and the treatment they require in order to produce paying crops. We have cases on record where one man has taken in over \$17,000 for his potato crop off of 60 acres during the past year, and this is only one of many similar."—Franklin Dye.

PENNSYLVANIA.
(Population 7,665,111.)
Land area 44,985 square miles. Population per square mile 171. At no time in the history of the State has so much interest been taken in agriculture, orcharding and market gardening. The opportunity is here to build business on the soil. The State College is doing a wonderfully efficient work. The Board of Agriculture has its agents in all parts of the State, and various local societies and up-to-date growers are helping to develop local conditions, while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is aiding greatly by means of its farmers' educational trains.

DELAWARE.
(Population 202,322.)
Land area 1,960 square miles. Population per square mile 103.

MARYLAND.
(Population 1,295,346.)
Land area 9,860 square miles. Population per square mile 130. In other columns of this paper are various articles on these near-by States. We especially call attention to the eloquent address of Prof. T. B. Symons, of the Maryland State College, which applies most especially to that wonderfully productive garden spot compos-

ed of the "kindly" alluvial soil that stretches in gently rolling fields between the wide waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bays. We also refer the reader to the picture of a model apple orchard photographed in Delaware.

VIRGINIA.
(Population 2,061,612.)
Land area 40,125 square miles. Population per square mile 51.2. From the general industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Norfolk, Va., we have an exceedingly interesting report of the great opportunities and the great accomplishments of orchardists and growers in the Dominion State, which we trust we can use next month.

WEST VIRGINIA.
(Population 1,221,113.)
Land area 24,645 square miles. Population per square mile 50.8. There are longer lists of apple shippers from the West Virginia regions than from any region so far reporting to us with names and addresses. It is a State of coal, iron, apples, and hills that can be planted with all kinds of fruit trees.

NORTH CAROLINA.
(Population 2,206,287.)
Land area 48,580 square miles. Population per square mile 45.3. Divided as it is into three classes of soil, climate and condition, North Carolina offers three distinct conditions to the settler. Mountain, plateau and coastal plain. On the gentle slopes of the mountains, covered with massive forests, and in their fertile valleys are apple and peach and grape, waving grain and farm product. On the plateau regions stock, dairying, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, with thriving villages and comfortable homes. On the coastal plains early vegetables, fruits and fertility like unto the much advertised lands further south.

Note.—By deducting the populations of cities and large towns the population per square mile can be figured from the farming standpoint. These figures are not yet at hand.

COST OF LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The North American of January 24th, contains the following in its editorial under the above heading: "We want our readers to keep two things in mind: That the cost of living in Philadelphia is as great as in any other city in the East. That in conditions which should contribute to a lower cost of living Philadelphia has natural advantages which are not equaled by any other city in the East. We doubt if Philadelphia realizes how greatly their community is blessed in this respect.

The city's location on the great Delaware river, which is virtually an arm of the sea, puts at our door an inexhaustible supply of sea food. It places us in water communication with tropic lands, and makes the actual cost of delivering their products here but a fraction more than in their own home markets.

Philadelphia is surrounded by a vast agricultural territory, much of which is the richest in America. Lancaster, the foremost farming county in the United States in the value of products, is a near neighbor. The richly productive counties of Berks, York, Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery are in the same great agricultural area of which Lancaster is a part, and are equally within easy reach of the city.

Jersey is a name to conjure with in the fruit and truck markets of the Atlantic slope, while Delaware and Maryland bring visions of laden orchards and teeming fields. Philadelphia is the center of one great agricultural Eden that overlaps the boundaries of the city itself for miles in some directions.

REMARKS BY PROF. T. B. SYMONS

Banquet Peninsular Horticultural Society, Pocomoke City, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1912.

Mr. Toastmaster, Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with peculiar pride that I have the privilege of expressing my humble appreciation of the royal entertainment that the energetic citizens of Pocomoke City have extended to the visitors to their town. The manner in which Pocomoke City has received this convention is a model for any city to follow. The citizens of Pocomoke and surrounding vicinity have done everything in their power to make this convention a success, and in doing so the town is

other day the first number of "Eastern Fruit"—a paper said to be consecrated to boosting the horticultural possibilities of the Maryland-Delaware Peninsula. It is an excellent move, and I hope it will be successful. I trust that the paper will shortly be such a factor in the development of our Eastern lands as "Better Fruit" has been for Western development. Our growers can afford to support a pretentious publicity paper, for it pays to do things right. We, of the East, have too long feared to spend a dollar with the hope of getting two back. We want to develop more men like Soper, Harris, Allen and the Harrison Brothers. They all believe in advertising. It pays.

Now a word as to the means where by our growers can improve the quality and production of their crops. We want to get out of the land all we put in it by one way or another. I should like to see the growers of small fruits and truck crops from this Peninsula install irrigation plants. Think of the loss the past season in this locality by drought. I understand

banking, store-keeping and the like. Let our teachers apply all other subjects as much as possible to the lives of the children and they will find very much easier to excite the interest of the children and make their schools more attractive to them. Finally, my friends let us determine first to boost our Peninsula and States. Let us improve, as much as possible, our methods of crop production, and let us have more agriculture in our public schools.

Let me again express my appreciation to the members of the Pocomoke City Board of Trade, and especially to the ladies for this magnificent banquet, and congratulate one and all on the great success of this Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Peninsula Horticultural Society.

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR.

We attended the meeting of the Peninsula Society, so justly eulogized in the above address of Professor Symons. We wish we had space to print a full report. The meeting was

Harris, of Worton, Delaware, being another of the apple men who reported marked progress in making Delaware an apple state, while C. A. Newton, of Bridgeville, told how strawberries hold first place in his locality. But this is neither a full report, nor a confirmation of Prof. Symons' remark that "Eastern Fruit" is consecrated to boosting the Peninsula. This paper is for all the East—the development of farming and business opportunities in the fourteen Eastern and Middle States. The logic of life in this region of unequalled fertility is home production for home buyers.

It would be unfair to end without a word about the wonderful apple show in the Pocomoke Grange Building. Frank M. Soper's display filled a room and he took the prizes for best exhibit, but display by plate, best commercial packed box of apples and best box of Stayman wine-apples. The second best display of apples, and it filled more than half of another room, was awarded to E. H. Bancroft & Son, who also won the first prize for a plate of Stayman's, and they were immense in size, while the prize for the best barrel of apples was awarded to Sanger Bros. Visitors who had seen several apple shows this winter were amazed at what the Peninsula is doing.

S. M. P.

Pruning should be an annual operation, longer intervals disturb the equilibrium of the tree and diminish fruit production.

A SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest, Towards making life worth while, That costs the least and does the most, Is just a pleasant smile.

The smile that comes from a goodly breast.

Through the hearts of fellowmen, Will drive away the clouds of gloom And coax the sun again.

It's full of joy and goodness too, With manly kindness bent; It's worth a million dollars And it doesn't cost a cent.

MARYLAND "EAST SHORE" FARM LANDS

WHAT is known as "The East Shore" of Maryland is an old settled section. Some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were two hundred years ago, the cream of the country. Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big business.

BUY A FRUIT FARM

We Have Them

FARM No. 1—255 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, truck and fruit. 2 1/2 miles from Berlin, 2-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.

FARM No. 2—85 acres at railroad station. 35 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for truck, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruit, etc. Can be divided in 10 new lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.

FARM No. 3—300 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 60 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 2 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 50 acres or more to a house and building, if desired.

FARM No. 4—10 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin, excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barn and outbuilding. Can add as many acres as wanted up to 250 acres.

FARM No. 5—150 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.

FARM No. 6—50 acres; new house, 2 rooms, near depot, tomato canners' good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres timbered land to this property if desired.

and a number of others

Real Estate Department

HARRISON'S NURSERIES

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Props.

BERLIN, MARYLAND



The Beautiful 17 Year Old Orchard of E. H. Bancroft & Son at Wyoming, Del.

making the best use of it that it can. I was pleased to see the programme which was gotten out, announcing this convention. It demonstrated the co-operative and boosting qualities of the citizens of Pocomoke.

What a development of God's favored spot would take place, my friends, if the world could only know more about this Delaware and Maryland Peninsula and her people. A people who are noted for their hospitality and generous treatment to all visitors and who take strangers in by the hand and make them feel at home.

Our soil is kind and productive. Our climate is unsurpassed. Our shores are washed by the most treasured waters of the earth. We are in easy reach of the principal markets of the East, feeding over ten million people, and yet my friends, there is no organized effort on this Peninsula to tell the world of these great advantages.

Is it not possible for us to devise some means of publicity for this Peninsula, that will bring returns and cause us to forge ahead faster than the present development? \$100,000 could be easily raised on this Peninsula and very properly devoted to intelligent publicity. You will recall that recently thirteen Governors from the West traveled the East with a special train of exhibits. Think of the advertising these States received for that small outlay of money! Think of the audacity of those Western people to boost their—you might say—foreign country, to markets right in our midst! Think of the opportunities we have for attracting settlers in comparison to these bleak Western lands!

Let us make up an Eastern train, a Maryland and Delaware train and invade the West, and North, and show and tell those people what they are missing in this life. This is not a wild scheme. This proposition could be easily accomplished if we would set it at properly.

I was much pleased to receive the

that a successful overhead irrigation can be installed for about \$120 per acre. There is no doubt in my mind that such an expense would be fully justified in many cases and proper returns would result from intelligent irrigation. We must also enter into a campaign of drainage on this Peninsula. There are thousands of acres of land lying idle that could be successfully drained, but let me say before we undertake a large system of draining our salt marshes, let us give first attention to lands that are already under cultivation but are sadly in need of proper drainage.

Another factor in increasing our agricultural and horticultural development would be to further educate our growers through demonstration work. These States could well afford to have three or four demonstration farms on this Peninsula, and conduct many demonstrations in various lines of work in all parts of this territory, as well as on the Western shore of Maryland. See what good is being done through the Pennsylvania Railroad demonstration farms. People like to be shown. Seeing is believing! I firmly believe that the very best means of disseminating agricultural information to our fruit growers and farmers is through practical demonstration methods. I know that we have secured our best results through spraying demonstrations in the production of a higher quality of fruit among the growers.

In concluding this desultory talk, let us all urge that more agriculture be taught in our public schools. We must bear in mind and we must look to the rising generation, and see that they are properly prepared for life's work. We must have our teachers in our public schools give this subject more attention. Let them teach in terms of lives of people. About 95 per cent of our public school children, I believe, never go any further than the County High Schools. Arithmetic can be taught in terms of agriculture just as well as in terms of

more than representative. It was in advance of the majority of Eastern gatherings in many respects. From the eloquent address of welcome by Dr. Alfred P. Dennis on Tuesday morning until the discussion on transportation ended on Thursday afternoon, there was unabated interest.

Samuel H. Derby, the well-known apple grower of Woodside, Del., in his response showed such a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the entire Eastern fruit situation, that it really should appear in this journal in full. He discussed the problems of the fruit grower one by one as so many land marks or mile stones, many of which have been passed. The San Jose scale he said had been a blessing in disguise. It had put the lazy grower out of business and set new standards of perfection. Spraying is now pretty well understood. The increasing of soil fertility is better understood and now comes the problem of how to keep it fertile. Legums are studied. The social side of farm life is being studied, with the social gathering as an intellectual clearing house. Many of the best points we get from people who are not farmers. Fruit growing consists in fun and dollars. We sometimes hear of the seller getting 65 per cent, while we get 35 per cent. One of the problems that is being solved is to reverse these figures. Then there's the religious problem. No man can be successful without a church.

The uncertainties of peach raising was the subject that brought most all the leading fruit men of the Peninsula to their feet—for they were nearly all present. There was Frank C. Bancroft, young Mr. Shallcross, Orlando Harrison, Frank M. Soper, and others. It would have done a live Western man good to have heard how these men try all varieties with alternating success and failure and keep right on. But it is evident that Delaware is coming back as a peach state, and intercropping with apple trees was warmly discussed. Walter

EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cause of Home Production for Home Markets.

"Young Man Come East."

PUBLISHED BY THE EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. M. PASCHALL, Editor and Advertising Mgr. CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

DR. H. A. SURFACE, Harrisburg, Pa. L. G. WALTER, The Netherlands.

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FEBRUARY, 1912.

IT NEEDS TO BE TOLD.

When a man makes two blades of grass grow where formerly only one was produced his neighbors need to know it. Still more do they need to know how he did it, and how they can do it. The same is true in regard to raising more fruit or better fruit, making more money from farming, securing more comfort by the same expenditure of energy or of any other improvement of progress in the world. It is the business of the public press to tell of such progress, such success. Among the items of daily news for years have been the stories of the country boys who left the farm and furnished the brains to run the cities, to conduct the great business enterprises, to become judges, editors, doctors, millionaires. Newspapers, teachers and other agencies are also busy giving the youth of our land directions how they can win in the game of city life. Few and small, however are the items that tell of the ninety and nine that fall, of the lives of drudgery, of the cheap jobs for sons of good farmers, who need their up-to-date boys at home to make an up-to-date success. The same brains and the same amount of get ready will fit a young man for big success anywhere.

Now when a public journal like "Eastern Fruit" tells of the successes some fruit growers are making in the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia Peninsula and elsewhere: giving figures on net apple profits per acre that are admitted to be substantially correct, some of our good friends say don't. When Eastern fruit growers read that their neighbor's apples sell for higher prices in Philadelphia than the far-famed, far-traveled Western fruit, they fear some city man "who has been whistled in and whistled out of a city factory daily for the best years of his life will come to Delaware and make a failure of apple growing." Oh, broad acres, and free sunshine! Would that be worse than for the man from the country to end his life with his little family, in the squalor of a city tenement? Does our good friend know that there are to-day scores of the sons of Delaware running trolley cars in the city of Philadelphia? Sons who should have been shown how to make \$2,000 per year besides a home and a good living from ten acres of their father's old farm. That's what the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can show him at

its demonstration farm. That's what the State Board of Agriculture can show him. That's the kind of information all the Eastern States as well as the United States government is spending money to disseminate. Let the city man who has a job stay in it. If he wants to put money in fruit or rural business enterprises let him do as his city training teaches him, go in with a man who has proven his ability by making a success of his business. If two bushels of food (at present prices) can be raised here formerly but one was produced everybody wants to know it—most especially the boys who left the farm. "Eastern Fruit" should be encouraged to preach it from the housetops of every big city.

WHY HE WENT WEST.

One day during the robust weather of the past month, when the average salesman stays inside and makes up routes, the door of the editor's room was opened by a tall man who came that day from New York city, but who was a true type of "out West"—a live wire in fact recently from Seattle. He was Charles Watson, or usually just "Watson," the kind of a man who just does things and that's all, and he has done things, pretty big things, mostly in the West. He is nevertheless an Eastern boy, and is here again looking forward to Eastern enterprises, though we think of him now and of his talk and his visit as we would think of a man who once drank and then reformed coming to visit his old cronies. If he gets many more such shocks as he received at the office of "Eastern Fruit" he will, without a doubt, relapse and go back to his beloved West. Here is what happened: We had solicited an advertising contract from a concern whose interests we espouse in a general way in almost every column. The answer of the concern was a polite refusal in writing to do business with a paper that was less than a year old, and as we expect to "stay in the East," and stay in the game and fight, our answer to the refusal was ready when our visitor called. He was allowed to read them, and it seemed as though he were a boy again with the Western fever burning as of yore. He began to talk and he ended in a rage, with the request that we would print the other side, the appeal the West made to him and still makes. Here is what he dictated: If it is true, how are we going to make Eastern interests see their mistake, keep their energetic boys home and induce live-wire young men to come back here and show us the up-to-date farm and business methods that are there put in practice while the East considers.

To the Editor of Eastern Fruit: I have seen the correspondence between — and yourself and have also read your article in January issue entitled "Stay in the East, Young Man." The attitude of this advertiser and others in the East is what drove me, and many other young men, to the West, to which latter section I am now devoted. The climate in the East is not the worst in the world and the soil averages up fairly well, but when you look for co-operation, assistance and support from the people you would naturally expect it from, and who are deriving a benefit from your work, you are met with a flood of can'ts to every request or suggestion you make. Your young and new publication will undoubtedly have the same experience as the young man in the East. . . . So does not advertise in a newspaper less than one year old; suppose this

rule had been applied to them the first year they were in business. Knowing that all of those connected with your publication are directly interested in developing the business from which this company derives benefit, the attitude of this concern is astounding.

CHARLES WATSON.

Whenever Mr. George H. McKay, superintendent of the Reading Terminal Market, goes down in Delaware on his rounds among the fruit men, the chickens all hide out until he has departed. It seems that Mr. McKay is the cause of all the fruit growers of that State having large and sundry bank accounts. It used to be that the apple growers were easy prey for the commission men, and many sold their apples for \$2.00 per barrel; while to-day they store their own apples and hold them for the top price. The wives of the fruit growers nowadays are as careful in the selection of their pullets for McKay's repasts as though he were a Methodist preacher, but it is rumored that one day when he came unexpectedly he was invited to shoot a fowl for his own dinner, and that he found it harder to judge age on the farm than in the storage warehouse. Another rumor is that his aim was bad. Anyway, the lady of the house is to select pullets next time.

Western fruit has not the flavor of Eastern fruit. The strawberries of California, how nice they look, but most people like the taste better than the show; going to a restaurant they ask for the Eastern strawberries for their delicate flavor. And so it is with the apple. Have you ever heard of the Apple of Sodom, or Dead Sea Apple, with a beautiful skin, but the inside full of ashes? Not so bad with the apple from the West, but through irrigation the meat is loose and flossy and the taste is flat compared with the apple in the East.

A prominent physician of Wilmington, Del. in recent conversation regarding apple culture in Delaware, expressed himself quite forcibly that there was more money, more health and more happiness to the Delaware apple grower than to the Delaware professional man.

Subscribe to "Eastern Fruit." Two years for one dollar now. Price to be increased later.

We Have That End in Sight.

I received a copy of your paper and certainly congratulate you on same. I think you have a wonderful work before you, and I will be pleased to do everything I can to aid you in the promotion of "Eastern Fruit." I wish it were possible for you to start a paper something like "Better Fruit." I believe that you would have greater success with a publication of that character than with one that you have put out. I believe that Eastern people are now being slowly educated up to the point of boosting their own products and are willing to pay a good subscription price for a paper that has that end in view.—Prof. T. B. Symons, Maryland State Horticultural Department.

A PROGRESSIVE MARKET.

The Reading Terminal To Be Restored to Its Ancient Prestige. In the old days when all Philadelphia's first families lived within a few blocks of "The Farmers' Market," which occupied the site of the Reading Terminal at Twelfth and Market streets, it was quite the fashion for the lady of the house to go to market on Saturday morning, and sometimes twice a week. But as the city spread out and many of these old families became suburbanites fashions chang-

ed somewhat, and market men have had their own problems to enable them to compete with some of the new conditions. The consumer of porterhouse steaks, fresh chickens, "fruit with a flavor," etc., also has his problems in these days of high cost of living, and the farmer and grower also has his desires, and is to be reckoned with. After all, there is no place to buy fresh supplies so satisfactory as a good market where consumer and grower can meet and where the buyer can select from many stalls. To help in the restoration of the ancient popularity of the old market, the managers of the Reading Terminal are planning to make some very important changes. A high official of the company (who, by the way, believes in publicity for the grower as represented by this paper), informed "Eastern Fruit" that about the first of March the Terminal Company would establish an Automobile Basket Delivery.

This service will deliver market baskets to the residences within a specified radius every two hours. If the service meets with the favor expected additional motor wagons will be put on and the radius extended. In addition to this, the market itself will be made more attractive. It is planned to tear out several stalls and rebuild in marbles and metal a grand central, well lighted pavilion, where ice cream, flowers, etc., may be dispensed and with its tiled floors, etc., become the real centre of interest in the market. The push carts are to be given new quarters, and Twelfth street, between Filbert and Arch, is to be made attractive with show windows behind the plate glass of which may be seen Eastern fruits, Eastern vegetables and Eastern growers.

The cold storage department of this market is one of the finest and best in the city, and has long contributed towards the making of this the leading and most popular place for growers to keep their fruits, etc., convenient to the buyer.

BOUQUETS FOR THE EDITOR.

During the month a very large number of nice things have reached the desk where "Eastern Fruit" copy is prepared. Some of the messages were accompanied with little checks that indicate a real healthy appetite for "Eastern Fruit."

Very Good.

I have received Volume 1, No. 1, of "Eastern Fruit." This is very good indeed, and I congratulate you upon the enterprise. I wish to offer my co-operation in such a way as may be possible. There is a great awakening along the line of horticulture in this State, and I am gratified to see the development of each additional factor helping in this good work for the general cause.—Dr. H. A. Surface, Penna. Department of Agriculture.

People Always Listen When He Talks.

I gave a couple of talks at Pittsburg on "Bringing Up Old Farms" and on "Berries." Neither talk was written out and neither was worth writing out. "Eastern Fruit" has a pleasant sound: it suggests quality and flavor. I have nothing to offer for printing.—Horace Roberts, Moores-town, N. J.

We Know How.

I hope you will succeed with your paper.—Franklin Dye, Secretary New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

A FEW OPINIONS OF DELAWARE APPLES

What People Say Who Come Face to Face With the Fruit and the Grower.

Leigh Mitchell Hodges, optometrist of the Philadelphia "North American": "I have paid 15 cents for northwest apples at Hallowell's, but, frankly, they do not compare with the Stayman Winesap grown in Delaware."

Frank Eldridge, Salem, New Jersey: "I always told you the East raised better apples than the West."

John H. Reardon, conveyancer, Crozier Building, Philadelphia: "I never tasted an apple equal to the Delaware Stayman Winesap."

R. C. Doebler, cigars, 5517 Chester avenue, after eating a Delaware Paragon: "I didn't think you could grow such a fine apple here in the East."

C. J. (Jack) London, mine owner, Colombia, South America: "The Delaware Stayman Winesap is the best apple I ever ate."

George H. McKay, superintendent Reading Terminal Market: "We have Eastern apples that have been in storage two years and they are fresh and in perfect condition."

Allan Darlington, farmer, Thornton, Pa.: "Our forefathers never raised such fruit as the apples coming from Delaware: it shows what modern methods will do."

H. S. Lippincott, manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Demonstration Farm, Bacon, Delaware: "I have thoroughly looked up the standing of the York Imperial Orchard Company and find it to be safe in every way: with a very high class of business men at the head of it."

H. A. Surface, economic zoologist, Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania, writing to the York Imperial Orchard Company: "I commend your enterprise, which shows that the East is at last commencing to awaken to its own possibilities."

A. H. Dennis, with Gatchel & Manning, illustrators and engravers, Philadelphia: "The Delaware apple is ahead of anything I ever saw from the Northwest."

Nellie Rea, United States Forestry Department, Washington, D. C.: "I never liked apples till I tasted the Delaware Stayman Winesap. It is a new kind of fruit. The flavor is certainly exquisite."

Rev. Alfred Smith, fruit grower, at Wyoming, Del.: "A neighbor harvested 80 bushels of 'Nero's' from 200 trees, six years old."

Dr. Paul Smith, physician, Wilmington, Del.: "I have seen many wagon loads of apples sell for \$100 cash at Wyoming, Del. station, and think of these apple growers marketing ten to twelve thousand dollars in early apples."

Judge E. R. Cochran, Wilmington, Delaware: "As Delaware has been the greatest peach growing State, why should not the same influences make it equally great in growing apples?"

C. M. Hammond, fruit grower, Millford, Delaware: "I got about four

THE COMMUTERS' EDITION

Lawyers, Bankers, City Business Men and love the trees and the pure air should secure March number of EASTERN FRUIT (one dollar for two years). It will contain planting directions, and detailed directions from experts of especial use to suburban work; also notes for commercial orchardists.

bushels from 500 one year old Yellow Transparents in 1911."

F. C. Bancroft, fruit grower, Wyoming, Delaware: "A commercial orchard under the management of a successful orchardist like Orlando Harrison should be a success."

W. N. Jennings, photographer, Philadelphia: "I have photographed many of the apple orchards of Delaware and never before realized the tremendous importance of the apple industry of that wonderful State."

Dr. Ellen B. Smith, Salem, N. J.: "The Stayman Winesaps are very fine."

PITFALLS FOR THE BEGINNERS

(Continued from Second Page)

Even after having a well adapted orchard situation, the problem is not yet solved, for varieties must be chosen which succeed there. When it is remembered that with the exception of half a dozen out of the hundreds of kinds of apples, and these not generally recognized as standard kinds, any one particular variety is limited to about two degrees of latitude north and south or even a few hundred feet of elevation, its field of successful commercial culture, it will be seen readily that mistakes are very easy to make.

In this way the kinds that should be planted in any particular orchard usually are limited to a list of no more than half a dozen. A further limitation exists in the purposes for which fruit is wanted. It must ripen at the proper season, must be of the right size and color and texture for your markets. If your orchard location is close to one of the large cities it is a great help, but the average beginner falls into the common error of locating his orchard too far from the markets because the best fruit land usually is found further away.

The third pitfall is association with those who are incompetent or are downright dishonest. It does not matter whether they think they can do the work right or whether they intend to do the right thing with their associates if they can. If they don't accomplish these objects, the results are the same for the unfortunate person who joins them, with either time or money. The failures most numerous fall into the classes of those who start to grow fruit on their own hooks, or in connection with one or more other men no better equipped than themselves. In the getting of supplies, both as to right kind and as to cost, the lack of knowledge is disastrous; and in giving an orchard the required attention many fatal mistakes are made as outlined before.

A good many people who have realized that fruit growing pays take advantage of an opportunity offered them to join unsound enterprises without having any proof of their merit. They do not find out definitely whether or not those responsible for the orchard have sufficient money, know how to do the work or are tied up permanently with the orchard. The common honesty of the men behind the project has a great deal to do with its safety, but by no means all. If one knew that a man or a certain group of men who were promoting an orchard had the requirements, including honesty and that they absolutely would stick by their promises, it would be safe to give them your money, and trust the project in their hands. But at present no such enterprises exist.

The beginner is absolutely safe only when he purchases bona fide interests or shares or units, and gets a genuine deed, or its equivalent, to the land for them. Furthermore, the prop-

WE OFFER THE UNSOLD PORTION OF 298 ORCHARD BONDS ISSUED BY THE YORK IMPERIAL ORCHARD CO. OF DELAWARE

AN INVESTMENT FOR CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE

These Orchard Bonds represent co-operative ownership under a unitizing deed of Trust in the Real Estate, the trees and the business of growing apples commercially in Delaware. Bondholders receive all the net returns, less 15 per cent. for management.

The York Imperial Orchard is located near Seaford, Delaware, contains nearly 14,000 growing trees, and is receiving modern culture, under Mr. Orlando Harrison, one of the recognized leaders in the business.

He and his brother, own and operate Harrison's Nurseries at Berlin, Md., which each year grows and sells over ten million young trees. They also own or manage over 200,000 bearing fruit trees, in the vicinity.

Commercial Apple Growing is not new. Those who have studied the conditions and adopted up-to-date methods are making large profits from it annually.

Properly grown and packed apples from Delaware, bring the highest prices of any apples in the city markets, and the expenses are the lowest.

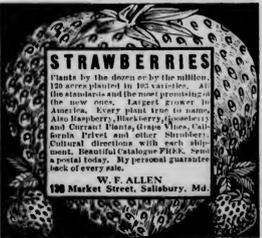
The Orchard Bonds are issued in the uniform denomination of \$200 each, \$20 down and \$6 per month.

Write for further information or call at the office of the Company and see the Delaware Apples now on exhibition.

York Imperial Orchard Co. ORLANDO HARRISON, President. 1404-5 COMMONWEALTH TRUST BUILDING 12th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE EXHIBIT OF DELAWARE APPLES NOW OPEN AT The Offices of the York Imperial Orchard Co. 1404-5 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, Phila. Professional men and all interested in seeing Eastern apples raised at your door—compete with Western irrigated fruit—that has traveled 3000 miles—are invited to inspect the results of modern orcharding in Delaware. TWO WEEKS, BEGINNING JANUARY 29th, 9 to 5 and SATURDAY EVENINGS

W. N. JENNINGS 1305 Arch Street, Phila. Orchard Circuit AND SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CATALOG WORK



Do not allow stock to run in the orchard during the winter months.

THE 'FARMER'S SPECIAL'

Famous Pennsylvania Train That Has Started Things and

The success of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's educational train has been marked. In conjunction with the State Boards of Agriculture, county boards, granges and successful growers this college on wheels has been doing a great work. It appears to have attracted more attention and to have started more inquiries and set more people to thinking this winter than ever before. In fact the inquiries and the proposals and plans for the next step are overwhelming. Farmers and growers are eager to learn how they can increase their yield per acre with prices as they are. The railroad people are as eager to demonstrate the fertility of lands along their line, and plans to get good farmers on all the unused or half used Eastern farms consume the time of high railroad officials by day and cause them to dream of long freight trains by night. "We started this thing in a small way several

OPPORTUNITIES EVERYWHERE.

In Oswego county, New York, three years ago, a run-down farm was offered for sale at seven dollars per acre. An adjoining farm was on the market, the price asked per acre being seventeen dollars. A doctor purchased both farms and began the work of improving them. On each farm was a neglected orchard, badly infested with insect and fungous pests. The new owner thoroughly pruned, sprayed and cultivated these orchards. This year he has gathered from them ten thousand bushels of apples.

A Michigan man moved to South Carolina thirteen years ago and bought a tract of poor, worn-out land for \$3.50 an acre. By raising stock and growing legumes he has improved the condition of the soil until the farm would sell readily at \$100 per acre.

There are hundreds of such opportunities in our Eastern states for the intelligent, progressive, industrious man to make big returns on his investment in low-priced lands.

Every neglected orchard contains a mine of wealth for the man who understands modern methods of orchard improvement.—Rural Life.

PLEASURES AND LONG LIFE.

The apple may have been the cause of all our troubles, but if the lovers

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO DELAWARE.

In company with Mr. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, optimist, of Philadelphia, North American, and Mr. Harry Darlington, of the York Imperial Orchard Company, I had the pleasure of visiting some of the principal apple orchards of Delaware. We found the soil and climate peculiarly suited to easy planting, rapid growing and early fruiting of strong, healthy trees. We found hundreds of acres in full bearing of the finest flavored apples known, and the wise owners rapidly becoming wealthy. The general public is not aware of the wonderful possibilities of Delaware apple culture, but a few years will show a marked advance along that line. From my personal investigation and careful weighing of figures and facts, I am convinced that an investment in Delaware apple orchards, under expert management, will pay from 25 per cent., the fourth year of planting, to 100 per cent., the seventh year.

WM. J. GORSUCH, Ithan, Del. Co., Pa.

It isn't feasible to indefinitely inter-crop your fruit trees.

FREE BENEFITS FOR THE FARMER.

There is one feature of the modern, progressive business house which every farmer and gardener can turn to his immense advantage, and that is the large sums of money that are spent each year by the best and most energetic concerns on the item of their annual commercial catalogues.

No better example of the value of such a free commercial catalogue could be had than that issued by S. L. Allen & Co., in Philadelphia, makers of the famous Planet Junior farm and garden tools.

No matter whether you are an orchardist or a market gardener or a cotton grower, or a beet grower or a farmer raising a great diversity of crops, you will find in this 64-page illustrated handbook a perfect mine of useful information on how to make your work and your crops count most and your earnings mount highest.

A postal form you will bring in the return mail the Planet, Jr., Handbook for 1912. Address S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1201Y, Philadelphia.

Planet Jr No. 41



This Orchard and Universal Cultivator is made by a man who filled ground himself and knows the actual needs of the up-to-date orchardist.

It saves time and labor in orchard, vineyard, and hopyard and has fruit tree shield and side hitch for low trees. The strong, light frame, low wheels, and tongue are all of steel. Convertible into disc harrow. Carries teeth, sweeps, furrowers, plows, etc. Works deep or shallow and cuts from 4 feet to 6 1/2 feet wide. The most efficient tool for all broad cultivation. The new 1912 special weeder attachment is the most perfect weeder ever invented.

FREE! A 64-page illustrated orchard and farm book!

Write today for this invaluable handbook! You'll find it brimful of suggestions to get better crops with less work. 35 orchard, farm, and garden tools described. You can't afford to miss it! Send postal for it today!

S. L. Allen & Co. Box 1201Y Philadelphia Pa

Take Your Home Paper and EASTERN FRUIT

EASTERN FRUIT

Aims to be the strongest, most persistent and most insistent advocate of Eastern Opportunity. Its field is from Maine to North Carolina. It favors home production for home markets. Up-to-date methods of growing, marketing and developing will be treated monthly by able writers. It is now the ONLY exclusive mouthpiece for "the home of fruit with a flavor." It aims to be the best paper in the East for Eastern farmers and fruit growers, shippers, market men, lovers of Eastern life and those who are interested in making the East the best place to live. Its motto is "Young Men Come East." It starts with eight pages monthly and hopes to get the support that will increase it to forty-eight.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE NOW IS ONE DOLLAR FOR TWO YEARS. Later on Probably One Dollar for One Year.

OUR NOVEL CLUB PLAN WITH YOUR LOCAL HOME NEWSPAPER

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In almost every neighborhood there is now-a-days a good, useful local newspaper. It publishes home news that up-to-date people ought to know—news that may be of great value to you or your folks. Most of these papers are glad to accept NEW SUBSCRIBERS from us as agents at 25 cents less for the year than their regular subscription price. If you do not already take the home paper include it in your order for EASTERN FRUIT, and remit THEIR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE (less 25 cents) WITH THE DOLLAR you send us to-day for two years of our paper. We present you with our agency commission as a PREMIUM and welcome you as a new subscriber to both papers.

EXAMPLE (showing what you save by subscribing NOW).

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Also send _____ published _____

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Exhibit of Vegetables and Eastern Apples at Baltimore Show Recently.

years ago, and now it's like a house afire," said a man in Broad street station to the editor of Eastern Fruit, as he complimented him on the greatness of the cause for which this paper stands, and spoke of the real need of more publicity for Eastern opportunity—a publicity that needs to be organized in just such a way as this paper is doing it. More "Farmers' Specials," more demonstration farms and more of a press bureau to disseminate modern methods on the lands that the forefathers chose, is the news that's in the air among the people who live a little bit in advance of the daily newspaper.

THE OLDEST APPLE ORCHARD.

In the discussion as to the age of apple orchards our friend John Redstrake, of Salem, gives out information in regard to age of an orchard in Lower Penn's Neck township that runs our dates back some years. He says his Uncle James bought the farm about 1840, and about the second summer planted the orchard, and it has been there ever since, this year bearing perhaps more apples than before—and good apples, mostly winesaps. His uncle always said in his latter years, "I set those trees with my own hands." Seventy years for an orchard, with the majority of the trees still standing, is a pretty good record. Can anyone beat it?

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Leaves are fine for lining the storage pits.

Prepare land for a small fruit plantation this spring.

Do not neglect to provide ample ventilation for the cellar.

Apples keep best in a cold cellar; just above freezing point.

Trees injured by freezing very often need to be severely cut back.

A peach tree will stand a heavier heading back than an apple tree.

FRUIT NOTES.

The ideal soil for pear trees is rather heavy clay loam.

Every family should have a quince tree or two.

Begin earlier on cherry tree cultivation than for other fruit trees.

Plum trees do well almost anywhere. They do best in rather moist soils.

Remember that your orchard, especially the young trees, need good cultivation.

Walnut trees thrive under almost any condition and do well in many States.

Keep all rubbish from about your fruit plants so that mice cannot harbor there.

Move all of the trash standing in the orchard and burn it to destroy weed seeds.

According to a Western journal, a machine for wiping apples has been installed in the Hood River Valley.

If you like cherries plant a mulberry tree or two nearby for the birds.

No man who lives in the country should overlook the list of surplus fruit tree stock of the great Harrison Nurseries as it appears on our last page.

Conditions found on the average farm are most favorable for egg production, and the cost per dozen has been found to be approximately eight cents.

One of the most important problems farmers must face before they can obtain a fair share of the price the consumer pays for produce, is that of wide distribution. Organization is the salvation.

Apple tree pruning should be finished by this time, but see to it yet that all broken limbs are removed. Shorten in all the rest. Three-fourths of the fruit thinning can be done by pruning.

Did you make any money out of your crop this year? Now is the time to make a record of the good suggestions gained from your own work and that of others, so that you will not forget them by next harvest time.

The usual distance between apple trees in the East is 35 to 40 feet, and in the West 25 feet. Peaches are set from 16 to 20 feet apart. The distances are based on the size of mature trees in each locality.

The sweet cherry as a crop is a very heavy producer, and its profits in the State of Washington are causing many growers there to use smudges and orchard heaters. In the East there are many localities where no killing spring frosts will be found.

The largest grower of strawberry plants in America sent his advertisement to "Eastern Fruit" as soon as he read the first copy. Perhaps that's the reason he is the largest. He knows a good thing the minute he sees it—and he does things.

In preparing land for a new orchard take time to plow it all very deeply before a tree is set, and if there is a hard "plow sole," or a tight sub-soil, loosen it up with dynamite. Before the trees are set is the last chance to fork under the trees.

In the South, and where the winter climate is mild trees planted in the fall have a better chance to become established in the soil, ready for the spring growth. In windy or cold places spring planting is best, although a dry summer is fatal to many young trees.

WHITEFORD & SONS.

Messrs. W. Scott Whiteford & Sons, of Whiteford, Maryland, which is 7 miles west of the Susquehanna river and near the Pennsylvania line, had a good average crop in their orchards last fall. They got six bushels per tree from six-year-old Staymans; from five-year-old Staymans they averaged three bushels per tree per acre.

These enterprising growers took first prize for best Stayman winesap apples at the Maryland State horticultural meeting held in Baltimore in December, 1911.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. No matter where located. Write CHAS. A. PHILLIPS, 385 Pleasant Ave., New York.

PUBLIC REVENUE FROM ROAD-SIDE FRUIT TREES.

The American Consul in Germany, Mr. Robert J. Thompson, includes the following interesting item in his daily report:

"The sales of native fruit grown on the trees bordering the country roads in the township of Linden, near Hanover, yielded this autumn \$4,906. Along certain stretches of these roads the yield has amounted to \$595 a mile. The Province of Hanover has some 7,000 miles of country highways, bordered with fruit trees, the profit of which is appropriated toward the upkeep of the roads.

York Imperial Orchard Company, 1404-5 Commonwealth Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check for eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) cash payment for ten (10) units in the York Imperial Orchard Company of Seaford, Delaware. This investment is made after a personal visit to the orchard at Seaford, and after considering the matter in all its phases. The reputation of the gentlemen who will operate this company was a large factor in my decision in making this purchase, and to invest my money without any return for several years, as I believe the prospect for a most gratifying return to be excellent, otherwise I would not have bought the interest that the above sum represents.

Very truly yours,
JAMES E. HOLME.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Men are prone to procrastinate in the doing of the right thing, and after a while their thoughts become diverted into other channels, and they cease to think of doing that which would bring them what they most desire—Ease and Comfort. The opportunity is passed idly by.

It needs but the willing to do; to begin, to start. It is not so hard to keep right along afterward. It is as easy to travel the right road as it is to continue on the wrong one; though lots of folks don't think so.

Suppose mistakes have been made, what of it? Forget it. Start afresh. Charles Reade wrote: "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and he wrote the truth. It is never too late, and one is never too old. STRIKE OUT.

What do you want? Fortune? It is yours for the asking. Only get in the right current and it is done. Nature is Not Niggardly, and God is Not a Miser.

There is plenty, wealth, opulence for all—everybody. Men have reasoned wrongly. They have thought that some could only have plenty by many having little, so they have played the grab game; grabbing what others have and letting them go without. This is the wrong way, the false way. The right way is to reach out into the vast storehouse of Nature, where there is wealth beyond the wildest dream; and by giving your best thereto draw therefrom all you want. How? By science and expert skill applied to the earth, the air, the hidden forces of nature we reap thousands where the old, ignorant, slipshod methods could barely keep people above starvation.

If you have not the skill and knowledge, you can add your help to those who know, and thereby get your full and just share.

MARK YOU. We are on the verge of change. The trained experts of to-day are at the call of large projects in which the many may share, and those who contribute their mites will find them mighty with profit for all.

What you want is to get in touch with a LIVE WIRE now, at once, to-day, and not say "I will do so next week." Next week means NEVER.

Get in touch NOW. It spells health, wealth and happiness for you. Do you want to know more about it? Write me, and I will tell you the rest.

TRY IT. Half the people are asleep or dead. WAKE UP AND BE ALIVE.

Yours for the Real,
WILLIAM J. GORSUCH.

Ithan, Pa.

SCALIME

(A Concentrated Solution of Lime and Sulphur)

"Equal to the Best, and Better Than the Rest"

SCALIME has been on the market for several years, and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. It is made of the best material, by skilled workmen, and is always uniform.

PROF. JOHN P. STEWART, who is the author of Pennsylvania State College, Bulletin No. 92, on concentrated Lime-Sulphur, says: "A concentrated Lime-Sulphur should be a clear solution, of known definite strength, and contain nothing but Lime, Sulphur and Water."

If the liquid is not clear it may have been doctored to increase the density. If the strength or density is not known it will be impossible to dilute it properly to obtain sprays of different densities, and if it contains anything except Lime, Sulphur and Water, the added substances are of no advantage and may be a detriment.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that SCALIME contains nothing but Lime Sulphur and Water, and that the strength or density is 1.30 a. g. (32 degrees Baume) and if diluted in the proportion of 1 gallon SCALIME to 9 gallons water will kill all the SAN JOSE SCALE with which it comes in contact. Address Dept. B.

Horticultural Chemical Company
662 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

READING TERMINAL

Market & Cold Storage

12TH & ARCH STREETS

Philadelphia

TEMPERATURE GUARANTEED

DELAWARE

AND

Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia

FARM LANDS

THE Peninsula is famous for its rich lands and its closeness to markets. Our fruits and vegetables, packed in the aft noon, are sold on the Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and other large Eastern markets early the following morning.

Building Lots: In Ocean City (on the Atlantic Coast, the watering resort of the Eastern Shore.) Also, desirable homes and building lots in Berlin and Salisbury, Maryland, and Selbyville, Frankford, Georgetown, Dover and Bethany B ach Delaware.

Boulevard Farms: Several excellent farms along the Delaware Boulevard now being built through the State of Delaware by T. Coleman DuPont.

"THE LAND OF EVERGREENS"

Peninsula Real Estate Company

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., Pres. and Mgr.

EASTERN AVE., SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE

MAINE.

The following interesting letter from Henry J. Luce, one of the owners of the Shady Hill Fruit Farms at South Newburg, Maine, reaches us bearing the date January 8, 1912:

Our farms are typical of New England, rocky and broken. We are engaged in mixed farming, but our leader is apples. We get our profit and enjoyment from raising apples.

We have about forty acres of apple trees of different ages. We have one acre of Wolf River trees three years old that I would not sell for \$500, because I do not know where I could place that amount of money where it would be as safe an enhance in value so fast.

One of my neighbors sold ninety-six barrels of Wolf River apples from twenty trees. The product of one-third of an acre, which is at the rate of \$500 an acre net. They sold for \$2.50 (F. O. B. car), which is lower than they have sold for several years.

Over one-half of our trees are Ben Davis; they are the best paying apples we raise for the following reasons: They are an annual bearer, a good apple to keep in common storage, and stand up well to ship to Europe, where a large part of Maine's fruit goes.

Last year we sold two cars of Ben Davis for four (4) dollars per barrel. Three years ago we sold one car for four (4) dollars per barrel. Four years ago for \$3.50 per barrel.

We have an acre of Ben Davis nine years old I would not sell for \$1,000. We raised on two acres of orchard (most of the trees over fifteen years old) 600 barrels in three years. One year the crop netted us \$500.

We bought a fruit farm this last season for \$2,000 which has netted us \$500, twenty-five per cent. on our investment. I expect it to pay double the above amount as soon as we can prune, fertilize and cultivate the orchards properly.

In this section apple trees will begin to produce fruit in six years, if one uses up-to-date methods of culture. A man can make more out of fruit growing now than he could in the past. We have received a higher average the last ten years than the previous ten. But the man that would succeed at fruit growing must be alert, use improved methods of culture, pack his fruit honestly and keep informed of the markets.

Very truly yours,
HENRY J. LUCE.

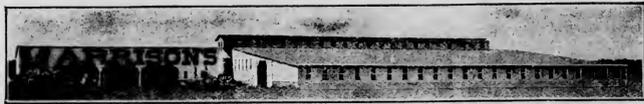
KILLING INSECTS BY ELECTRICITY.

Electricity as an agency to destroy the codling moth is the latest innovation of modern apple-orcharding in the Spokane Valley, where W. M. Frost, inventor of the device, and Y. C. Lawrence, a practical grower of Spokane, made a demonstration on the evening of August 18, according to the "Electrical Review."

The apparatus consists of a storage battery to operate incandescent lamps of 6c. p. in globes, which are netted with fine steel wires. Attracted by the bright light in the tree, to which the globe is strung, the moth flies against the network, completes the electric circuit and is instantly killed, the body dropping into a receptacle beneath the globe.

Mr. Frost thinks that one apparatus to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating spraying and saving many dollars for equipment and fluids. If central station service is extended to the orchard tracts, as they are in the Spokane Valley, the expense of batteries may be saved by making direct connection and using the commercial currents. The cost of covering the globes with wire nets is a small item.

Harrison's Nurseries
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors



Surplus Stock of FRUIT TREES

Following is a list of surplus fruit trees, unsold on January 20th. This is all first-class stock of real "Harrison Quality"—clean and healthy, with good roots.

We have first-class shipping facilities and can forward orders promptly. We have a private siding running into our sheds on which we can load several cars at once. All roots are first carefully "pulled." We pack in moss and straw, burrlapping evergreens; crating strawberry and other small plants, and bundling or boxing trees. Car-load orders are heavily packed and the doors sealed.

PEACH

Table listing various peach varieties such as Denton, Engle's Mammoth, and others, with columns for size (11-16 in., 1-2 ft.) and price.

APPLE, two-year

Table listing two-year apple varieties like York Imperial, Transcendent, and others, with columns for size (5-7 ft., 6-6 ft., 4-5 ft., 3-4 ft., 2-3 ft.) and price.

APPLE, one-year

Table listing one-year apple varieties such as Transcendent, Hyslop, and others, with columns for size (11-16 in., 1-2 ft.) and price.

FIELD ESTIMATES

Table providing field estimates for various apple varieties, listing quantities and prices.

QUINCE

Table listing quince varieties like Champion, with columns for size (3-4 ft., 2-3 ft.) and price.

CHERRY, two-year

Table listing two-year cherry varieties such as Early Richmond, with columns for size (1-1/2 in., 3-4 in., 1/2 in., 3-4 in.) and price.

PEAR-Standard

Table listing standard pear varieties like Kaffler, with columns for size (1 in., 3/4 in., 1/2 in., 3-4 in., 2-3 in.) and price.

PLUM

Table listing plum varieties like Abundance, with columns for size (300, 240, 930, 900) and price.

DWARF PEAR

Table listing dwarf pear varieties like Duchess, with columns for size (4-5 ft., 3-4 ft.) and price.

GRAPES

Table listing grape varieties like Shropshire, Concord, with columns for price (440, 740).

To assure the best of the stock offered in this list, we recommend placing orders early

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Md.

EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Journal of Eastern Rural Life and the Development of Eastern Opportunities

VOL. I. NO. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 1, 1912.

FIVE CENTS

EXHIBIT OF DELAWARE APPLES

Good Publicity for Eastern Grown Apples—Scores of Interested Visitors

An exhibit of Delaware apples has been held during the past month in Philadelphia that has attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment. As noted in our February edition there had been an exhibition at Pocomoke City that had surprised the growers themselves. There had not previously been a Delaware apple show of such extent, such variety, such size, color and quality of fruit. There was a general desire expressed that the display be shipped bodily for wider publicity. This took shape in an offer made to several of the exhibitors by Mr. Orlando Harrison, president of the York Imperial Orchard Company, to display the fruit in the Philadelphia

G. Frank Gootee, of Clayton. There were also some fine Ben Davis and York Imperial apples that had grown in Delaware under a Harrison label, and during the last week Jonathan and Baldwin apples from Tonoloway Orchard Co., Hancock, Md.; Squash apples from Hanson Bros. Elliott City, Md.; Grimes Golden and Stayman Winesap, from A. Darlington Strode, West Chester, Pa.; Blue Mountain fruit from S. N. Loose, Edgemont, Md., and the following specials from Mayer & Son, Lancaster County, Pa.: Porter, Tetopsky (Russian origin), Jeffries, Gavenstein and Hyslop Crab Apple. To show the interest taken we pub-

lish the names of a few of the visitors: L. Ballinger, fruit grower, Moorestown, N. J.; John C. Maule, Bristol, Pa.; Chester Evans, fruit grower, Port Matilda, Pa.; Avery Bennett, fruit grower, South Weymouth, Mass.; John Patterson, fruit buyer, Philadelphia; Frank E. Eldridge, John Kennedy, Robert Seagrave, Salem, N. J.; C. W. Pinnerore, fruit canner, Maine; W. H. Corson, fruit grower, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; Frank P. Wilson, fruit grower, New York; Lee J. Richardson, Maryland fruit grower, Philadelphia; Irvin P. Knipe, Norristown; Chas. H. Reckfus, a student from Pennsylvania State College; Wilbur J. Braun, high school professor, Philadelphia; F. H. Loveloy, Rosslyn, Pa.; A. G. Willseine and Walter Long, editorial writers, Philadelphia; Col. Robert C. Lippincott, Union League, Philadelphia; T. F. Woodside, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Thos. H. Streets, Mt. Airy, Pa.; E. D. Pittingill, apple grower in Maine, Philadelphia; A. H. Melvain, apple grower in Virginia, Philadelphia; Huron Orchards Company, Goderich, Ontario; S. M. Brown, fruit grower, Germantown, Pa.; Fred Meener, Delaware fruit grower, Philadelphia; John C. Fisher, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Raymond H. Pittman, fruit grower, Bucks County, Pa.; Walter Goodwin, fruit grower, Greenwiche, N. J.; H. Wilson, fruit grower near Norristown, Philadelphia; Henry Wilmer, fruit buyer, Philadelphia; Rev. H. H.

It is earnestly hoped that next year when the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society meets at Dover, that the apple exhibition will not only include specimens from all up-to-date growers, but that the apples will be carefully repacked and sent for exhibition at a large central ground floor location where hundreds can see the fruit instead of scores.

FARMING'S DEBT TO SCIENCE.

Professor Bristol, head of the Department of Biology in New York University, said recently in an address: "In the plant world diligent students are laying bare the secrets of plant

THE COMMUTER'S HAPPY LOT

Best Train Service in the World in and Out of Philadelphia.

At the portals of a great modern city every afternoon the stream of humanity passing through the iron gates has a sameness that is proverbial. It is no longer the motley crowd that massed under the stone arched opening in the ancient wall and scattered the far corners of the then known world. It is not the motley crowd representing all tribes and conditions returning from an annual visit to the great city. It is in short the city man himself going to visit



office of that company. Unfortunately a number of the apples had already been sold, but enough were secured to make an exhibit in Philadelphia that has demonstrated to scores of people that Delaware can and does grow apples of the very finest quality, size, flavor and appearance.

The apples were displayed on both sides of the company's office, 1404-5 Commonwealth Building, and included both boxes and plates as shown in the photograph by Jennings, which we publish herewith. The colors ranged all the way from the light yellow Belle Flower and Grimes Golden up through the varied shades of red and deep red Stayman Winesaps, old-fashioned Winesaps and Nero's to the purple red of the beautiful Nicalack. The largest single display was of boxed Stayman Winesaps from E. H. Bancroft & Son, of Wyoming. They were sixty-four to the bushel. The same grower furnished fine specimens of Rome Beauty and Nero, eighty-eight to the bushel. There were also fine large specimens of York Imperial on this side, and later on of Nicalacks from F. M. Soper & Son, of Manollia, and tasty Belle Flowers from the nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons.

On the plates were Staymans and Starks from Edward Taylor, near Dover; Paragon, Nero, Winesap, Stark and Stayman, from Soper's; very red Stayman's from R. M. Richardson and from R. C. Taylor; another shade from

growth. Wheat breeding experiments in Sweden and other countries are giving us better wheat and more of it than we have ever had before. In Illinois they have improved the yield and quality of corn beyond anything we have known."

EASTERN NOTES.

The New York State Agricultural Department is advertising 1,100 farms, comprising 148,190 acres, for sale or rent. During 1910 the State department received inquiries for land from 1,400 persons and sold land to the value of \$6,200,000 to nonresidents. Much of this will be used for up-to-date poultry culture.

Philadelphia is congratulating herself over the increase in her imports during the past ten years as shown in figures published by the Department of Commerce and Labor on February 8th. The increase was from 49 to 81 million dollars and place Philadelphia now third in rank.

Dr. Wiley suggests that every person should eat at least one apple a day.

Some men spend all of their time advertising (to themselves) their value.

Discussion is the better part of valor.

his family over night and enjoy what he can of the pure air and the broader view of nature and oftentimes to dream of staying there. In our poor view of opportunity, in our neglect of education along lines of original thinking and our general distrust of the soil as a basis of wealth, the country boy has oftentimes become the city man. Modern co-operation has been applied to the city job and to city building, and there was no place for the young man anywhere but in the city. His love of country life may still be there, but he is a city man and is fortunate to find under modern transportation facilities that he can be a city man and live in the country. If he has a farm he can find both profit and pleasure in the overseeing of it. If he merely has a lawn he can care for it, spend some of his mornings and evenings in working among his shrubs and garden patches, and others in the restful enjoyment of his pleasing labors. If he has boys there's hope and help and education along the line of scientific study of soils, special crops, market shortages, landscape gardening and aesthetic culture.

The appropriate use of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants in the adornment of suburban or country homes gives a charm and a beauty pleasing alike to owner and to those who pass by. Their gradually changing aspect with the successive seasons heightens their

WELCOME RURAL PROGRESS ASSOCIATION
"YOUNG 'MAN, COME EAST!"

pleasing effect and relieves monotony. In the artificial adornment of grounds by means of plants, nature is our best instructor. From her we learn the uses of grass, flowers, vines and trees, and how to combine them to the best advantage. The development of suburban life has now reached that stage where more and more attention is being given to aesthetic gardening.

MR. WALTER TAKES AN INTERESTING WINTER TRIP

Trip To Berlin Md. And Seaford, Del.

"The Commuters," like all good Americans, also love fruit, but strange to say, a very small proportion are raising it even for their own needs, and fruit to-day is regarded as a luxury in the country same as in the city. Fruit culture has grown to be a specialty. With the growth of the commercial fruit interests of the United States the home garden has been lost sight of. Time was when the successful amateur grower on the home garden was considered the expert. His was the finest fruit and nobody asked the cost. To-day these gardens while still as numerous are overshadowed by the orchards where fruit is grown for commercial purposes. The home garden is always, however, the forerunner of commercial development and even in regions not so favored as the vicinity of Philadelphia the enthusiastic amateur

As many questions were asked me from Holland, which only could be answered by a personal visit to the above named places and as some more money was laying in New York from Holland to be invested in the York Imperial Orchard Co., at Seaford. I decided the 8th of last month to delay the trip, however, not being perhaps the most favorable time for nursery and orchard inspection, not any longer.

Fortuna was with me; at headquarters in Philadelphia, going there to tell about my projected trip. I met Mr. Orlando Harrison from Berlin, Md., who had to be in town in con-

nection with the contract he obtained for the City Parks here. He offered me to go with him that afternoon to Berlin and as he had three Hollanders in his employ, I could obtain there any information I wanted.

After sending a wire to inform them of our arrival, we left Broad Street Station at about four o'clock. Luck would, that Mr. Townsend, President of the Baltimore Trust Co. at Seelyville, the Trustee for the Bondholders in the York Imp. Orchard Co., came with the same train from New York, and approaching our destination more and more, the car filled with people, the one knowing the other, until the whole company seem one happy family, enough for me

Through his talent to get the best out of every man, by kind but firm treatment he produces cheaply and by his knowledge of things, he also buys cheaply, but as he does not mind to make expenses when necessary and giving only the best he has, he sells at top prices. In this way, with order reigning everywhere, success is bound to be the result and lucky the person, who is associated in an enterprise, in which such a man takes the lead!

Just to give here an idea of the extent of the nursery, it took us three hours in a buggy to see only a part of it. I was conducted there by one of my countrymen, who expressed several times his astonishment to see the trees here growing so beautifully straight without the necessity of binding them up.

The young apple trees and mature apple orchards naturally attracted my attention most. And like the sculptor, prefers the nude, so was I glad to see the trees without their foliage, as any defect, if there was any, would have shown up the quicker in this condition. The trunk and branches are smooth as if they had just had their Saturday's scrub, just coming out of their bath, with perfect limbs and so placed that light and air will produce the best fruit, that juicy, hardy and crisp apple, which was from the beginning the biggest of all temptations.

In Mr. Archie Hardesty, Secretary and Treasurer of the York Imp. Orchard Co. Mr. Harrison has an active Chief de Bureau, a man of business, like ways; was it otherwise, there could hardly be harmony between him and his master.

Two hours by train brought me to Seaford, and through the kindness of Mr. Lacey L. Hardesty, an inspection of the orchard could still be made before dinner, where I found things better than could have been expected; the trees had made a wonderful growth and several plants stood closer together in rows, in case that the unexpected may happen and some of the young trees have to be replaced. The cowpeas had done their summer work well and the stables and the house of the overseer looked neat, from which his little daughter greeted us kindly.

Shipping facilities at Seaford are ideal as the Nanticoke river running to the Chesapeake Bay is a deep water permitting the freight ships for Baltimore and Florida to come in the heart of the town and apples can easily be shipped if necessary demands direct to the old country.

The whole evening was available to get better acquainted with Mr. Hardesty, manager of the orchard, a young, ambitious man of 26 (a son of a clergyman), who has seen the conditions about apple growing in the West and left a good situation in

New York City, because that place was too small for him. With the constant advice of Mr. Harrison, he will make these 150 acres a model orchard. He has the future before him and it is his aim to make this orchard pay and pay big, by means of plenty of choice fruits to show the East that its reputation as an apple country is returning to the profit of the bondholders.

With these three men of clean reputation at the head of this enterprise, success is bound to follow.
L. G. WALTER.

NEW JERSEY CALLERS.

Among those who called on the editor of Eastern Fruit during the apple show at the Commonwealth Building—and subscribed for the paper—were the following Jerseymen: W. F. Davis, Absecon; John S. Conroy, James J. Correy, Ezra B. Master and Elmer E. Anderson, of Burlington. These gentlemen are officers and directors of the newly formed New Jersey Fruit and Produce Company, of Glassboro, that is planting 500 acres in fruit, mostly apples and raspberries. The apples include principally Stayman's Winesap, Grimes' Golden Winesap, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Henry Clay and Yellow Transparenc.

David E. Cooper, a large fruit grower, of Marlton, was another caller.

A "PROGRESSIVE" FARMERS CLUB

At Price, Maryland, there has been organized a Progressive Farmers Club. The charter members number thirty-five. They have started a creamery, which is one of the several industries the club proposes to establish. The object of the club is to study farming industries, improve farm land, and instruct farmers in the placing of their crops on the market in better shape.

A NEW FRUIT FIRM.

Two well known fruit men, Thomas Smart and Thomas M. J. Mulkeen, opened an office on January 1st under the firm name of Smart & Mulkeen, at 216 Walnut street. These gentlemen were formerly connected with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, one of them as district manager for twelve years, the latter as assistant for seven years, and they naturally feel competent to give intelligent and correct service to parties entrusting goods to their hands. They will handle deciduous fruits and vegetables, attend auction sales, issue a daily market letter giving details of sales with their impressions of the outlook, etc. They propose to keep thoroughly up-to-date and to always be able to advise their clients in regard to all market conditions. These gentlemen come among us with the best of credentials. They invite correspondence and they advertise in "Eastern Fruit."

A New Bride at the Red Apple Farm.
Mr. J. Leonard Soper gave his Kent County, Delaware, friends the slip early in February, and according to the "State News" was married at Newark on the first day of the month to Miss Mary H. Heresman, almost in the shadow of his alma mater, Delaware College. After a trip to Philadelphia and Washington the young couple went to their future home, the Red Apple Farm, now the most famous fruit farm in Delaware, which on the same day was vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Soper, parents of the bridegroom, who will reside in the town of Magnolia. We extend our congratulations.

Apple Conditions in Philadelphia.
There are many apples handled in this city. It is quite likely that figures will show that Philadelphia leads in many grades. Among the most competent to discuss the matter is John Baker, of 323 North Front street, who besides appreciating "Eastern Fruit" with an advertisement, promises to write some of the information he has gathered in years for these columns.

Fruit growers who use Seacalme—and those who are up-to-date and do not are few—should mention Eastern Fruit when they write.

DELAWARE TO GROW BIG APPLES

Apples the Coming Crop, With Peaches, Strawberries, Melons and Vegetables in Enormous Quantities.

The same natural advantages that have made Delaware famous for other fruits and vegetables are operative to-day to produce plentiful crops of big red finely flavored apples.

Not alone is the location of Delaware influential for the agriculture of the State, but the conformation of the land is such that it favors all lines of farming that can be done in the temperate States. On either side of the peninsula are great rivers and bays, which act as balance wheels in modifying the climate, so that even tender vegetables and fruits may be grown with more certainty than they can on the same latitudes inland. Its chief advantage, however, is that it commands the markets within a radius of 500 miles. Within 24 hours of packing 35,000,000 people, one-third the population of North America, can enjoy fresh fruit and vegetables from Delaware orchards and fields. The soil varies in character all the

berry rush they bring a good price. They are shipped in refrigerator cars to all of the eastern part of the United States and into Canada, and in all this territory at this season they very nearly monopolize the apple market.

Delaware has the market for early apples almost to itself, because further south these early varieties do not thrive, while in Delaware they succeed to a degree that leaves nothing to be desired. The late varieties also grow to perfection and of these there are many kinds of large size, beautiful in color, of the best quality, that will keep all through the winter, so that they can be held for the highest prices of the year.

The picture reproduced below was taken in the 4-year-old orchard of F. M. Soper & Son, last August. The young trees were many of them loaded with fine apples, the average yield being more than a bushel to a tree. Mr. Soper is a great believer in cultivation and keeps the soil thoroughly worked.

Apple growing is increasing in Delaware. The recent official report of the State Board of Agriculture reads as follows: "In 1890 there were 340,648 apple trees of bearing age in the state; in 1900 this number had become 567,618, an increase of 66 per cent.; and it is certain that there is now a

red clay sub-soil. In fact, most of the wheat and corn land and hay land is good orchard land where it is well drained and high enough.

As to varieties, the varieties for Delaware at the present time range about as follows: First, Stayman's Winesap; second, Mammoth Black Twig; third, Rome Beauty; fourth, Nero; fifth, York Imperial; sixth, Ben Davis; seventh, Gano; eighth, Nickajack; ninth, Grimes Golden; tenth, Jonathan; eleventh, Stark; twelfth, Delicious.

As to the early varieties, I would name Yellow Transparent, William's Early Red and Red Astrachan; the first named one is the best.

Now as to the time of ripening, it is generally known by most everyone that Yellow Transparent frequently bears a few apples in the nursery at two years old, and it begins to bear in an orchard from the time they are planted, giving a few apples, unless they are fertilized extra heavy and cultivated, but they will give quite a few apples at four or five years of age.

The Ben Davis will give fruit at four years old, the Stayman's Winesap will give from a peck to a bushel at four years, sometimes even more. Some of the other varieties do not come into bearing quite so early, but the varieties that I have mentioned come into bearing earlier on the Eastern Shore of Delaware and Maryland than they would in a colder section. For instance, these same varieties do not come into bearing as young in Pennsylvania and some other States, especially farther north.

THE FRUIT OF DREAMS.

The fruit of empty dreams is sighs. The fruit of sighs is tears. And bitter are the harvestings. That crown the dreamer's years. The fruits of sullen, sodden toil Are dullness and despair; The plowing-time is weariness, The garnering is care.

But toil and dreams together sown The furrows of ripe earth, Spring with contentments sturdy blades And fruit in tender mirth. —Nuta Marquis in Youth's Companion.

Are You Weighing or Guessing?

You Can't Afford to Guess Weigh **HOWE'S** Way **HOWE SCALE CO.**, 508 Market St. DEPT. M. Philadelphia, Pa. For Special Prices

Having Your Share of Tire Troubles?

THE LEADER VULCANIZER comes direct from the factory to you, and is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Your money back if it does not. LEADER ACCESSORIES CO., J. E. ST. CLAIR, Mgr. Distributors for Eastern Pennsylvania 910 Real Estate Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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1305 Arch Street, Phila.

Orchard Circuit Panoramas

AND SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CATALOG WORK



"Enthusied."

I am enthused over your entertaining paper and want you to know you have my support to help make this a coming paper for the eastern grower.—H. S. Lippincott, Penna. R. R. Demonstration Farms.



Well planned approach to farm house near Townsend, Delaware.

is to be found, and his influence is far reaching. We will hear from him later on, and month by month publish a few fruit notes for the benefit of the grower and his boys. This time on strawberries.

Strawberries.

The strawberry plants you set out this spring should be from strong, young plants that were not stunted with last season's drouth, healthy crowns from vigorous runners.

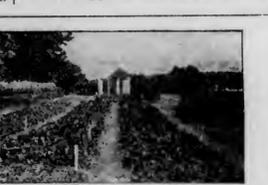
Try the Gandy and Klondike.

Strawberry plants inherit the characteristics of their immediate parents. Have the strawberry bed where the winds are not the driest.

Strawberries are one of the quick-

est money crops—fourteen months from planting to the cash.

Land intended for strawberries should be well subdred for a year or so before planting. Do not plant strawberries on the same land an old bed grew on, till it has been cultivated in other crops for two or three years. The matted row is the only practical commercial system. This system undoubtedly produces the finer berries. The hill system is suitable for gardens. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows three to four feet apart, and fifteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows. Allow them to runner all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row. A cutter on the cultivator will clip the ends of runners that grow wider than 12 or 15 inches.



A home bed of strawberries adds wonderfully to home's attractions in June.

Raspberries.

The raspberry succeeds on all kinds of soil. Plant in early spring, stock ground previous season, and cut back to six inches. Rows six feet apart and plants three to four feet apart in the rows. Tie the plants to stakes. Apply commercial fertilizer time of first hoeing.

to see that only men of a square deal could receive such cordial reception. About nine o'clock we arrived at Berlin and it was not long to find out that the boys were disturbed in their dancing lesson, not a very pleasant thing for young men, but a most favorable condition for me, as in this mood they should not likely flatter conditions, about which I wanted to be informed.

They returned again to the place where a young man's heart is beating quicker, while I was agreeing at that moment particularly with the lines of Byron that:

All human history attests That happiness for man—the hungry sinner!— Since we ate apples, much depends on dinner.

And after having satisfied all our wants, we talked together until late in the night.

One and all admiration for their Chief, and about which they were most astonished was, that large sums were checked before an order was

Special Offer to New Subscribers

OUR FIELD.

EASTERN FRUIT

Aims to be the strongest, most persistent and most insistent advocate of Eastern Opportunity. Its field is from Maine to North Carolina. It favors home production for home markets. Up-to-date methods of growing, marketing and developing will be treated monthly by able writers. It is now the ONLY exclusive mouthpiece for "the home of fruit with a favor." It aims to be the best paper in the East for Eastern farmers and fruit growers, shippers, market men, lovers of Eastern life and those who are interested in making the East the best place to live. Its motto is: "Young Man Come East." It starts with eight pages and hopes to give the support that will increase it to sixteen pages next month.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE THIS YEAR FIFTY CENTS
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE NEXT YEAR ONE DOLLAR
TWO YEARS FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOW

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

THE EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY
1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Please send **EASTERN FRUIT** for Two Years to the following address, for which find enclosed **One Dollar**.

Name

Address

WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION EASTERN FRUIT—PLEASE.

EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Journal of Eastern Life and the Development of Eastern Resources and Opportunities.

"Young Man Come East."

PUBLISHED BY THE EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY (Not Incorporated) 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. M. PASCHALL, Editor and Advertising Mgr. CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

DR. H. A. SURFACE, Harrisburg, Pa. L. G. WALTER, The Netherlands.

Subscription price One Dollar for Two Years in advance, until further notice. Advertising rates furnished upon request. Address all communications to the company.

MARCH, 1912.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Everybody in the East it seems wants to see a first-class illustrated journal that will intelligently and helpfully boost for the East, "the home of fruit with a flavor," and so many substantial signs have come to hand that we are certain a journal on high-grade lines that makes the East its exclusive field, would pay a substantial profit. A number of those interested directly or indirectly in EASTERN FRUIT are ready to incorporate the company and subscribe toward the necessary capital. The field is undoubtedly a fertile one, and the time seems to be opportune. Many of these Eastern and Middle States not only have organized information bureaus for those who seek but are in various ways sending out their story, the story of modern progress, beyond their borders—and it is a story of local Eastern interest—a story of special interest in every Eastern community. People, however, seem to want this matter of home production for home markets, handled in a way that it is not now being handled. It is not a question of nation-wide statesmanship, nor political economy. It is the vital question of Eastern life; advertising home institutions, individually studying how we can better our own condition right here and why it is better for us to be here, and what business opportunities are offered to those who are close enough to best supply the needs of fifty millions of people. Do you want such a paper to be published in good form? Let us hear from you. Do you think well enough of the idea to take stock in a company managed by well known, experienced people? Any suggestions will be welcomed. You will send a dollar for a subscription to such a paper anyway? The more subscribers the better it can be made.

REMARKS BY PROF. T. B. SYMONS

Another means of practical publicity I should like to see accomplished is securing moving picture views of this Peninsula—showing all our industries from tonging oysters to picking strawberries. Think of the possibilities of having moving pictures at all National shows, and in various other places such as our principal market centers, etc.—showing the development and industries of this community. These views could be easily secured at a comparatively small cost, and it would be invaluable advertising.

I hope the time is not far distant when the Peninsula Horticultural Society and the Maryland Horticultural Society will be able to employ the best men that can be had for exploiting our horticultural resources energetically and intelligently. Such men would be able to assemble horticultural exhibits and show our pro-

ducts at the various fruit and land shows as well as expositions. In addition, they would be of untold use to our people in learning and advising them of the distribution of the products of this Peninsula.

Nothing could mark more emphatically the interest that is being taken in developing home conditions and utilizing the fertile lands nearby than the array of famous names on the program of the Rural Progress Association, that meets in Philadelphia this month. Students, specialists in agriculture, railroad, social works, conservationists, journalists, orators and preachers, are all to take part. It is a move in the right direction that is calculated to do much good—especially if there is leadership that will show the tired city worker "the how" to safely embark in rural life.

TO A BEGINNER WITH APPLES.

The following is from Dr. H. A. Surface, of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania in answer to a recent letter:

"If you contemplate starting an orchard, I would recommend that you try to work in an orchard during one entire season, or take a practical horticultural course, and thus study up all the fruit journals, and also study both sides of the subject. It would pay you well to consult with different fruit journals, and learn the troubles and works with which different fruit growers have to contend. Too many persons are almost intoxicated by the reports of fancy returns, which are either entirely untrue, or founded upon the most exceptional and remarkable cases. I advise one to be very careful about going into this or any other new enterprise which requires special knowledge, close attention, and a great deal of hard labor. On the other hand, with the knowledge and the applied skill, there are fair prospects for reasonable success, but not for the indifferent and easily discouraged.

What this country needs is better fruit growers rather than more of them. The persons who have fruit trees should take better care of them and grow better products on them. How to do this is the main theme of this office. At any time if you become a fruit grower, and need the help in the care of your trees, I shall be glad to render you all possible assistance, as this is the chief work we are doing.

More persons have failed than those that have succeeded in this enterprise, and I feel that the future holds no better prospect unless those who undertake it are given to understand plainly by that it is a profession based upon a knowledge of the several contributing sciences. They should thus become familiar with the theory as well as the practice before risking much in this work.

TEACHING BETTER DAIRY METHODS.

Lecturers before farmers gatherings recently have been urging milk production in regions convenient for shipping as the best and surest of money making specialties. They urge the raising of grain on dairy farms to be fed to the cattle, claiming that it is far more profitable to raise grain than to buy it. Another point that farmers do not all agree to in the region of Philadelphia is the advisability of having as many cows fresh in winter as possible. It pays better to feed a fresh cow well in the stable during the winter than to feed a dry one, and it would prevent the winter milk shortage. When the cow goes on grass she again increases her milk and when stubble days come she can find enough fodder while she carries the calf. New York State dairymen and some other sections have found the advantages of this system.

Mention "Eastern Fruit" when you answer advertisers.

FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA

Brief Notes From the "Fourteen Eastern States" That Grow the Best Fruits in the World, and Offer the Greatest Opportunities for Young Men.

OUR FIELD.

(Reprinted From Last Month) "Eastern Fruit" is the most outspoken, persistent and insistent advocate of home production for home markets. It stands for the logic of the short haul, and the cultivation of the old home farm by modern methods. It does not believe in Eastern boys going West to learn progressive methods, nor in our giving to the West the native born energy and enthusiasm of our best young men, when that same energy could be utilized to the mutual advantage of young and old right here. Thousands have gone, who to-day wish themselves back, and inquiries are coming daily for more information about opportunities to

grow food supplies at the doors of the Eastern markets. This journal is to-day almost the only mouthpiece in the United States whose exclusive mission it is to exploit THE EAST. Our motto is "Young men come East." The tide has already turned. "Students and hard headed business men have seen the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, in the meadow of the old home farm."

NOTE—In our April number—which will probably be twice the size of this one—we hope to have state paragraphs from a number of resident correspondents, and to have each state tell its story of accomplishment, attraction and opportunity in some particular. Delaware is this month telling her apple story. Correspondence and contributions are invited.—Editor.

COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE.

A Big Three Day Meeting to be Held at City Hall, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association is the name given to a new organization which has been formed to call the attention of more people to the advantages of country life and to improve its conditions. The first meeting of the association to be held in Philadelphia will take place at City Hall, March 14, 15 and 16, the program for which includes all subjects relating to the social, religious and educational conditions.

The originator of the movement, the head of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, Dr. L. H. Bailey, who is an authority on the subjects of fruit growing, nature study, horticulture, plant evolution, planting and plant breeding, will deliver an address.

Gifford Pinchot will speak on "The Conservation of Country Life," Sir Horace Plunkett on "Co-operation," while "Rural Educational Conditions" will be discussed by Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, Dean of Agricultural College, State College, Pa.; Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; O. J. Kern, Superintendent Schools, Winnebago county, Ill.; Dr. Myron T. Scudder, Professor of Education, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; B. H. Crocheron, Principal, Agricultural High School, Sparks, Md.; Miss Alice McCloskey, Rural School Specialist, Cornell University.

What the railroad is doing to help the farmer will be the subject of addresses by R. C. Wright and W. J. Rose, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; P. H. Burnett and F. R. Stevens, of the Lehigh Valley, and R. L. Russell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. Social and religious conditions in the rural districts will be discussed by Rev. G. F. Wells, Research Secretary of Churches of Christ in America; Prof. Alva Ages, State College, Pa.; and Albert Roberts, Secretary, Y. M. C. A. County Work, Dr. Samuel Dixon and Dr. C. J. Marshall, of the Pennsylvania State Health Department, will discuss rural sanitation.

Every effort will be made by those in charge of the Conference to attract farmers from the territory surrounding Philadelphia, as W. T. Creasy and other prominent grangers will discuss the work of the Grange. Mrs. Owen Wister and Mrs. O'Hara, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Crocker, of Williamsport, will represent the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs. Hon. A. B. Farquhar, of York,

Pa., will speak on "Isolation of Farm Women"; Hon. A. L. Martin, of the Farmers' Institute Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa., will discuss "Present-day Farming Conditions." Other speakers will be Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Prof. of Home Economics of Cornell University; Dr. Hanna T. Lyon, Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke; T. Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania; B. H. Gitchell, Secretary of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce; W. A. Burton, General Manager of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, and Prof. H. E. Van Norman, State College, Pa.

HERE'S ONE OF THE BIG FELLOWS.

In another column is the advertisement of G. W. Butterworth, of Second and Dock streets, Philadelphia, one of the "big men" in the apple business in this city and one of the best known outside. Mr. Butterworth planted at the office of "Eastern Fruit" and has many interesting things to say as to the history, present condition and future prospect of fruit growing, packing, etc., in the East. He deserves to be heard and seen.

WANTED

APPLE EXPERT WANTED—Man familiar with commercial orcharding or marketing. Give experience and references. Address P. M. Eastern Fruit office.

AGENTS WANTED to solicit subscriptions for EASTERN FRUIT. Address Eastern Fruit, 1201 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISE your wants in these columns. Reach the fruit growers, the city people who enjoy country life, the shippers and those interested in boosting the East.

FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE—There are many Eastern farms for sale—good farms—at prices much below the advertised price of Western farms, and they raise as much or more crop. There are buyers waiting to be told where to find the best opportunities to apply modern methods. This column is a good medium to get buyers and sellers together.

ORCHARD BONDS, of the York Imperial Orchard Company of Delaware, Orlando Harrison, president. A few of these bonds are still for sale at the uniform price of \$200 each; \$20 down and \$6 per month. Each bond represents the ownership of one undivided fractional part of the orchard property at Seaford, Delaware. York Imperial Orchard Company, sales office 144-5 Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia.

PUBLISHING COMPANY SHARES FOR SALE—The company about to be incorporated for the publishing of a first-class monthly journal on the plans laid down and begun by EASTERN FRUIT, offers its stock for sale subject to the approval of its charter and prospectus. The Eastern Publishing Company (not incorporated), 1201 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN BAKER

Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in

Fruit and Produce, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Etc.

333 NORTH FRONT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DYNAMITE

Mr. Walter Studies the New Force as Applied to the Soil.

This title will undoubtedly attract the attention in connection with the articles published lately about this explosive as a means for the blowing up of bridges and buildings. But, however, I was thrown out of my bed, so to say, at one o'clock on the first of October, 1910, that memorable day when the Times Building in Los Angeles was destroyed by means of this most powerful agent; it is not here the place to speak about dynamite as being a foe to mankind, but rather as being one of the most useful helpmates we have in cultivating the soil.

My first attention was called to it studying the literature about the York Imperial Orchard Company at Seaford, Delaware, the first orchard undertaking here in the East which is run on the plan of the unit owner-ship. A little astonished, however, I was to see among the many letters of recommendation also one from a powder factory. My first idea was, seeing the heading, that it must be pretty poor soil, or rather a rocky substance,

soil is with dynamite. This is not generally known, but orchardists will find they can reduce tillage expenses greatly and save much time with it. The exploding of from a sixth to a half pound of the right kind, two or three feet under the surface, loosens and makes fine all the soil. Young trees will make great strides if they are planted in dynamited holes.

"The dynamiting can be done in orchards or about trees of any age. If done rightly it will accomplish the work without breaking or tearing away any roots, leaving the soil in condition to give the roots twice the feeding ground they had before and providing perfect drainage and water-storing capacity. The use of dynamite is the secret of success in growing fruit by mulching systems without so much plow and harrow tillage. This is the only way known by which soil can be loosened deeply after trees fill the space with roots, and often it is the cheapest and quickest way to loosen it at any time. Heavy clay lands are handled especially well by this method; in sand the advantages are least. With only plowing and drainage to rely on, one thorough subsoling has to last during the life of the orchards. Good results can be depended upon for many years, but when signs point to the soil becoming too compact dynamite will loosen it



Apple Trees Planted Same Day From Same Shipment in Dynamited Hole and Spade-dug Hole, Two Years Four Months Growth, at Edgerogue Orchard, Grant Pass, Oregon.

if it had to be blown up by dynamite, but the following statement did set me thinking: "Dynamited trees come into bearing from one to two years earlier than those planted by the old method. * * * You ought to be in a position to produce record-breaking trees and prize apples."

If this statement was true a new means was given to the farmer and orchardist to make farming still a greater success.

That I was so badly informed on the subject was not to be wondered at, as I saw soon thereafter in the Scientific American of December 2 the following note:

"Dynamite for Farming. — Experiments were recently made in New Jersey to demonstrate the efficacy of a low freezing explosive in aerating the sub-soil and digging a hole for the adjacent ground and renders tenacious subsoil porous and spongy-like, thereby favoring a conservation of the moisture. It is claimed that a deeper root penetration becomes possible and that the crops are not so sensitive to spells of dry, hot weather."

And as many persons will not have heard of it before, it will not be out of place to attract the attention more especially to it by repeating here what is said about it in that most excellent book "How to Grow and Market Fruit," published by Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Maryland, the managing director of which is the president of the above named orchard company. In this book we read:

up as at first, even though the trees are large.

"In the discussion of drainage, moisture and feeding trees we explain the essence of orchard culture. As we have said, it is necessary to break up the subsoil, whether there is hard pan or not. Subsoil plowing will do this in preparing the land at first while the trees are young. Under-drainage will help constantly to loosen the soil and to keep it loose. The dynamite method usually is the cheapest at any time, and it is the only way by which the work can be done thoroughly after the trees have been in three or four years.

"How much dynamite to use, what kind, how deep and how far apart the holes should be are details which are decided by simple experiments in the kind of soil to be loosened. Dynamite manufacturers will supply all the information needed. Test out your soil by trying three or four pairs of holes 30, 36 and 42 inches deep, charged with third, half and whole sticks. Shoot and examine carefully. The ground should not blow out, but should be loosened six or eight feet on each side of the charge.

"Dynamite is the thing with which to dig holes for new trees, to break up the whole soil three or four feet deep every few years, and to help renovate old orchards, because it will do these things more cheaply and better than they can be done by any other means. If you have fruit trees which seem to be standing still, and which do not bear, no matter how big they are, properly explode a charge in the

(Continued on Seventh Page)

PLANT TREES WITH



Red Cross Dynamite Stops First Year Losses. Speeds Up Development One to Two Years. Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit. The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 343"

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America WILMINGTON, DEL.

SCALIME

(A Concentrated Solution of Lime and Sulphur)

"Equal to the Best, and Better Than the Rest"

SCALIME has been on the market for several years, and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. It is made of the best material, by skilled workmen, and is always uniform. PROF. JOHN F. STEWART, who is the author of Pennsylvania State College Bulletin No. 32, on concentrated Lime-Sulphur, says: "A concentrated Lime-Sulphur should be a clear solution, of known definite strength, and contain nothing but Lime, Sulphur and Water. If the liquid is not clear it may have been doctored to increase the density. If the strength or density is not known it will be impossible to dilute it properly to obtain sprays of different densities, and if it contains anything except Lime, Sulphur and Water, the added substances are of no advantage and may be a detriment."

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that SCALIME contains nothing but Lime Sulphur and Water, and that the strength or density is 1.20 at a 72 degree Fahren and if diluted in the proportion of 1 gallon SCALIME to 9 gallons water will kill all the RAZ JOSE SCALE with which it comes in contact. Address Dept. B.

Horticultural Chemical Company 662 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maryland "East Shore" Farm Lands

WHAT is known as "The East Shore" of Maryland is an old settled section. Some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were two hundred years ago, the cream of the country. Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big successes.

BUY A FRUIT FARM—We Have Them

- FARM No. 1—225 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, trucks and fruits, 2 miles from Berlin, 5-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.
FARM No. 2—25 acres at railroad station, 25 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for trucks, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc. Can be divided in 10 acre lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.
FARM No. 3—300 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 800 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 3 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 60 acres or more to a house and buildings, if desired.
FARM No. 4—10 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin; excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barn and outbuildings. Can add as many new acres as wanted up to 50 acres.
FARM No. 5—160 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.
FARM No. 7—173 acres good soil, excellent for corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. Can be divided in two farms or more. Will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., excellent for strawberries. One set of buildings. We can build more if customer desires.
FARM No. 8—50 acres: new house, 7 rooms, near depot, excellent cannery, good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres timbered land to this property if desired.
FARM No. 9—10 acres, excellent home, 14 rooms; barn and corn crib, a large lawn, planted in ornamental and shade trees, excellent shade; will sell additional acreage up to 200 acres on reasonable terms at a reasonable price. Located on stone road 1/2 mile from corporate limit.
FARM No. 10—600 acres on the bay, 300 acres cleared, 150 acres in marsh, 150 acres in timber, excellent for stock raising, 8 miles from Berlin, 6 miles from Ocean City. One set of buildings.
FARM No. 11—20 acres near Berlin on Improved Boulevard road, house 14 rooms, good barn and outbuildings, can add more land to make up 100 acres.
FARM No. 12—20 acres, house and lot, 5-room house, a large barn about 40 x 50 feet and other outbuildings in good repair.
FARM No. 13—100 acres Bay Front on stone road leading from Berlin to Snow Hill, the County seat. Four miles from Berlin, two miles from the railroad station, Ironshire, two sets buildings, about 200 acres cleared land, 100 acres timber and 100 acres grazing marsh land. Soil, sandy loam with red cherty sub-soil, excellent for stock raising, fruit, good for trucks. Will sell as whole or divide; will sell 50 acre blocks or less. Terms easy.
FARM No. 14—180 acres on the water; excellent farm for sporting men for fishing, shooting; two sets buildings, can be divided in two farms or more to suit customer. Sandy loam land; clay subsoil suitable for growing corn, tomatoes, wheat, etc. One mile from stone road, two and one half miles from Berlin. It's a bargain. Terms easy.
and a number of others.

REAL ESTATE HARRISON'S NURSERIES J. C. HARRISON & SONS, PROP. BERLIN, MARYLAND

DOLLARS IN THE BIG RED APPLE

Medium Conditions in Commercial Orcharding Interestingly Told.

The Philadelphia North American of Sunday, February 25th, contained in its magazine section in full the article from the pen of Adam Eden, of which the following is a part:—

Planting an apple orchard is equivalent to taking out an endowment policy in a life insurance company. To be sure, one must select the location with intelligent care, and give the trees good treatment, just as it is necessary to choose a reliable company and to keep the premiums paid up, in order to reap the benefits promised. But the orchard will yield the returns more rapidly than the policy. Some varieties of apple trees begin to produce profitable crops within four or five years.

The apple growers of the Northwest are largely responsible for the wave of orchard enthusiasm that is sweeping over the country. They had almost convinced the consumer that Hood River apples were the only ones worth eating when the farmers of the eastern and middle states awoke to their opportunities. As a matter of fact, the Northwest has no monopoly on quality apples. Nowhere else, though, are the growers so alert, so systematic and so well organized. They are better advertisers, too, than the growers of other sections. This is not to say that they do not grow wonderfully fine fruit. They do; but so do the growers in New England, in Virginia, in Ohio, Michigan and Nova Scotia, when they give their trees the same amount of time and attention. Truth to tell, the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, the Arcadia made famous by Longfellow, has long been producing magnificent apples in immense numbers; but most of them have gone to England, so that people in the United States have heard little about them.

It takes a level-headed business man and a student to make a big success of apple growing. There is a multitude of things to learn about varieties, soils, drainage, air currents, fertilizers, pruning, packing and marketing. Take the first item, as an example. A variety that is of the highest value in one section may prove a complete failure in another. Think of a man's attorney who may have planted ten acres to a certain kind of apple, and who, after waiting a decade for them to bear, finds the fruit good for little else than the making of poor cider. And yet, he may have planted that particular kind because it was unsurpassed in the locality where he was born.

The Jonathan apples grown in Oregon are so wonderfully fine that many New England farmers have tried to grow them, only to meet with bitter disappointment. The handsome McIntosh, on the other hand, has been sadly neglected in the east, although it is one of the finest early winter apples. Maine has taken to growing Wolf River apples, which are almost as large as pumpkins, and which find a market, if only because of their novelty.

Many city people believe that the high-class table apples in the markets come from the West. They don't; at

WE SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENT AND CORRESPONDENCE

Personal attention given to the buying, selling and shipping of all goods.

THOMAS SMART

FORMERLY WITH CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

THOS. M. J. MULKEEN

SMART & MULKEEN

216 WALNUT STREET,

FRUIT BROKERS

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAR LOT DISTRIBUTORS.

Auctions Attended Daily. Market Letters Issued. Telephone Lombard, 1390. REFERENCES—National Bank of Northern Liberties, Guarantee Trust & S. D. Co., Phila. San Bernardino Nat. Bank, Cal.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE.

WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION EASTERN FRUIT—PLEASE.

least, not all of them. There are five stations in New York from which more apples are shipped every year than from the states of Washington and Oregon together. The town of Hilton alone, with a population of 600, ships more apples annually than either Washington or Oregon. Deios Tenny of that town, a man who has produced remarkable results from a twenty-acre farm, reports that a single acre of Alexander apple trees yielded a net profit of \$1,444, after deducting \$144.50 for barrels, and \$58 for picking. That shows the apple possibilities of the Empire State.

Years ago, Ohio was a famous orchard state. Then came insects, plant diseases and discouragement. The business was largely abandoned. Now, the experiment station experts have been showing how to make these old trees pay again. The farmers are becoming enthusiastic. Go into some sections and you might think you had suddenly been dropped into the Hood River district. It is told of one man, the owner of an old orchard, that when he failed to sell the trees for tool handles, he applied the experiment station's rejuvenation methods as a last resort. A few years later, he harvested a crop that netted him more than the figure at which he had formerly valued the whole farm.

So much for the profits in apples. Let it be understood, however, that they are not to be won except by hard work, the application of well-established principles, plus common sense, and the expenditure of some capital. The location is the first consideration; but that assumes less importance if one remembers that there are varieties that will grow almost anywhere.

Many orchards have proved failures because poor trees were purchased. The planter may have bought them in good faith; but there are all kinds of nurserymen, some as crooked as others are reliable. Some don't care what a tree may be, so long as it bears the label giving it the name you specified in your order. The only safe plan is to buy your trees from a concern that has a reputation to protect.

It must be admitted, however, that orchard work as commonly carried on, is not highly profitable. It is probably a fact that ninety-nine percent of the apple trees in Massachusetts, for example, do not more than pay the cost of cultivation, harvesting and marketing. This is due largely to lack of spraying and fertilizing, and to the demands of the commission men. The methods followed by many of the latter entail no small hardship on the small farmer, who has only a comparatively few apples. The farmer gets very little for his labor. Having no means of storing his apples, he is obliged to sell them for \$1.25 a barrel. The dealer puts them into cold storage and more than doubles his money. Last season, in February, Baldwins were selling for five and seven dollars a barrel, in Boston.

Not one farmer in fifty has capital enough to enable him to spray, prune and fertilize his orchards properly. It would be much better to grow fewer trees and to give them better treatment.

The future is going to see big profits in apple growing; but under different conditions from those that now prevail. Organization and co-operation are the great needs of the day, in the country. The high cost of living is due more to the combinations of the middlemen, and the lack of combination on the farms, than to anything else.

Everybody ought to eat apples and ought to get them at a price forty percent lower than now prevails in most centers of population.

Talk just as strong as you like in your advertisements. Truth will stand strong words.



HARRY D. HUBER, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1783 The McAllister Optical Co. Manufacturing Opticians 1113 Chestnut Street Ground Floor Hall Entrance PHILADELPHIA

G. W. BUTTERWORTH

Specialist in Fancy Barreled and Boxed Apples

We make a specialty of distributing high-class apples for growers who have fine fruit and who put up an honest package.

Get in touch with us and be sure of best results.

G. W. BUTTERWORTH

N. E. Cor. Second and Dock Sts.

READING TERMINAL Market & Cold Storage 12TH & ARCH STREETS Philadelphia

TEMPERATURE GUARANTEED

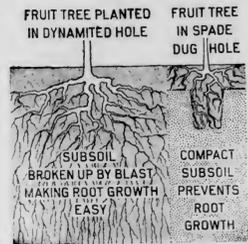
DYNAMITE

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

soil around or between them and the trees will likely get to work. In a bearing orchard a proper charge midway between trees is always safe and is generally very effective.

"In soil work with dynamite the proper charge will leave the ground over a space from six to twelve feet in diameter, and as a by-product kill all insects and grubs. Under certain instances tree holes should have the dirt blown out, but it is generally best to merely loosen it up. A big shovel will sink down to where the tree should go at one motion if the ground has been heaved. Ditching in heavy, wet land can be done sometimes to advantage with dynamite. In this work heavier charges are placed close enough together to blow out the dirt.

"Rocky soils sometimes are fine for fruit, but they cannot be worked at all except with dynamite. On such



places get a good sod, mow it regularly at the right time, mulch the trees with the hay, add some potash, and your orchard will be a great success with little work."

For so far what this splendid book says about it, but the two booklets, "Farming with Dynamite and 'The Farmer's Handbook of Explosives,'" which I received through the courtesy of the E. T. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, are dealing with this subject still further.

The study of the different subjects to improve the conditions on the farm has often repaid those who did take the trouble to do it many fold, and as farming with dynamite is a labor-saving as well as a money-saving device, it will be worth while for those who can put the theory into practice to study this question thoroughly.

L. G. WALTER.

ORCHARD NOTES.

When a man wants to start an orchard and does not have the money, he often can do it by growing four or five crops of strawberries, tomatoes, asparagus or something similar between his trees.

Frank H. Lattin, of Orleans County, New York, in an address before the fruit growers' association, gave details of the reclamation of four old apple orchards that had been almost abandoned, and his results in six years showed an annual yield of 117 barrels per acre, and average annual return of \$326, or \$6.15 per tree, and an annual net profit approximately \$150.

The heavy sleet storm of January is believed to have been beneficial to fruit trees. The ice rids the bark of damaging insects and leaves it clean for spring budding. The storm was unusually heavy and put a thick coating of ice on the branches.

Acousticon for the Deaf!

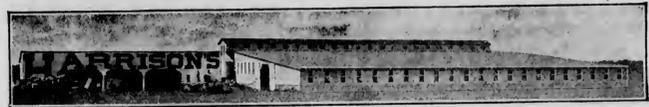
Nearly 100,000 people using the Acousticon now, who thought they were beyond human aid. Over 500 churches equipped with the Acousticon to make the deaf HEAR sermons perfectly. Test our Acousticon \$20.00. Write or call for information.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY, 1008 Commonwealth Building, Phila., Pa.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. No matter where located. Write CHAS. A. PHILLIPS, 388 Pleasant Ave., New York.

Harrison's Nurseries

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors



Surplus Stock of FRUIT TREES

Following is a list of surplus fruit trees, unsold on January 20th. This is all first-class stock of real "Harrison Quality"—clean and healthy, with good roots.

We have first-class shipping facilities and can forward orders promptly. We have a private siding running into our sheds on which we can load several cars at once. All roots are first carefully "pulled." We pack in moss and straw, hurlapping evergreens; using straw and other small plants, and bundling or boxing trees. Car-load orders are heavily packed and the doors sealed.

PEACH

Table listing various peach varieties such as Fox Seedling, Greensboro, Blyden, Emma, Mt. Rose, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

APPLE, two-year

Table listing two-year apple varieties such as York Imperial, Winesap, Transcendent, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

APPLE, one-year

Table listing one-year apple varieties such as Duchess, Rome Beauty, Williams' Early Red, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

FIELD ESTIMATES

Table listing field estimates for various apple varieties like Coffey Beauty, Pewaukee, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

QUINCE

Table listing quince varieties like Champion with columns for price and quantity.

CHERRY, two-year

Table listing two-year cherry varieties like English Morello, Louis Phillips, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

DWARF PEAR

Table listing dwarf pear varieties like Duchess with columns for price and quantity.

GRAPES

Table listing grape varieties like Shropshire, Concord, etc., with columns for price and quantity.

Submit to us your want list. To assure the best of the stock offered in this list, we recommend placing orders early

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Md.

NOT A TRIAL NOR AN EXPERIMENT, BUT—

An Opportunity to Participate in the Profits of Successful Orcharding in the East

It is a well known fact that the State of Delaware is now producing apples of the finest quality, size and color—apples that command the highest prices in the best markets of the world, and at the lowest costs for labor, transportation, etc. This very profitable business has been developed by a few men who have learned its details in the school of long experience. One of the foremost of these is Mr. Orlando Harrison, managing head of the great Harrison Nurseries, of Berlin, Maryland, who, having established many successful commercial orchards in the vicinity, incorporated one as a company, and has perfected arrangements whereby conservative investors who know the possibilities of modern apple raising may participate in its profits.

York Imperial Orchard Company, ORLANDO HARRISON, President
OFFERS FOR SALE

The Unsold Portion of 298 Orchard Bonds

These Orchard Bonds are issued under a Unitizing Deed of Trust to the Baltimore Trust Company, of Selbyville, Delaware, and each Orchard Bond carries with it the ownership of one undivided fractional interest in the

ORCHARD PROPERTY AT SEAFORD, DELAWARE
(Land, trees, labor and all expenses paid for the first five years)



Center part of a view of The York Imperial Orchard as it appeared in August, 1911, when trees were a few months old. Choice fruit land and excellent care are going to make this the finest orchard in Delaware. Notice the leguminous crop (peas), put on to cover and enrich the ground.

THIS ORCHARD is now one year old, contains 149 acres, on which there are over 14,000 apple trees of the best selected varieties, and it is being sold under a contract whereby the York Imperial Orchard Company agrees to give it up-to-date expert horticultural care, cultivation, pruning, spraying, meet all expenses until January 1st, 1916, and make of it for the new owners an orchard equal to or better than any orchard now owned or managed by Mr. Harrison.

According to this promise and agreement investors may expect the trees to begin bearing fruit sufficient to pay more than the usual interest rates on the fourth year—three years hence—same as in other Delaware orchards—and increase year by year. After the orchard is five years old the company agrees to continue its care, including the marketing, shipping and general conduct of the business, so long as the bondholders may desire for 15 per cent. of the net profits.

BONDHOLDERS RECEIVE 85% OF THE NET PROFITS OF THE ORCHARD

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

- ORLANDO HARRISON, *President*, J. G. Harrison & Sons, Nurseries, Berlin, Md.
- G. A. HARRISON, *Vice-President*, J. G. Harrison & Sons, Nurseries, Berlin, Md.
- ARCHIE H. HARDESTY, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Berlin, Maryland.
- LACEY L. HARDESTY, *Sec'y of Sussex Farmers Union*, Seaford, Delaware. Manager York Imperial Orchard Co.
- BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, *Selbyville, Delaware*, Trustee for Bondholders.

SOME REASONS THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN

BY INVESTORS WHO HAVE BOUGHT ORCHARD BONDS

"I find that apple trees come into bearing in Delaware sooner than elsewhere."
 "A prominent buyer advises that this February 28th he is paying \$2.00 per box for Delaware Stayman Winesaps, and not the best grade at that."
 "I find that apple trees begin bearing pay crops in Delaware one or two years sooner than in most sections, and this orchard contains some of the earliest maturing varieties."
 "The possibilities of the early summer apple from Delaware appeals to me. This season they were two weeks ahead of any other region in the city markets, and they set top prices."
 "The people in charge of this orchard I found were competent, efficient, honorable and clean commercially."
 "Absolute proof that a better apple can be grown in Delaware than elsewhere, is obtainable."
 "I am satisfied that the yield per acre is as great in Delaware as in any other orchard section."

"The difference in freight rates as compared with the Northwest are in favor of Delaware by at least fifty cents per box."
 "Labor is cheaper in Delaware than elsewhere."
 "A ready market is obtainable for seconds, etc., at the numerous canneries throughout Delaware. In the Northwest there is no market for this class of fruit."
 "I expect that we will get bigger returns from our orchard near Seaford, Delaware, than from any other orchard in the United States."
 "The allowance of \$100 per acre from the usual Western price of \$500 appeals to me. Out there they have a trick of paying 5 per cent., 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. on installment payments and this interest does not amount to \$50."
 "Apples of the grade called Fancy in Delaware will always bring top price and find a ready sale."
 "The yield is big enough and the cost low enough by modern methods to make a profit at very low prices."

ORCHARD BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE UNIFORM DENOMINATION OF \$200.00 EACH

and can be secured (while they last) for \$20.00 down and \$6.00 per month for thirty months, at which time the trees are of the age at which these growers usually get their first profitable crop. The Orchard Bonds can also be bought for cash at a discount of 10 per cent. This amounts to interest at 5 per cent. on a cash investment for the first two years, and three years hence the trees should pay more than interest rates on the investment.

For further information, figures showing the results in many orchards, etc., call on or address,

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS

1404-5 Commonwealth Trust Bldg., 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

HARRY DARLINGTON, Sales Agent

NOTE—There are several Eastern People with money who were nearly wise enough to buy before this advertisement was published. They may take the balance of the ORCHARD BONDS by any mail—USE THE BELL.

EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Journal of Eastern Rural Life and the Development of Eastern Opportunities

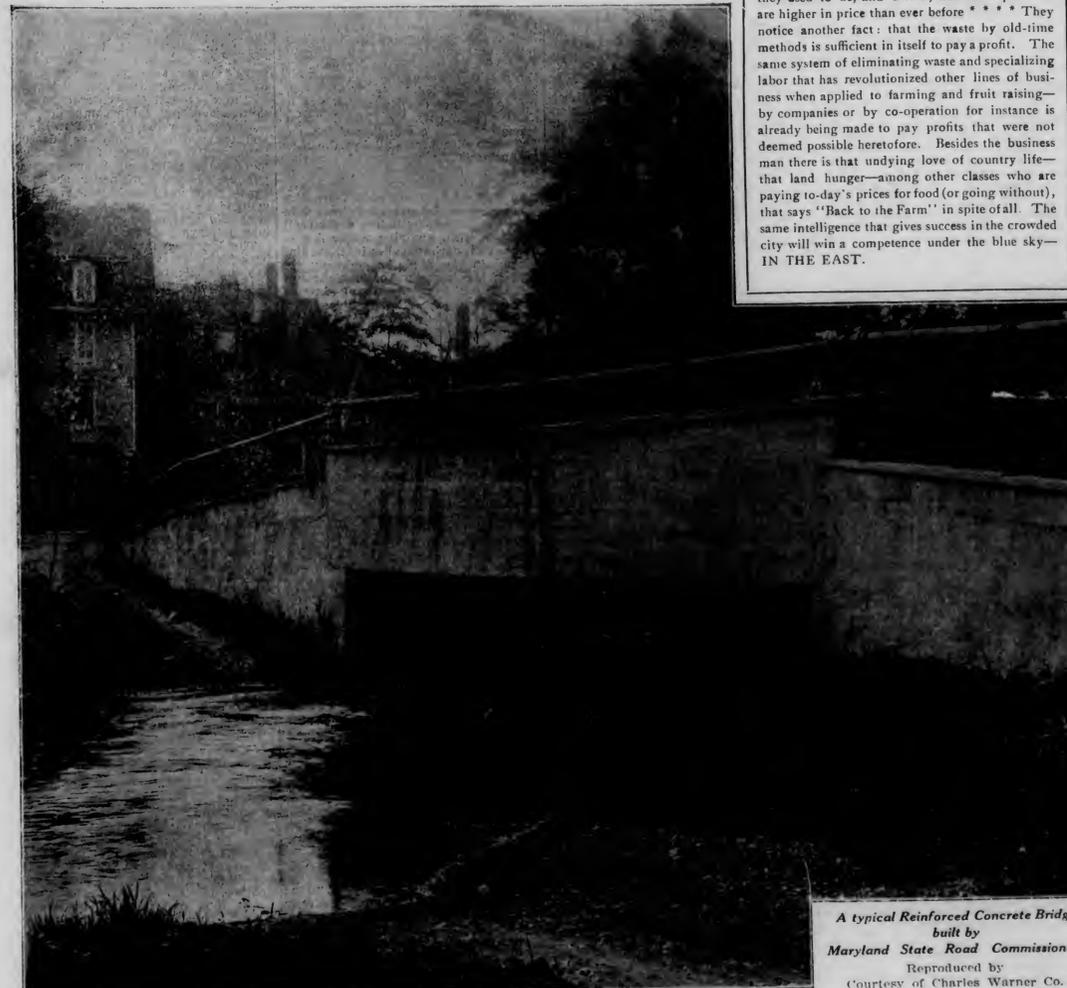
VOL. I. NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 1, 1912.

FIVE CENTS

THE SEASON OF GARDENING AND BLOSSOMS

The Happy City Commuter, the Commercial Grower and the Landscape Architect All Busy Now—First Notes of a Series on How to Use Cement in the Country for Use and Ornament



A typical Reinforced Concrete Bridge built by Maryland State Road Commissioners. Reproduced by Courtesy of Charles Warner Co.

A NEW VIEWPOINT

BEING TAKEN

When the modern business man and the independent thinker scan the horizon for new fields of enterprise, they see two facts—ONE, that the cost of land and cultivation are nearly the same as they used to be, and TWO, that food products are higher in price than ever before. They notice another fact: that the waste by old-time methods is sufficient in itself to pay a profit. The same system of eliminating waste and specializing labor that has revolutionized other lines of business when applied to farming and fruit raising—by companies or by co-operation for instance is already being made to pay profits that were not deemed possible heretofore. Besides the business man there is that undying love of country life—that land hunger—among other classes who are paying to-day's prices for food (or going without), that says "Back to the Farm" in spite of all. The same intelligence that gives success in the crowded city will win a competence under the blue sky—IN THE EAST.

The city man hurries for an earlier train these days and gets busy in his garden or with his pruning shears or rake, on the lawn. Some more favored perhaps than others, use auto or horse and notice the beauty of the fields and gardens as they spin over miles of improved highways with new cement bridges that are bringing country homes closer together. In the more southern sections—the coast sections of Northern New Jersey and sections of New York and Massachusetts plowing is in progress and before "Eastern Fruit" reaches all its readers even up in Maine and Vermont the soil will have awakened and folks will be out looking for the early blossoms. From now on until May nurserymen will be busy—Eastern nurserymen busier than ever before. Strawberries, bush fruits and young trees are being set out in large quantities and where conditions of soil and culture are right there never was a better time than the year 1912. New methods, better understanding of fertilizers, better transportation, better organization and knowledge of selling, dening, fruit growing and commercial orcharding more attractive than ever before. The possibilities in fruit and vegetable culture upon restricted areas have been too little understood, and many a city lot, suburban home, or even a farm now unremunerative can be made to produce in sufficient to add greatly to the attractiveness of the home table and the healthfulness of the diet. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. A grower is a much more intelligent buyer than one who has not had the advantage of tasting the better sorts as they come from the tree. Besides increasing the supply and cultivating a taste a fruit garden brings pleasant and

Continued on Third Page.

HOW TO SELECT A FARM

Some Simple and Sensible Rules to Govern the Choice When a Farm is to be Bought.

(Written for Eastern Fruit by Hennis Hall.)

Choosing a farm is about like choosing a wife, with most farmers who buy. The worldly wise young man is advised to make the acquaintance of more than one young lady before he decides. Now that we have come to regard farming as a business, with the land as the principal part of the plant, and terminal markets, shipping facilities, roads and the neighborhood as important adjuncts, we are beginning to exercise the same care in buying a farm that a wise manufacturer exercises in selecting a place for his factory.

With the products of the farm at present prices and transportation and other facilities as they are—especially in the East—the opportunities are as great or greater than at any time in American history. There is a steadily increasing demand for the products of the farm—a demand that increases more rapidly than the immediate means of supply. This, with the rising value of land, has brought about a readjustment in what was once a simple industry; the general farmer is gradually giving way to the specialist who follows some particular branch of agriculture.

It follows that the first things to consider are the kind of farming to adopt and the nature of the market. The simpler the kind of agriculture the less need is there for near and extensive markets. The wheat-grower has little trouble in finding a ready market for his wheat, no matter where he is; but the rancher who undertook to sell garden stuff, although he raised the best in the world, would find the lack both of roads and markets.

It is seldom safe to try a kind of farming widely different from that practised in the surrounding community. If a grain farmer decides to raise potatoes—not a radical change of program, by the way—he must examine local market conditions, and find out whether there is a ready sale for them. If he is not sure on this point, he must look up freight rates and find out whether he can get cars when he needs them; and he must find a trustworthy commission firm through which to sell his crop. All this takes time, effort, and a certain part of his profits. The same man, going into a community where potato-growing is generally practised, finds a local market, established freight rates, cars ready when ordered, and, in short, none of the trouble and delay attendant upon individual shipping.

The next thing is to find a "wide awake" progressive neighborhood as near a growing town as your pocket-book will permit. Good soil is necessary, but as a matter of fact, you will rarely find such a neighborhood without good land as a basis on which to build its prosperity. The reason why emphasis is placed on the character of the neighborhood is that, presumably, you are going to spend your life among its people. They will be your friends. You will, to some extent, conform your ideas of living to their standards. They "set the pace" for the kind of farming that you hope to do.

Sometimes, although not frequently, it happens that he religious views of a family keep it apart from much that is best in the social life of the community. For such self-deprivation there is no excuse, when the buyer can choose a neighborhood at will.

The next step is the selection of a particular piece of land in the neighborhood you have chosen. That calls for a knowledge of soils, of local conditions, of the producing power of different farms, and of the particular men with whom you have to deal. Such a knowledge can best be obtained by wide personal acquaintance. It is here that, as a buyer, the man brought up in the neighborhood has the advantage over the stranger. If you can spend a season in the neighborhood

before buying, do so by all means, but if your business does not permit this you should examine the land that you intend to purchase just before harvest time. At that season the crops tell their own story of the soil. Compare the crops of this land with those of the best farm in the neighborhood and draw your own conclusion as to how much of the difference is due to soil, and how much to methods and quality of farming.

The depth of the soil is important, but even more important is the kind and texture of the subsoil. For this there are two reasons: since the subsoil is the water reservoir of the plant, it should be water-holding; since it furnishes a feeding ground for the grass and grain roots to a depth of from four to six feet, it should be loose enough to let in air freely, and to supply the growing plant with water as fast as it is required.

The slope of the land has much to do with success or failure in farming, especially if you are engaging in one of the highly specialized forms of agriculture, like fruit growing.

Certain slopes and certain limited neighborhoods are best for fruits; the man engaging in this kind of farming should thoroughly understand the local conditions before he undertakes overhauling in a new locality. Late spring and early autumn frosts are common to certain neighborhoods, even to certain farms in a neighborhood. These local frosts are occasioned by the air circulation, which in turn is largely governed by the topography of the country. The failure or success of many an excellent fruit orchard depends on whether it is liable to such frosts.

The kind of soil to select depends more on the crop that you wish to raise than on conformity to any set standard. The light, sandy soils are excellent for fruit growing. Too much importance cannot be placed on choosing the right soil for growing your particular farm product.

Then comes the question of the proper size of the farm. That must be governed, in the main, by the kind of farming that is to be done on it. The eighty or even the forty acre dairy farm may prove large enough for the skilled dairy farmer, and the ten acre fruit farm may make money for its owner. The size of the farm is not measured in acres, but in productive power; it follows that the better skilled a man is at the business the less land he will need, as a rule, in order to derive a given return. In this there is matter for thought for the city man who buys a small tract of land with the intention of making a living from an acreage that demands the highest kind of agricultural skill.

The purchaser of an improved farm should notice carefully the character and place of the water supply, and the kind of buildings and their arrangement.

Indeed, minute, painstaking examination of the entire farm is a necessary preliminary to a satisfactory purchase. Many a thriving orchard, grass field, or farm infested with the Canada thistle, has changed hands without the buyer realizing what he was getting.

The situation of the farm must also be considered. How far is it to town, not in miles, but in hours of travel, and in tons a load? Will the roads be passable when you most need them? Are turnpikes and bridges in good repair, or are they yet to be built? If they are yet to be built, your taxes will be increased to help to build them. How far is it to school and to church? Has the neighborhood the telephone? Has it rural free delivery? Do the neighbors co-operate in a business way? These are some of the questions that will occur to you as you begin to look on this community as your own.

Last, because it should be last in the plan, and also because of its vital importance, is the question what proportion of your total capital you should invest in the farm. Working capital is as essential to a farm as it is to a grocery. The farmer who invests his last dollar in land, teams and tools, and depends on the forthcoming crop to secure his credit for living necessities usually pays dear for his mismanagement. If your capital is limited, your farm should be small; but in any event set aside, partly for living expenses, and partly for productive use, some of your money, in order that you may buy with the greatest economy, and have

at all times available a working capital with which to take advantage of any opportunity that offers itself in connection with the business.

All that has been said about the importance of the situation with reference to the market, holds good for farm and factory alike. But the farm, unlike the factory, contains within itself the raw materials out of which the farmer manufactures the products of field and dairy; hence comes the supreme importance of his knowing, before he undertakes the task, not merely what he can produce but what he can produce with the largest margin of profit.

IRRIGATED LANDS NOT EDEN.

A Warning Sounded by an Agent of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Many enthusiastic accounts of the advantages to be found in irrigated lands have been published. Now comes the other side of the picture. The "Courier-Journal" says:

"Director Newell, of the United States Reclamation Service, says irrigation is not wholly a matter of sunshine and flowers. In a report prepared for the Smithsonian Institution he takes occasion to sound a warning note which should have its value for those who have seen the crop fields of the West. The awakening to the fact that irrigation has its thorny side," says Mr. Newell, "sometimes comes as a startling shock, sufficient to discourage all but the most enthusiastic or persistent." He then proceeds to mention a few of the unpleasant possibilities:

"Those who remain soon learn that success must be preceded by subduing the soil, getting it into a good condition of tilth, applying water day or night, and perhaps all night, wading around in the mud, or enduring the heat of the long days of brilliant sunshine and the accompanying dust of the arid regions, the troubles with neighbors over division of water, the possible seepage followed by crop losses, or ruin from alkali. As a consequence, a considerable part of the first settlers on every irrigation system sell out or relinquish their homesteads and seek other fields."

To those who have seen the beautiful irrigation pictured on paper by the enterprising land companies, which are engaged in promoting the sale of the reclaimed lands, the possession of a tract may have appeared to be the next best thing in real estate since Adam lost title to the Garden of Eden. But irrigation has its problems and they are of a kind with which farmers from other sections of the country are least prepared to deal. It goes without saying that those who stay on the job must be equipped with a bountiful supply of energy and patience. This is inevitable when it is remembered that numbers of these settlers are persons who have no adequate realization of the demands of agricultural life and who have settled in anticipation of an ideal rural existence, their crops, like patent medicine, to work while they sleep. It would be well for those who have visions of that character to read and digest the statements of Director Newell.

ANALYSIS OF IRRIGATED APPLES

Mr. C. E. Bradley, of the Chemical Laboratory of the Oregon Agricultural Experimental Station, gives the results of analysis of apples from irrigated and non-irrigated soils. The results show in general that the irrigated apples contain higher percentage of sugar based on dry material. That apples from irrigated plants are in general larger than those from the unirrigated, but that the irrigated samples are somewhat higher in moisture and consequently lower in solids than samples from the non-irrigated soil.

THE ONE CROP FOLLY.

The evils of one crop agriculture are not to be measured in the immediate present, but in our declining years, or when we turn over a worn-out farm to our children. The vast cotton fields of the south and the wheat fields of the North and West bear mute but emphatic witness of the suicidal policy of adhering to but one crop.—Kansas Farmer.

PECANS FROM HICKORY STOCKS.

Paper Shell Pecans a Possibility for Colder Climates.

We quote from an article on "Grafting Pecan on Hickory," by Isaac Moses in "Scientific American": The grafting of pecan onto hickory is now claiming a good deal of attention from Southern horticulturists. Wonders are being accomplished in this branch of nut culture, and it would seem that if pecans are ever to be grown for commercial purposes in the central and Northern States they must be upon trees grafted on hardy hickory stocks.

Pecan seedlings, though more hardy than grafted varieties, are much smaller and never bear true to type of mother tree, so the only way to propagate paper shell pecans is to bud or graft from an approved tree. It has been found that pecans grafted on hickory stocks stand cold better, both in the spring and autumn, and besides grow more rapidly, and begin bearing sooner, having a well-formed root system to nourish them.

The cultivated pecans never reach the retail markets, and perhaps not one northern man in a thousand ever saw a paper shell pecan. They sell at from 50 cents to a dollar a pound to the most exclusive caterers and to great ocean steamship companies, the dining car service of great railroads and to wealthy people as dessert nuts, while the finest California almonds are selling at 20 cents per pound. The crop of paper shell pecans is so small each year, and the demand so strong, that these nuts are generally sold out before the Christmas holidays.

The Northern farmer who has shag bark hickories growing in his woodlot has it in his power to very greatly benefit his State and community by experimenting with pecans on these native stocks. In more Northern regions hickories should be selected for this purpose which stand in protected valleys, along the low banks of creeks and other moist places, for a pecan tree must have moisture, and it does best on soils containing some lime and with a clay subsoil. If you land is level then select hickories standing on the south side of your woodlot or windbreak, and where the trees are scattering, with no others within thirty or thirty-five feet of the one grafted upon. Let them be young, vigorous trees, preferably not over six inches in diameter, with some low limbs, so the trees may be cut off above several of these limbs without going too high.

Almost any Southern nursery can sell pecan grafting wood in the summer or late spring, for in winter pruning of these valuable pecan trees the orchardist saves every sprig he cuts off, and either uses it himself or sells it to his trade. These cuttings are kept dormant until needed, and will, therefore, be better for grafting in August than in March, because the flow of sap in the stocks is stronger in the summer. The thinning out of grafted pecan trees when too thick, or any pruning which the trees need, should be done in the latter part of winter, and all cuttings kept in an ice house, to be used in summer.

TWO OF A KIND.

Texas raises the largest number of turkeys of any State in the Union, but Rhode Island raises the largest number of large birds—the forty pound milk and chestnut fed kind—which grace the President's holiday board and which fetch 40 cents per pound.

Illinois produced last year more corn than any other State in the Union, but the largest average yield per acre—33.3 bushels—was grown in Connecticut.

Just two instances of what the East can do—and is doing and half the world don't know it. The West buys more printer's ink.

It was an ill wind that blew thousands of bushels of apples off the trees early in October; but it kept the evaporators busy.

ONE DOLLAR AND BOOST.

THE SEASON OF GARDENING AND BLOSSOMS.

Continued From First Page.

healthful employment, and so far from being hard work, it becomes a great source of enjoyment. The possession of a tree which one has himself planted and reared to fruit carries and added interest in its product as well as in all its processes which measure the skill of the cultivator and the crowning success of perfect fruit makes him a happier and a better man.



In a Garden at Moorestown, N. J., a Modern Planet Junior Seeder Opening the Furrow, Planting the Seed, Covering, Rolling Down and Marking Out the Next Row, all in One Operation.

Not only pleasure, change and a better and fresher food supply, but there's profit in it besides. The man who can make a success of his business can make a success of his garden, that is also worth while. In a big city office the writer recently met a young married man who has a suburban home within ten miles of Broadway Street Station. Two summers ago he turned over the sod with his spade on a little plot 21x33 feet. His friends told him it was a good job, but that he'd get nothing the first year. He used fertilizer, bought the best of seeds and spent altogether a little less than three dollars. The lettuce was so big that a little girl could only carry two heads in her encircling arms. Several other crops reached a high degree of perfection. An account was kept at current store prices and the result was over thirteen dollars' worth of stuff taken off one-sixtieth of an acre.

MIXING CONCRETE ON THE FARM

How to Select Your Materials and Mix Your Own Concrete.

(First of a Series of Practical Articles That Will Appear Monthly.)

On account of its cheapness, uniformity, and quick development of strength, the only cement practically used at present is the kind called "Portland." There are almost as many brands of Portland cement as there



In a NARBERT BACKYARD. Seeder Used as a Plow, Hilling Corn

If every plot were so handled that would be six hundred dollars to the acre. If help had to be hired its cost would be more than counterbalanced by the use of machinery, longer rows, less waste of effort by reason of a few plants taking as much time as twice as many, etc.

We present a couple of pictures of the kind of gardens above suggested. One was taken at Moorestown, New Jersey, the other at Narberth, Pa. Both views were taken in "gentlemen's gardens," and both show high cultivation and modern labor saving implements. A great saving of space results from accuracy of rows and distances and a great saving of seed from accuracy in dropping it and covering it

are of wheat flour. For farm work choose some brand guaranteed by the local dealer to meet the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, which standards are approved by the National Government.

Keep the Cement Dry. Cement takes water so easily that care must be exercised in storing it. Upon the regular floor of a good building place timbers close together, as a support for a false floor, upon which the cement should be piled. Cement is heavy; do not overload the floor of the building by piling it too high, and do not store it against the side walls. Keep it covered with canvas or roofing paper. Cement once

set up and is unfit for use. However, lumps due to pressure in the store house must not be mistaken for set-up cement. Such lumps are easily crumbled and may then be used. Do Not Buy Stone Screened to One Size.

Concrete is a mixture of Portland cement and particles of stone. The stone should vary in size from pieces one inch in diameter to sand grains. By so grading the stone, the smaller particles fit in the spaces between the larger pieces, thereby producing the most compact and the strongest mixture.

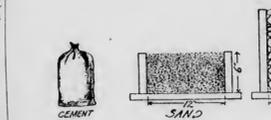


Illustration showing proportion of materials and resulting concrete

The best stone for crushed rock is one which is clean, hard, and breaks with sharp angles. Trap, granite, and hard limestone are among the best; the use of shale, slate, and soft limestones and sandstones should be avoided. The crushed rock should be screened on a 1-4-inch screen to remove the fine particles. These small particles should be considered as sand; and, if insufficient in quantity to make the proper proportion of the concrete, as is described later, enough sand should be added to them to produce the required amount.

Well-Graded Gravel Good. Gravel well graded in sizes is at least equally as good for concrete as

crushed stone. Bank-run gravel, just as dug from the pit, seldom runs even and rarely has the right proportion of sand and pebbles for making the best concrete. The mixture most suitable has one part sand to two parts gravel, measured by volume, in which all sizes passing through a 1-inch mesh screen and retained on a 1-4-inch screen are considered gravel. As there is usually too much sand for gravel, it is both advisable and profitable to screen the material and to remix them in the proper proportions. Gravel should have no rotten stone and

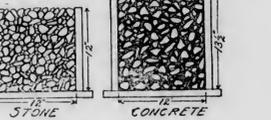


Illustration showing proportion of materials and resulting concrete

should be clean, so that the cement may adhere to it tightly.

Sand Must Be Clean.

With dirty sand, no amount of cement will make strong concrete. Generally sand is clean, but if not, it can easily be washed by playing a hose or flushing water upon thin layers of sand placed on a tight-jointed inclined board. In size of grain it should vary uniformly from fine to coarse. All particles passing a 1-4-inch screen may be considered sand.

And good-tasting drinking-water is suitable for concrete.

(To Be Continued Next Month.)

NEXT YEAR'S MODEL ORCHARD CAMPAIGN.

Dr. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, of Pennsylvania, is now making arrangements for another year of strenuous Model Orchard Instruction and Demonstration work. While he will continue to give service to those who request aid by correspondence and otherwise, and also to send the inspectors into those orchards which they have not yet visited, he will make a special feature of aiding fruit growers, gardeners, truckers and farmers who are having trouble with pests, and wish to be shown how to control them. For this purpose he will send trained inspectors and demonstrators to all places possible where their services are requested, and direct them to do practical work showing how modern remedial measures should be applied. As this work should result in modern conditions, the orchards, farm or gardens thus treated are given the general term of "Model Orchards." They will be at all times under the direction and surveillance of the inspectors, who will superintend every detail of the work done in them, and hence are called "Supervision Orchards," excepting where public meetings will be held for demonstration purposes. At these places they are called "Demonstration Orchards." The full list of the proposed Demonstration and Supervision Orchards for the year 1912 is now being prepared in the office of the Economic Zoologist, and information concerning the location of the orchards will be sent free to those who request it.

During the year 1911 Prof. Surface received over sixteen hundred applications from persons who desired him to take their orchards on the Model Orchard plan. He did not have a sufficient force to reach more than nine hundred of them, but as he is now making plans for the new year he will be able to reach many more, and requests those who wish to be placed on the Model Orchard List to communicate with him as soon as practical. This service is extended free by the Division of Zoology, of the Department of Agriculture, of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of showing how to produce good fruits notwithstanding various obstacles.

Orchard owners are instructed according to their individual needs, and are helped personally, but the work is not done for them further than is necessary to give this instruction. This plan, which has resulted so satisfactorily, will be continued during the next year as far as the funds will permit.

OLD DOCTOR KNEW ABOUT APPLES.

Among the traditions that have come down in the family of the editor of this paper are many concerning Doctor Henry Paschall, of Paschallville, now a part of the incorporated and built-up city of Philadelphia. He was a great lover of apples, sugar and children, and he never failed to advise parents to give their children plenty of apples. There is something in the juice of the apple," he used to say, "very different from any other fruit. Apples are far better than doctor's bills. Let them have plenty of apples." He always had a lump of sugar to give, and he always had hosts of juvenile friends. He lived to the age of 88 and passed away in 1884, leaving a family of twelve of his own and a community that was almost as intimate. A descendant tells in a motherly way of her little daughter and on going into the yard to eat it attracted the attention of a neighbor, who, disregarding the eleventh commandment, remarked, "I often see you eating an apple daily and oftener than once a day. Apples are very expensive at this time of the year," and the mother, who now tells the story, replied, "She can have as many apples as she wants, rather than medicine and doctor bills."

A WARNING FROM OREGON.

A warning has been sounded from far-off Oregon to gullible Jerseymen—and others—to be on their guard against the seductively-worded offers of the land sharks who are so busy these days exploiting the charms of life in that State. The warning came in the form of a letter to Governor Wilson sent by the Secretary of the Central Labor Council in Portland. The land sharks have found a myriad of victims willing to put their trust and their money into the many cleverly advertised schemes to palm off worthless wilderness as wonderful fruit-growing property already blooming as the rose. They will doubtless find many more lambs waiting to be shorn, notwithstanding the timely warning sounded from Oregon. The call of the West is still strong and the credulous home-seeker is prone to shut his eyes to the actual conditions on the Pacific slope. He is doubly blind in doing so. A new era in agriculture has dawned in the East and the possibilities unfolding before the energetic man, willing to work for success and able to employ modern methods in farming, are as bright, perhaps brighter, than they are in the far West.—Exchange.

A PAGE DEVOTED TO APPLES, MOSTLY EASTERN APPLES

News, Comments and Miscellaneous Information. Apples the Coming Fruit in Delaware.

OVERPRODUCTION OF APPLES.

Because of the great revival of interest in apple-growing in Eastern States, the query, is there not serious danger of overproduction? is inevitable. The fear that within a few years new plantings will cause the market to be glutted and prices broken keeps many a person from establishing an orchard who would otherwise do so.

The experience of prune-growers a few years ago on the Pacific Coast seems to furnish a splendid example of what may be expected from overproduction arising from too many persons taking sudden interest in one industry. Years ago some one called attention to the opportunities presented in the growing of prunes for large profits. The advice seemed so thoroughly sound that thousands of acres were set out, with the result that in a few years the market was swamped and the price broke beyond all hope of immediate recovery. The majority of growers brought face to face with the situation abandoned the industry just about as impulsively as they had gone into it. The wisest of them, however, foresaw that by staying in the business—made more attractive by the desertion of so many growers—the industry would be very profitable for them. And so it proved.

It is feared by many that a repetition of this experience will result in the East, or for that matter in the whole country, as regards the growing of apples; but this fear is not based on facts or logic. A careful analysis of the industry of apple-growing justifies the statement that there is no danger of overproduction for so many years to come that it need bother no one.

According to government statistics, the production of apples for the whole United States, decreased twenty-nine million barrels from 1895 to 1909. There is, therefore, considerable room for an increase that will bring production back to the point where it was fifteen years ago. It is well to remember in this connection that the decrease in 1895 was due to the discouragement on the part of the growers in warring against insect pest and fungus disease. At that time the science of spraying was little known.

During the past fifteen years the population of the United States has increased by at least one-eighth, which means that the home market has grown. In addition, figures show that our export trade in apples is on the rise. America is the premier apple-growing country of the world and the possibilities of the foreign market have only begun to be realized. In other words, the market at home and abroad is expanding.

It is true that the present apple revival will lead to the setting out of millions of trees, but any competent authority will tell you that hardly twenty-five per cent. of the trees now being planted will ever grow up to be of commercial importance. The reasons underlying this enormous loss of trees are, ignorance of the character of investment represented by apple-growing, ignorance of sane practices, poor stock, neglect of trees, and finally inability to contend against pest, frosts and general adverse conditions. In other words, the present apple craze is commercially just one-quarter as great as it seems.

A further factor worthy of attention is cold storage. Formerly the market season for apples was short, being confined to the cold months; but now cold storage has extended

t to every month in the year practically. Therefore, in addition to the market having expanded, its period of duration has been extended.

The trend of apple-growing is toward the production of apples at fair prices. When good apples can be produced at fair prices that great class of our population who can afford to buy good quality only at a reasonable price will be reached. To-day that middle class is the untouched field. Apple-growing to-day is marked by fancy apples at high prices and fair apples also at high prices. The vast majority of the consumers are not attracted by this condition. The fancy trade has its limits, but the great middle field is still to be exploited. Most decidedly there is no danger of an overproduction of apples.—J. S. Gallagher in Country Gentleman.

DOLLARS IN THE BIG RED APPLE

(Continued from North American Article of last Month.)

Mr. J. H. Hale, Connecticut's well-known fruit grower, has made a fortune growing peaches; but he says that he is depending upon apples to supply his wants in his old age. Already, he has planted 14,000 trees in New England, and he has sold apples from twelve-year-old trees for as high as eight dollars a barrel.

New England people swear by the Baldwin, but find it an insipid fruit if they stray into Pennsylvania or farther south. In the northern tier of states, the McIntosh Red, the Star, the Greening and the Snow yield bountifully of splendid fruit. In Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, Pellicious and Hubbardston grow to perfection. In most parts of the country the Ben Davis is sold only to people who don't know good apples; but there is one ridge in Virginia where it is transformed into a fruit of superb quality. Newtown Pippins, from the same section, are favorites of English connoisseurs, perhaps because Queen Victoria placed the stamp of her approval upon them.

The entire product of many New England orchards is sent to Chicago and St. Louis to be distributed throughout the west. A single orchard in Maine ships about 5,000 barrels each year to one Chicago house.

Virginia is almost as crazy over apples as Oregon. Fortunes are being made on land that was considered almost valueless a few years ago. One old man has a little orchard which he farms out to a company that does all the work and pays him \$2,000 for the apples on the trees.

Offers of as high as one thousand dollars an acre for bearing orchards are being made. One man sold his crop of fruit from four acres for \$2,500. There is a single tree in Nelson county which is reputed to have yielded over \$100 worth of pippins in one crop.

John L. Woodrum, living near Roanoke, in the Back Creek country, as it is called, sold his 1909 crop from 800 trees for \$15,000, cash, on the trees, this being at the rate of \$500 on the trees. In Virginia, it is customary to indicate the size of orchards by the number of trees and not by the acreage, as the land is often so rough that regular planting is impossible.

A rough hillside, quite unfit for growing general crops, is often admirably adapted to orcharding. Valleys are to be shunned, as a rule, because the frost settles in the low places. Cold air falls, as every one knows, so that an orchard on a hillside may be passed over by the spring frosts, while one fifty feet lower suffers severely. A north slope is, better, generally, than a southern one.

because the buds get less sunlight and are not started into growth so early in the spring. Trees are sometimes whitewashed to retard bud development, which helps to the extent of a few days. Proximity to large bodies of water is of value, because the water throws off warmth.

THE SEAFORD APPLE DISTRICT.

This district is fast becoming a great fruit growing center. It has been known for years that the territory contiguous to Seaford is the greatest for growing many kinds of vegetables and berries but it is only in recent years that the friable, sandy loam soil has attracted the attention of the apple growers.

The Delaware Apple Company with its orchard just north of the city and the York Imperial Orchard Company one mile south, are planting large commercial orchards which are attracting capitalists from different parts of the country.

The York Imperial Orchard Company is managed by the Harrison broods of Berlin, Maryland. They are the largest growers of commercial orchards in the United States and their selection of a farm near this city for a commercial orchard, is one of the best intorsements of our soil that could be had.

The Orchard Company has 149 acres, planted to suitable varieties for this section, and they are giving it modern scientific attention.

We can't conceive of a better location for a large orchard. The Pennsylvania Railroad, traverses the property for about a quarter of a mile and transportation by boat to the large markets is afforded by the freight steamers which dock at Seaford.—Seaford News, March 23.

APPLES THE COMING CROP OF DELAWARE.

"Delaware is on the threshold of an agricultural 'craze,'" said L. Scott Townsend the popular Secretary of the Delaware State Fair. "Years ago the name of Delaware's peaches reached to the Pacific coast, gradually other States began to grow peaches and the market here declined. Some of the men who have their entire fortunes invested in this State faced the necessity of putting in either new peach orchards or another fruit entirely. The result is too well known to require any comment from me. Last fall an ox-cart attractively arranged with apples of various kinds showed to the people of three States what has been done by these men in the apple industry and now large orchards are flourishing in this State and 'Delaware Apples' are as well known as 'Delaware Peaches' in former years.

A great deal of credit for this change should be given to the men who have labored so faithfully in two counties. The Delaware College Experimental Farm in New Castle county, under the supervision of Dr. Hartley, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's farm in Sussex county, have been enormous factors in this revival.

The State Fair, to be held September 10th-13th inclusive, will afford the public an opportunity to see how much agricultural Delaware has done in the past year. Some of the most fertile farms will send exhibits of fruit, vegetables and forage crops. All fruit growers are invited to make their produce attractively displayed under the capable direction of the Hon. Richard G. Buckingham. It is expected that spraying devices will be shown and that a member of the College Farm will be present to aid exhibitors in making proper classifications, to give suggestions as to how to obliterate fruit tree diseases, and how to make trees bear the best fruit at the least expense, in fact, to give practical assistance to all who ask for it.

All fruit growers are interested in this exhibition will be given a cordial welcome at this exhibition and the premium list, to be issued May 1st will give an attractive list of special premiums as well as money. Inquiries may be addressed to the Secretary, No. 1 West Fifth street, Wilmington, Delaware, or in care of "Eastern Fruit."

The apple was early so important, and so generally distributed, that its name traced to its root in many languages signifies fruit in general.—Thorson.

"WILD APPLES."

Some Things Thoreau Said Long Ago About Apples.

Who knows but this chance wild fruit, planted by a cow or bird on some remote and rocky hillside, where it is as yet unobserved by man, may be the choicest of all its kind, and foreign potentates shall hear of it, and royal societies seek to propagate it, though the virtues of the perhaps truly crumbled owner of the soil may never be heard of,—at least, beyond the limits of his village? It was thus the Porter and the Baldwin grew.

Every wild apple shrub excites our expectation thus, somewhat as every wild child, it is, perhaps, a prince in disguise. What a lesson to man!

I fear that he who walks over these fields a century hence will not know the pleasure of knocking off wild apples. Oh, poor man, there are many pleasures which he will not know! Notwithstanding the prevalence of the Baldwin and the Porter, I doubt if so extensive orchards are set out today in my town as there were a century ago, when those vast straggling elder orchards were planted, when men both ate and drank apples, when the pomace-heap was the only nursery, and trees cost nothing but the trouble of setting them out. Men used to afford then to stick a tree by every wall-side, and let it take its chance. I see nobody planting trees to-day in such on-of-the-way places, along the lonely roads and lanes, and at the bottom of dells in the wood.

Now that they have grafted trees, and pay a price for them, they collect them into a plat by their houses, and fence them in,—and the end of it all will be that we shall be compelled to look for our apples in a barrel.

Surely the apple is the noblest of fruits. Let the most beautiful or the sweetest have it. That should be the "going" price of apples.

SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

While some farms in Sussex county, Delaware, have been badly neglected,—in fact, had been practically abandoned,—yet in all farms it should be published that it is a fertile country with many up-to-date progressive and prosperous farmers, and becoming more so every year; in fact, more progress is being made year by year than was made in five years a young generation back. The lessons that are being handed out in the form of actual demonstration by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through the farm at Bacon, and the example set by a few highly intelligent growers who are practicing intensive farm methods is having a leavening effect on the whole peninsula, and it will not be many years until this section will be recognized as a garden spot at the market door. The opinion prevails among those who have some means for getting around that this is going to be an extraordinarily good fruit year. Peaches will yield considerably over a half crop, it is thought, and with buds in some sections killed prices are likely to be high. Pears are in good shape, and if handled more intelligently as to exposure, hereore shipment, are going to command good prices. All field crops look good and many new strawberry beds and other berries are going in.

A FEW OPINIONS OF DELAWARE APPLES.

Dr. Henry T. Spangler, Bailey Building, Philadelphia, capitalist: "A very fine apple, indeed."

Mrs. Kate Gorsch, Ithan, Pa.: "The Delaware Stayman Winesap has a finer flavor than the best orange I ever ate."

J. E. Holme, investor, Philadelphia: "If the York Imperial Orchard Company raises as fine apples as are now grown by F. M. Soper and others in Delaware, the results in dollars should be most pleasing and gratifying."

H. T. Hickey, yard master, Delmar, Delaware: "I have recently paid 90 cents per basket for Rome Beauty apples, to Charles Kenney, a grower near here."

SEE OFFER ON PAGE 9.

AN EASTERN DEMONSTRATION FARM

What the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is Doing to Show the Surpassing Fertility of Neglected Home Lands.

Leaving the fine farming section of Salisbury, Maryland, toward the close of the afternoon of March 18th, the editor of EASTERN FRUIT was able before daylight to get a bird's-eye view, as it were, of highly developed farming, moderately good, ordinary, poor and neglected during the passage of the twelve miles that took him over the State line into the lower end of Delaware, a section that has been badly neglected and in which the Pennsylvania Railroad has established the Delaware Railroad Demonstration farm, at Bacon Siding, Sussex

He was told that he was making a mistake by ploughing so deep, etc., etc. Land that had not been farmed for several years, very foul in the growth of small bushes and weeds and soil, exceedingly sour and very leached out by not having any growth or humus on it in many years. "By small applications of suitable manure (15 tons per acre and lime 500 pounds per acre) we were able to grow corn at the rate of 47 bushels per acre the first year. The second year by ploughing under the crimson clover and the use of 600 pounds wood ashes, we



Mr. Lippincott, the Bungalow, Greenhouse and Farm House at Bacon Siding, Sussex County, Delaware.

sex county, Mr. H. S. Lippincott, the manager in charge, accompanied the writer and pointed with pity to farms that were not so good as those we had left behind and which might be made as fertile and productive as the fifty-five acres now awakening from its long sleep, under his expert hand. Dismissing the very quaint darkey and his two good horses, that had made the ride less monotonous and refreshing up in the porcelain finished bath room of the neat bungalow, we were soon going and justice to the steaming supper that had been prepared by the gardener's good wife and brought in from her kitchen nearby. The pleasant living room and the dining room were neatly furnished in oak, carpeted with matting and decorated with a few framed photographs of home grown fruits and selected pictures from florists' catalogues making an effect both artistic and restful. Open from the dining room is a completely equipped modern kitchen, and on the corresponding side of the living room is Mr. Lippincott's office, equipped with filing cabinet, typewriter, telephone, maps, etc. On the other side of the two main rooms are two neat, tastefully furnished bed rooms, and the aforesaid modern bath room. A steam heater in the well built cemented cellar completes the outfit. Had we arrived three hours earlier, however, the wide porch on two sides would doubtless have been the greatest attraction and many a time has Mr. Lippincott told old style farmers that they should provide porches to the houses they call home.

Sitting opposite to Mr. Lippincott at the office table, under the rays of the evening lamp many a tale was told of neighbors predicting failure to accomplish anything with that old farm,—of the plough scouring through light sandy ridges that to the ordinary observer had no fertility in them

were able to grow 62 bushels per acre. So one can see," said Mr. Lippincott, "that this soil responds to kind treatment very readily. We have been able to grow alfalfa successfully and have two very good stands on the farm now. All the legumes have been grown successfully with marked results such as Hairy Vetch, Cow-peas, Velvet Bean, Soy Bean and all the clovers." Mr. Lippincott has always been a farmer, born and raised as a farmer, always working on a farm. He has taken several courses in agriculture to aid him in his higher fields and research work. The farm has been carefully surveyed into acre plots, heavy white stakes have been set out on each corner of the acre and all figures of the records are based on exact acre measurements. We took note of a few at this evening's sitting and will tell of what we saw later on.

Profit obtained first year from one acre of CUCUMBERS—Seed per acre, \$1.80; labor, \$11.00; fertilizers, \$27.00; freight and commission, \$31.20. Total, \$71.00.

Cucumbers sold per acre.....\$175.00
Expenses 71.00

Profit \$104.00
LIMA BEANS—Seed per acre, \$10.00; labor, \$36.33; fertilizers, \$34.00; freight and commission, \$22.16. Total, \$102.39.

Beans sold per acre \$250.00
Expense 102.39

Profit \$147.61
MUSKMELONS—Seed, \$6.00; labor, \$31.25; fertilizers, \$48.00; freight and commission, \$41.10. Total, \$126.00.

Muskmelons sold per acre \$168.00
Expenses 126.00

Profit \$42.00



The View from the Railroad—Showing Front of Bungalow, New Barn and Sign Board

LEeks—Seed, \$7.00; labor, \$35.00; fertilizers, \$38.00; freight and commission, \$29.00. Total, \$109.00.
Leeks sold per acre \$150.00
Expenses 109.00

Profit 41.00
ONIONS—Seed, \$6.00; labor, \$37.00; fertilizer, \$36.00; freight and commission, \$39.25. Total, \$118.25.

Onions sold per acre \$149.52
Expenses 118.25

Profit 31.27
SWEET POTATOES—Fertilizer, \$18.00; labor, \$12.00; fertilizers, \$31.00; freight and commission, \$22.00. Total, \$83.00.

Rotatoes sold per acre \$124.00
Expenses 83.00

Profit 41.00
Directly in front of the door as we emerged from the bungalow in the early morning was the dew covered grass of as nice a lawn as any Philadelphia commuter would look for in his fertile Pennsylvania yard.

The planting of grass seeds on this spot was one of the things neighbors said was useless. Across the drive the plowman was just getting to work to turn under the remainder of a stand of crimson clover that was left from his work of the day before—and it was a good stand of clover, too, a firm sod in many places two feet long in the hunk, full of roots and green brown with its humus. The two years of fertilization and clover crops had done their work. On several of the acres there had been no fertilizer whatever. One acre of peas had been planted the day before—three varieties. Strawberries were beginning to push their new green crowns through the winter covering of stable manure, early Danish onions and rhubarb were also waking up.

The young orchard of apple, pear and plum trees looked vigorous and healthy. They had been intercropped with tomatoes all summer, after which spinach had been planted and that is now looking fine.

An old peach orchard over in the corner of the tract looked orderly, trimmed and promising, though Mr.



Pretty Good Samples from Waste Land—8-second Summer

Lippincott described it as an amazing tribute to the soil. He took hold of it, waiting for a few days of sunshine to spring into leaf and blossom. The crates and boxes are also ready. The crop is estimated, the shipping receipts came knocked-down in the early winter and have been put together, and even the labels—with the trade mark of the farm—are growing in the office of a Philadelphia engraving house. Another crop that has proven prolific and already profitable is melons—watermelons and cantaloupes. All we saw of them on this trip was a fine crop of growing rye to further increase the soil.

A pair of fine black pigs occupied the half of a well-roofed house built for four and house and pens had good cement floor and an outside gutter for drainage. A home-made brooder built by Mr. Lippincott emphasized the fact that he is giving personal attention to poultry and does not buy anything that can be made on the place. The white Orpingtons and white Leghorns—two dozen laying hens have a winter egg record that probably eclipses the average farmer's two hundred. The chicken houses, seed houses, horse and cow stables (no cows yet), tool house and power house must be described some other time. We got interested in the cold frames, about 300 feet long, and they heard of lettuce and radishes that have been in prolific bearing all winter. Young tomato plants, cabbage, peppers, etc., etc., are also there soon

ready for setting out, while in the smart heated greenhouse tomatoes have been fruiting all winter and the seedlings for early planting are almost ready to blossom. Egg plants and other stuff have also been forced for early planting. Irrigated intelligently, all these things bear fruit in Southern Delaware about two weeks earlier than in Philadelphia and New York market gardens, and command the early top prices.

A big ten thousand gallon tank, supplied with water from a well by means of a gasoline engine, supplies water to about 20 acres. A spigot for hose coupling being located near one or the marking stakes to each acre, and the hose supply is sufficient to supply water over these acres. This whole pipe outfit cost only \$90, and its effect at time of planting makes it a mighty good investment. It is never used at any other time. A bed of pansies growing near the public road is a matter both of ornament and profit, as the bouquets are quite salable in season. Tall paupers grasses and a few shrubs give a still further pleasing effect. About where you see the flag poles in the picture the small dilapidated barn formerly stood. It was moved bodily back of the houses, a shed and a coat of brown paint were added. All the other buildings are also painted the same color, with their window frames white and the effect is very pleasing to the eye. The drive curves from the office door around the gardener's house, past the old barn and then forks to the public crossroad and to the new barn. Its edges are trimmed and small broken stones prevents the growth of grass and weeds and completes a scene of extreme order and neatness.

Visitors are always welcome, and Mr. Lippincott is a most genial host, who takes a pleasure in answering the questions of an appreciative guest, and makes it a courteous duty to demonstrate to those who argue that his way is the tried and proven way to win success under existing conditions. He is already winning it himself, and we feel sure that he will win more and more as season follows season.



Mr. Lippincott's Contribution

Upon request Mr. Lippincott has contributed a few words of advice to the tired city worker. They show his enthusiasm—and these he backs with instruction and demonstration.

Do not be afraid to tackle farming. Buy a small place; make it a home and place of business.

The thing of the day is intensive farming. This means so cultivating a few acres as to get more out of them than the old-fashioned farmer used to get from ten times as many acres.

Probably ten to twenty acres will be all that any one of us can comprehend and put to the best use. Five to ten acres is a wise limit for one who has spent most of his time in factories or in mechanical work.

Location is to be considered; get in an even climate, such as Delaware, where one can get an early start and get the early prices. You must master conditions wherever you go. You do not need to make the life struggle in an even climate as you do in the cold climate with short winters.

Whatever line of farming you make a specialty of, bear in mind that with modern scientific methods, more money and a better living can be made from ten acres of intensive farming than from ten times that number of acres broadly tilled.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

OUR NEW POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Well-Known Writer and Expert Added to Staff of "Eastern Fruit."

We will begin with the May issue a series of cultural notes on Poultry Husbandry. This series will at once command the interest of every reader, carrying much of value to the beginner and experienced breeder.

This department will become a permanent feature, with Mr. Turner as editor, and we consider our readers fortunate to secure this valuable addition to our staff.

EDITOR EASTERN FRUIT.

LOW VITALITY IN BREEDING FOWLS.

Every year, from every quarter of this big country of ours is heard the wail, "poor hatches; chicks die without cause." This howl of disappointment does not come alone from the farmer and the novice any more than it does from the "big breeder."

Mr. Little Breeder, Mr. Medium Sized Breeder and Mr. Big Breeder all find success greeting them with a happy smile until they violate nature.

Mr. Big Breeder kept his own counsel and likewise kept free from outside poultry influences, depending upon original sturdiness to maintain the vitality of his flock.

It is claimed by some that the presence of the male in the fall will induce a quicker egg yield—it is claimed by many, so many, that the male should not be associated with the female until hatching eggs are required. Really, there is no argument about the last mentioned practice being the better, the long continued service of the male weakening the progeny.

Other things, so often overlooked, such as damp quarters and filthy, lousy fowls, fowls stunted in growth, late hatched and late maturing fowls, all bear so heavily upon vitality in the offspring.

It is far better to house your chickens under the wood or carriage shed, or in trees, than in houses that produce colds, bronchitis, rheumatism and roup, for with any one of these ailments the recovery is slow, vitality seriously impaired and fertility of the eggs is at its lowest ebb.

One infallible rule for vigor is the selection of the busiest females and the most active male for mating. All the breeders should be of good size, both male and female.

The lazy hen and the inactive rooster have only one mission in their short lives, the stewing pot. If you purchase a breeder go away from home to get him; if he is not what you want return him, for every reputable poultryman sells on approval.

Dry, fresh air houses, kept clean, a good proven tonic and plenty of wholesome food means healthy, vigorous, robust stock and success. While confinement produces more eggs it seriously impairs fertility and vitality.

While confinement produces more eggs it seriously impairs fertility and vitality. Just as soon as possible get the breeders on range, no matter how restricted.

AN EASTERN DEMONSTRATION FARM.

(Continued from Page 5.)

I have seen nine acres farmed with a big part planted to ornamental trees, flowers, etc.; yet the farmer was able to sell from \$1,000 to \$1,200 worth of small fruits each year.

Come out of the large selfish cities and get busy on a small farm and learn the charms of living, and in a short time you will also get the feeling to help your sick friends and consoling the cities on some farm where they will ever know the warm friendly feeling of the sun and be intoxicated on fresh air and know for once in their lives the real charms of living.

Bees could also be made to pay well on a small place, honey could be put up in bottles and sold for \$1.00 per bottle.

Last year a man purchased a farm two miles from Laurel, Delaware. He had never farmed a day in his life; always worked at his trade as boiler-maker in the city.

Mr. Big Breeder kept his own counsel and likewise kept free from outside poultry influences, depending upon original sturdiness to maintain the vitality of his flock. And thereby he sooner or later fails.

The inside membrane of hens' eggs can be successfully used as a substitute for human skin, forming a new growth finer than the old but strong and healthy.

Fresh eggs weigh from 17.5 ounces per dozen to 28 ounces. Hence the discussion in regard to selling by weight.

SEND ONE DOLLAR AND BOOST.

BOUQUETS AND SUGGESTIONS

Extracts From a Few of the Letters That Reach the Editor.

Governor Tener's Good Wishes. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa., March 6, 1912.

The Governor directs me to thank you for the copies of the magazine entitled "Eastern Fruit," which he has read with much interest.

Respectfully yours, W. H. GAITHER, Private Secretary.

From the Governor of Massachusetts. Executive Chamber, Boston, March 5, 1912.

The Governor wishes me to thank you. He believes as you do that the time has come for the East to develop its agricultural resources.

Yours very truly, DUDLEY M. HOLMAN, Secretary to the Governor.

Prof. Symons Will Help. College Park, Md., March 16, 1912.

I am glad to know you will be able to put "Eastern Fruit" on a substantial basis, to promote the work in which you are engaged.

Very truly yours, THOMAS T. SYMONS, State Entomologist.

The Boxes Are Already in Use. Copy of "Eastern Fruit" is at hand.

There is no doubt a field for such a paper; that is, the cause is a good one. I think the lands of the Atlantic slopes are as good for fruit as the lands of the Pacific slope.

TREES FOR WINDBREAKS.

In some suggestions to settlers on the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project the Bureau of Plant Industry says that tree planting should be one of the first things undertaken by the farmer on the plains.

It is advisable to plant in April and early May and to make the rows at least twenty-four feet apart.

Delaware's Largest Farm Agency can put you next—our 1912 Farm Catalogue describes them. Tells which are best adapted to your needs—price per acre—\$15.00 upwards, etc., etc.

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cottonwood is the tree best suited for windbreaks in the Middle West, when planted on good, moist situation.—Country Gentleman.

EASTERN FRUIT.

Not only the apple and the pear—As you will hear—it is far more; Not only fruit of Eastern soil, But also fruit of Eastern toil!

It is the girl, it is the boy, Who must stay here to enjoy The labor and the fruit of seeds

Parents have produced for needs; It is the fruit of Eastern brain, Strongly tested for more gain.

For many mouths it now will bear, And what about the Golden West? Eastern fruit has proved the best.

It is not a castle in the sky, We will prove that by and by. And that day will be a feast

When the Western boy comes East. —Dedicated to Eastern Fruit.

NOVEL STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Last year visiting Holland, well known for its intense cultivation, my attention was directed to a very novel way of growing strawberries.

For the purpose of creating space, old barrels were taken. In the body were drilled many holes, and after filling the barrel with straw manure and good soil, the top was covered with plants, which in time resulted in the barrel being covered all over with strawberries.

To give all plants plenty of sunshine the barrels were placed on pivots, so that by turning them the plants could all be given the same amount of light and heat.

Where space is valuable, it is worth while to make an experiment with it. L. G. W.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey Farms GARDEN FRUIT, POULTRY FARMS Mild Climate, fertile markets. Send for list of Burlington County farms. A. W. DRESSER, BURLINGTON, N. J.

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315 an acre and up. Farms, Colonial estates, orchard properties, lands for general farming, stock raising, fruit growing, trucking, fine markets, best prices; the country with a future, where the climate is ideal year round; soil excellent; long growing season; drought unknown. For full particulars call, phone or write

JOHN S. MOORE 1524 Real Estate Trust Building. Phone, Walnut 1767.

DO YOU WANT A Truck Farm, A Fruit Farm, A Poultry Farm, A Dairy Farm

Delaware's Largest Farm Agency can put you next—our 1912 Farm Catalogue describes them. Tells which are best adapted to your needs—price per acre—\$15.00 upwards, etc., etc.

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WHAT AN EASTERN BOY HAS DONE

A Visit By the Editor to the Allen Nurseries at Salisbury, Md.—The Home of the Strawberry.

About twenty-five years ago there was a boy who loved strawberries. Other boys before and since have loved strawberries, but this boy loved to grow them as much as he loved to eat them.

On Monday afternoon, March 18, 1912, W. F. Allen, an active, keen, genial man of forty-five, met the Norfolk express at the fine little city of Salisbury, Maryland, in whose development he is now a leading factor.

Accompanied by Mr. H. S. Lippincott, manager demonstration farm of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bacon, Del., the editor of "Eastern Fruit" was shown farm after farm that has been brought under the highest state of nursery cultivation.

It was at this "Plot south of the Barn" where strawberry planting was in progress, and up at the shipping house that we first saw that wonder-



One of the Allen Strawberry Fields

—also due largely to his persistent efforts—the folks were out enjoying the air on the porches of many beautiful homes. Men in groups of from four to a dozen were noticed here and there in the different nursery plots, some removing plants for shipment with long pronged forks, some plowing, harrowing and smoothing, others planting out new beds for fruiting.

Driving into a road on the edge of a wood we were given a fine demonstration of the comparative effect of last summer's drought on a number of well known varieties of strawberries. The plot of several acres is surrounded on three sides by the forest—the nursery hands call it "the pot"—and some of the hardiest of the varieties seemed to have suffered the most, while the Chesapeake, Mr. Allen's prime favorite, had stood the test best of all, and every row of all varieties showed signs of the majority of the plants coming again into robust condition after a few days of warm sunshine.

There are under cultivation for selling plants in the plots we inspected upwards of 150 acres, besides the enormous acreage in fruiting beds. On the plot south of the splendid barn a planting gang was at work consisting of two plowmen striking out furrows, a forker to smooth the last furrow, two men with iron clad, waist high dibbles, two droppers, two planters and two tamper-downs. They were making splendid progress, and it was interesting to watch them as they took turns with each other row by row, alternating in the stooping and



The Approach to the Allen Nurseries as Seen from the Main Highway

upright parts of the work with an interest only second to that of their employer. The foreman carried a type-written list of the varieties to be planted in their order beginning at the barn and designating how many rows of each, and every man on the place, from the owner down, also had in his possession a list printed on strong jute manilla tag board that gave the order from right to left of the varieties of every kind of fruit, flower or bush in every one of the several designated plots or farms of the whole 650 acres.

It was at this "Plot south of the Barn" where strawberry planting was in progress, and up at the shipping house that we first saw that wonder-



ful root growth and strength of crown that have made Allen strawberry plants famous the world over. These young baby plants that started out as runners from vigorous parents in the county only last summer, had roots on them like the hyacinths that grow in water bottles all winter. The digging up did not seem to have broken a fibre. There were apparently a dozen main roots to every little crown, and some of them were nearly a foot long, with hundreds of small hair-like branches, making the part that was being put under the ground far bigger, and—out of the fruit season—more interesting than that on top. It is no wonder Mr. Allen says in his catalog some plants are worth more than others, and publishes a photograph of his with a root growth that looks like a long dust brush beside one of the little cheap, small-rooted, mail-order specimens that attract some buyers on the price alone. The region where this boy was born seems to be ideally adapted to strawberry culture. His trade with the West and Middle West is now so enormous, however, and his operations are so

wide and far seeing and successful that of late years there have been many stories about that W. F. Allen is a Western man—but his good old father still lives nearby able to tell the true story of the little home where boys and strawberry plants come true to name under a climate, an environment and a soil condition not excelled anywhere in the wide world.

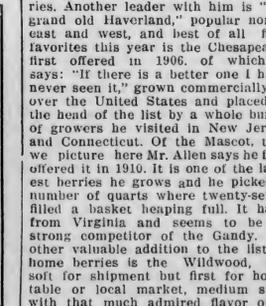
For a number of years Mr. Allen has been offering prizes for new varieties named or unnamed better in any particular than his best, or better



The Approach to the Allen Nurseries as Seen from the Main Highway

in any particular than some well known and popular variety and the result is that he has gone on improving his strains and developing the virtues of standards until the very pictures make one's mouth water, and the 1912 catalogue is a history of strawberry culture in the United States. One of the varieties that went a long way to make this nursery famous was the Glen Mary, first introduced by Mr. Allen in the spring of 1896, now one of the standard varieties the country over, and especially in New England and the West.

It was at this "Plot south of the Barn" where strawberry planting was in progress, and up at the shipping house that we first saw that wonder-



And, best of all, the crop most carefully cultured, most prized and interesting to that busy man are the four boys that love home and strawberries (Continued on Page 9.)

in the driest of seasons—and appropriately named Wildwood, though it hails from Iowa. And then, still driving as he talked, we passed by rows and rows of young raspberries, blackberries, grape vines, gooseberries, currants, etc., in fine healthy condition. The Carrie gooseberries grown from cuttings showing a remarkable development and vigor.

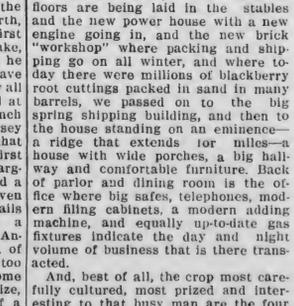
A drive of half a mile brought us to another farm cheaply purchased and now set out in strawberries, and as we listened we heard a story—or rather many stories of laud



The Approach to the Allen Nurseries as Seen from the Main Highway

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EASTERN FRUIT

A Practical Monthly Journal of Eastern Rural Life and the Development of Eastern Resources and Opportunities.

"YOUNG MAN COME EAST"

PUBLISHED BY EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY 216 Walnut Street, Corner of Dock, Philadelphia, Pa. Bell Phone.

S. M. PASCHALL, Editor. E. V. L. TURNER, Editor Poultry Dept. C. J. CLARKE, Advertising Manager. Contributing Editors: DR. H. A. SURFACE, Harrisburg, Pa. I. G. WALTER, The Netherlands.

Subscription price the Dollar for Two Years in advance, (with further notice). Advertising rates furnished upon request. Address all communications to the company.

APRIL, 1912.

REMOVAL.

The office of "Eastern Fruit" has been removed to the southwest corner of Walnut and Dock streets, in the heart of Philadelphia's famous fruit district. For two hundred and thirty years this corner has been listening to the voice of trade in terms of basket, box, bushel and barrel, and has watched the successive crops arrive, season after season, to supply a larger portion of the needs of the ever expanding city. On the opposite corner is the picturesque and historic stock exchange, across Dock street is the United States bonded warehouse, down Walnut street are great business concerns, the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot and the Delaware river—not far from the ferries—while in the other direction is centered the insurance district of Philadelphia, Independence and Washington Squares and the offices of some of the largest publishing concerns in the country. Now that the latch string is out, may the publishers indulge the hope that the office of EASTERN FRUIT may also become an attraction to readers and visitors.

Eastern boys made the West and are still making it—by boosting. The West is part of our great and prosperous country, and we are proud of it, and are willing to learn the lessons it has to teach. Its great plains, its deep gorges, its rocky slopes, where only grazing prospers,—but wherever an Eastern boy settles that is the best place that ever was. He does not "knock" the East. He simply rolls up his sleeves and develops the possibilities that surround him, always urging others to come and join hands. That same boy pursuing the same methods in the East would win out just the same or better. It is a case of "boost" and co-operate and give the "glad hand." It is also a case of printer's ink. The West uses lots of printer's ink to tell its story. The literature of the West is everywhere. Newspapers, booklets, folders and high colored pictures are circulated by thousands to sell land, to populate new towns, to build trade for new enterprises—and the East can beat the offers that are made. We have the markets, the soils, the rainfall, the scenery, the opportunities—greater conveniences, shorter distances between places where conditions differ—everything right here. What we need most is more boosters, more people to stand up for home and say home's best, a broader invitation to get together, a more constant appreciation of our surroundings. EASTERN FRUIT has just begun to boost. Will you send one dollar and boost?

Considerable space in this issue is devoted to the proceedings of the Country Life Conference of the Rural Progress Association. Many speakers of eminence qualified by experience and by training made statements worthy of our thoughtful study, and we commend a perusal of these reports. The keynote of the whole conference may, however, be summed up in the

necessity of Education and Recreation. Both young and old in the country need in an especial manner to be kept up to date in applied knowledge and they need real social gatherings that give instruction, inspiration and amusement.

Every man is supposed to understand his own business and the farmer born and bred is no exception. He understands soil and tillage and seeds and harvesting and care of the crop and in most cases marketing. He is essentially a man of detail and knows more about the business than any new beginner will ever be likely to know. But he does not always know as much about money making as his city brother. They need to get together.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot when in Philadelphia recently told the editor of "Eastern Fruit" that when we say conservation of the resources and the possibilities of the East we hit the nail right square on the head with him, for he believes most heartily in any movement which stands for the advancement of fruit growing in the East.

This journal is fortunate in being able to announce the beginning of a department of Poultry Husbandry, under the editorship of Mr. F. V. L. Turner, the well known writer and expert.

THE NEW KIND OF SCHOOL.

One of the most interesting features of educational discussion is the school for the whole community. Prof. B. H. Crocheron, principal of the Agricultural High School at Sparks, Maryland, who was one of the speakers at the Rural Life Conference, in a letter to "Eastern Fruit" regarding a contribution that will appear in our May issue, writes as follows: "There is no doubt that much can be accomplished by proper agitation by publications interested in the furtherance of progress in agricultural communities. The idea of schools to really fit the needs of the people is so new that it is of necessity slow to come. So soon as the people on the land realize what real agricultural schools can do for themselves and for their children, then they will demand that these schools be supplied. The campaign, therefore, for some time in the future must be one of propaganda by all the rural forces that are making toward a better rural civilization. We must have better schools, better roads, better co-operation, better marketing, and even better homes and churches. I believe that the quickest and most efficient means for bringing these things about is through the new type of rural school which counts all the people as its responsibility and works for their benefit all the time. The sort of school which was open only for children and only five or six hours a day for five days a week for forty or less weeks a year will pass away. The school as a permanent and constant force for good is coming. To bring it sooner to all the nation devolves on the present agricultural forces, among them the agricultural press.

Very sincerely, B. H. CROCHERON. A MONOPOLY OF PUBLICITY.

A gentleman who called at the office of "Eastern Fruit" reports that he has represented Eastern enterprises at Chicago and other places in the West during a period of some years, and he has been unable on these occasions to get any newspaper mention of Eastern advantages. He is also in the habit of writing for various papers on farming and horticultural subjects, and he has found scarcely a publication anywhere willing to publish his references to the advantages of the East and they would omit the article altogether if it made comparisons to the advantage of the East. The West don't want to hear anything about the East. Western men are given facts and figures and all kinds of information for the asking when they visit the East, but they are very careful to go without any information on lines in which the East is known to excel.

KEEP HIM WHERE HE WAS. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, since his resignation from the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture,

has been offered a position in San Francisco as chief chemist for the California Fruit Cannery Association. A telegram tendering this offer was sent to Dr. Wiley by William F. Fries, president of the association. "We believe that Dr. Wiley can do more than any other man for the California fruit industry," President Fries is quoted as saying.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES.

All vehicles using the highways should have lights on them for "Safety's Sake." Thousands of accidents each year could be avoided if lights were carried at night. It warns the approaching vehicle, and gives your exact position in the road.

Equip your vehicle with lights and use them at night when you are traveling the highways. By so doing you will avoid accidents, which might result in serious injuries or possibly death.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HORACE ROBERTS.

One of the most enthusiastic boosters of the East, a man who has seen for himself and worked out his own demonstration of the fact that modern business methods will win success when applied to Eastern soil in Horace Roberts of Moorestown, N. J. In when applied to Eastern soil is Horace Roberts' famous motto, and he welcomed the editor of "Eastern Fruit" and the advent of a journal that will make a business of Eastern optimism.

"When I was quite a young man," said Mr. Roberts, "my father paid my way to the West that I might see the country, encouraging me to study conditions there, and when I wrote back that I did not see anything there that could not be pursued just as well in the East, he was so pleased that he said he did not regret the cost of the trip in the least."

"Did you find that many of the active men out there had been Eastern boys?" "Yes, but there are no more going out there from Moorestown. Our young men about here know that this region cannot be excelled for fruit. They were over \$100,000 worth of strawberries shipped from this one station last year, besides the enormous amount taken to Philadelphia by wagon."

Mr. Roberts claims that apple growers of central New Jersey are not only producing fruit as fine as any grown in the northwest, but that it has better flavor, as much color, and as fine an appearance as the finest. The old-fashioned varieties can be made to grow better than the last generation grew them, but the newer varieties, such as the Stayman Wine-sap, are really superior. He is himself raising Jonathans equal to any he ever saw—and he attends the big shows. This variety is all sold as it matures. It does not do well in storage. Mr. Roberts is distinctly an Eastern man who believes in the East and its opportunities.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Extracts from Some of the Letters Received by the Editor of "Eastern Fruit."

A Letter From Frank G. Odell. Lincoln Nebraska, March 25, 1912. Editor Eastern Fruit.

An in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and copies of your excellent paper, for which I am sure there is a well defined field. I quite agree with Prof. Crocheron that there are opportunities without number in the East which far surpass those of the much-advertised northwest. If you could gather and exploit cases of individual success at your disposal, it would give to the discouraged people of the East a new inspiration. We are entering systematically upon a campaign of this character for Nebraska, as you will note by the copy of the Nebraska "Farmer" which I am sending you under separate cover. Very truly yours, FRANK G. ODELL.

From New York. Wishing you success in your good work, and assuring you of our desire to assist you in any way possible, I am, R. A. Pearson, Commissioner.

Practical Magazine Needed.

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1912. A proper exponent of Eastern fruit growing in the way of a periodical publication has been one of my hobbies for a long time. It would seem to me that you are in a position to give the people the right kind of publication in this field. If you do, there is absolutely no question of your success. Let me urge upon you the importance of making the magazine thoroughly practical, however, treating the subject of the fruit growing in the most comprehensive manner, not exactly "from the cradle to the grave," but from the planting of the young tree to the marketing of the product. JEFFERSON THOMAS, V. P. & Mgr.

Former Columbian Again Editor.

We have received a copy of "Eastern Fruit," a new paper just launched in Philadelphia in the interest of fruit growers. It is a neat eight page sheet brimful of interesting matter on fruit culture. The editor is S. M. Paschall, who, until 1891, was one of the publishers and an editor of the Columbia (Pa.) "Daily News."

OUR FIELD

EASTERN FRUIT is more than an up-to-date fruit journal. Its theme is the East—"The home of fruit with a flavor"—Maine to North Carolina. It stands for home production for home markets; modern methods of growing, developing and manufacturing. Able writers will month by month contribute to the several departments that will help to make it the best paper in the East for Eastern fruit growers, farmers, shippers, lovers of Eastern rural life and those interested in making the East the best place to call home. EASTERN FRUIT is a boosting paper of interest to every Eastern community and open to advertising or discussing every worthy Eastern effort. Its motto is "Young Man Come East."

WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to solicit subscriptions for EASTERN FRUIT. Address Eastern Fruit, 216 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISE your wants in these columns. They reach the fruit growers, the city people who enjoy country life, the shippers and those interested in boosting the East.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED throughout the East, especially in the fruit-growing and agricultural sections. We want short notes on progress that has been made, successes that have been achieved, especially from the soil, also good things in your region that people ought to know about. Address Editor EASTERN FRUIT.

FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE—There are many Eastern farms for sale—good farms—at prices much below the advertised prices of Western farms, and they raise as much or more to the acre. There are buyers waiting to be told where to find the best opportunities to apply modern methods. This column is a good medium to get buyers and sellers together.

SIX PER CENT PREFERRED STOCK—We offer a limited amount of the six per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of this company—now being incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of carrying on the work of encouraging home production for home markets and publishing the magazine heretofore known and published under the name EASTERN FRUIT. Shares are \$25.00 each, par; interest payable semi-annually. Preferred shares carry full voting power and preference. Further particulars on request. S. M. PASCHALL, Treasurer Organization Committee, Eastern Publishing Company, 216 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acousticon for the Deaf! Nearly 100,000 people using the Acousticon now, who thought they were beyond human aid. Over \$100 churches equipped with the Acousticon to make the deaf HEAR sermons perfectly. Test our Acousticon for \$20.00. Write or call for information. GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY, 1068 Commonwealth Building, Phila., Pa.

W. N. JENNINGS 1305 Arch Street, Phila. Orchard Circuit Panoramas AND SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CATALOG WORK

FRUIT GROWING IN VIRGINIA

State Commissioner Koener Sends Us An Interesting Story That Supplements His Official Report.

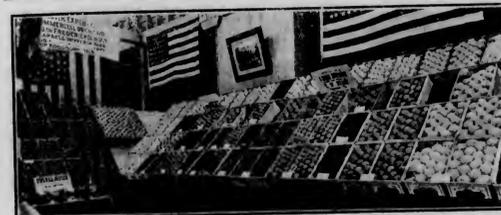
Virginia is as enthusiastic over apples as Oregon. Fortunes are being made on land that was considered almost valueless a few years ago. One old man has a little orchard which he lets the work and pays him \$2,000.00 for the apples on the trees. The only expense to him is the taxes. Offers of as high as one thousand dollars an acre for bearing orchards are being made. One man sold his crop of fruit from four acres for \$2500.00. There is a single tree in Nelson county which has yielded over \$100.00 worth of pippins in one crop several times. John L. Woodrum, living near Roanoke, in the Back Creek country, as it is called, sold his 1909 crop of apples from



Limbs Bending with the Weight of Apples in the Piedmont District

800 trees for \$15,000.00 cash, on the trees, this being at the rate of \$600.00 per acre. In Virginia, it is customary to indicate the size of orchards by the number of trees and not by the acreage, as the land is often so rough that regular planting is impossible. Commissioner Koener's Report for 1911 says: "The apple crop in Frederick county this year brought into that county nearly \$1,000,000.00. This being a short crop year, these figures will be largely increased by a full crop. The intelligent methods in orchard management by a number of our fruit growers have proven the immense profit there is in growing

31 minutes and 29 degrees 27 13 minutes and 83 degrees 37 minutes W., and is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the west by Kentucky. In general outline the State is an irregular triangle. The southern boundary is a straight line 440 miles long, but the other boundaries are extremely irregular, following various Appala- chian ridges in the northwest and the Potomac river on the northeast. The greatest breadth from north to south is 192 miles. The total area of the State is 42,247 square miles, inclusive of 2,365 square miles of water.



A Recent Virginian Apple Show

fruit in this State in a commercial way." Trees live and bear for 100 years or more. The soil and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to fruit growing. Along with these natural advantages the State is well situated with respect to the great fruit markets of the East, such as Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston. There are ample railroad facilities to furnish quick transportation to the leading markets. The State and numerous small roads and branch roads ramify almost every section of agricultural importance. Norfolk on the Atlantic

Taken as whole, the climate of Virginia is temperate. No very great extremes of temperature occur. In the eastern part of the State sudden changes in temperature do not occur on account of the influence of the water. Passing westward into the more hilly section of the State, greater variation of temperature is met with. In the Piedmont valley and the southwest we have an ideal climate for fruit and agricultural purposes. Rainfall is sufficient throughout the State and favorably distributed. A great variety of small fruits grow to perfection in Virginia as well as berries of all kinds.

Baked Apple Pudding.

Peel and core six sharp cooking apples, put them in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of sugar, the thinly cut rind and juice of a lemon, a two-inch piece of stick cinnamon, and a tablespoonful of water. Cover close, and stir the apples until tender. Well butter a pie dish and line it with slices of bread cut one half inch thick, well buttered on both sides; sprinkle the bread with sugar. When the apples are quite boiled to a pulp, put a layer of apple on the bread and butter, then a layer of well buttered and sugared bread; repeat this until the pie dish is full, with a cover at top of well buttered and sugared bread. Bake in a not too hot oven for three-quarters of an hour.

THE ANCESTOR OF THE SECKEL PEAR.

The Ducks County (Pa.) Historical Society recently listened to a very interesting paper from Mr. A. M. Haace, of Philadelphia, on the history of the first Seckel pear tree, which he says stood on the farm of Lorenz Seckel in the "Neck" section of the present city in 1750. It evidently grew there by accident, but there appears to be no doubt that from this tree most of the grafts of the earlier Seckel pear trees were obtained, and it is claimed that this tree was the ancestor of them all.

WHAT AN EASTERN BOY HAS DONE.

(Continued from Page 7.) as much as he ever did at their age or since. Walter, who greeted his pleasantly, Fulton, a senior at the Maryland Agricultural College; Lee, a sophomore at Cornell University, and Albert, the youngest, a senior at Wilkeson High School and preparing for Cornell. It is only fair to add that Mr. Allen is a lover of home and home institutions, and that he welcomed the editor of "Eastern Fruit" as the representative of a cause worthy of support—the East and the story it has to tell, and the fact that a good up-to-date journal is needed to specially tell that story.

TRUCK GARDEN POINTS.

There is call for more horseradish than is raised. Lima beans are never a drug on the market. There's a business in water cress and some neighborhoods are low enough to raise it. Some of those who know how to do it make more money than the lawyers. "I saw your ad in 'Eastern Fruit' is the way to start a letter. Mention 'Eastern Fruit' when you answer advertisers.

SPECIAL

OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

BALANCE FIRST 3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

For the next TWO WEEKS we will accept subscriptions to EASTERN FRUIT from new subscribers at the special rate of

"ONE DOLLAR AND A BOOST"

Send us this amount and the name of some one who is interested in the East—as grower, booster or lover of home, and we will send you EASTERN FRUIT for the balance of the first three years of its publication—up to and including the December number, 1914. DON'T FORGET TO BOOST.

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS who have paid their dollar we offer—in the spirit of fair play—the same terms. Send in the name of a prospective subscriber, and we will credit your subscription up to and including December, 1914.

This Offer is for Two Weeks Only

EASTERN FRUIT 16 PAGES OR MORE

Aims to be the strongest, most persistent and most insistent advocate of Eastern Opportunity. Its field is from Maine to North Carolina. It favors home production for home markets. Up-to-date methods of growing, marketing and developing will be treated monthly by able writers. It is now the ONLY exclusive mouthpiece for "the home of fruit with a flavor." It aims to be the best paper in the East for Eastern farmers and fruit growers, shippers, market men, lovers of Eastern life and those who are interested in making the East the best place to live. Its motto is "Young Man Come East."

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THE RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

A Great Series of Meetings Devoted to the Consideration of Modern Conditions and Needs on the Farm and Especially as to the Human Needs

The sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, were held in Common Council Chamber, on the fourth floor of the City Hall, and the delegates were addressed by many of the most prominent educators and agricultural experts in the United States.

Mayor Blankenburg extended a hearty welcome to the conference at the opening of the conference and the response was made by President E. E. Sparks, of State College, chairman of the association.

Dr. Hunt on Schools.
At the afternoon session, Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the Agricultural School of State College, advocated a national policy for the control of secondary education. The State, he declared, is responsible for the educational development of every boy and girl between the ages of 6 and 21, but added that State legislation in educational affairs will not place the United States on a par with Germany and other European countries which are far ahead in that line.

Dr. Hunt declared he does not favor spending so much money on battleships and so little on schools. He said that the money expended for one battleship would be a great aid to education.

Federal Education Policy.
A. C. Monahan, of the Rural School Division of the National Bureau of Education, Washington, admitted that rural schools, "are in an arrested state of development, to which fact is due much of the poor agricultural conditions of our nation. The rural schools are far behind the city schools in buildings, equipments and teachers."

"The lack of proper rural schools is also responsible for the large proportion of illiteracy in the United States. The percentage of illiteracy among native born children is greater than that among foreign born children in America, due to the fact that the immigrants in the cities have opportunities for better schools than the children of our farmers. Our States devote their attention to the city schools and the State colleges, but let the country schools go unaided."

Prof Crocheron's Practical Work.
E. E. Crocheron, principal of the High Schools, Sparks, Md., explained the Maryland system of having the county as a high school unit instead of the township. The schools in that State also serve as social centers in the communities and serve to uplift rural conditions. Farming, domestic science and manual training are taught in the county high schools and the speaker declared, the public schools can teach agriculture as well as the colleges, if they have the proper equipment.

Need of Rural Amusements.
Dr. Myron T. Scudder, professor of the science of education at Rutgers College, told the delegates that the prime need of the hour in the agricultural sections is to provide more recreation opportunities for young people so as to encourage them to remain in the country.

The plans for the recall of the city population to the country will not come with success, he stated, and the chief efforts of the future should be made towards the encouragement of amusements for country children. The development of amateur dramatic associations, he suggested as one of several opportunities for wholesome recreation in the rural regions.

"We must induce the young people to be content in the rural districts," declared Dr. Scudder. "We need them to stay where they are. The rural

mind is distinct from the city mind. It is a bigger mind, and is more democratic and original. The city mind cannot see the problems of the country as the rural minds view them. The idea of back-to-the-farm is pretty near nonsense. The right idea is the stay-on-the-farm."

"We must encourage the country children to remain on the farm or we will lose the splendid manhood and womanhood which has made this country what it is to-day. The question of providing proper recreation is one of the most important of the hour."

"As for outdoor amusement, the day for fishing and hunting has pretty well passed away. The day of the organized camp and of the playground itself is taking its place. Upon these latter, children will come from miles around, become better acquainted, and by finding social companionship, will be more contented than ever to remain in the country."

Dean Bailey, of Cornell.
Dr. L. H. Bailey, dean of the Agricultural College of Cornell University, impressed those in attendance at the conference with the importance of having the young men of the farms go to agricultural colleges, but added that they should be sure to return to the farms to help develop their communities.

"The high cost of living," said Dr. Bailey, "is only a symptom of present-day living conditions. The insufficient output of our farms is not fully responsible, as has been asserted, but coupled with this fact we have not the proper organization in this country for the distribution of foodstuffs. Many persons in the large cities are forced to telephone for a loaf of bread or a small order of groceries and it is natural to suppose they must pay the extra charges incurred in the delivery of those articles."

"The farmer does not set the price for his products. If he desires to sell them he must dispose of them at the price offered by the middleman. What the consumer pays is whatever those who fix the prices think the traffic will bear. There is a mighty disparity between the price the consumer pays for farm produce and that which the producer receives."

"In cities, because of the architecture of the houses, there is not adequate room for the storing of food supplies for a single day, and people are forced to buy the necessities of life in small quantities. This means a higher price than if the same articles were bought in larger quantities."

Doctor Bailey said he hoped that the country movement might be kept pure from politics. He said he also hoped that the movement might grow strong enough to exert a purifying influence on politics. He told his hearers that it is their duty to set people in the cities to thinking whether the farmer has what he ought to have, whether he has good transportation facilities, whether he has good roads, gets a square deal from special privileges, whether he needs the parcels post and more money for public schools in the open country, for agricultural colleges and experiment stations and a thousand and one other things.

Dr. Nathan S. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, declared that the greatest need in the rural districts is more money for public schools. He declared that the falling off in the standards of rural schools is due largely to the control of the farms by the rich of the cities.

The Pioneer Farm Agitator.
Sir Horace Plunkett, of Ireland, the organizer of the co-operative societies which have done so much for the Irish farmer, and Gifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, were

the principal speakers on the second day of the conference.

Both men, who are close friends, came to this city especially to address the conference. Sir Horace Plunkett came here from Oyster Bay, where he paid a visit to Theodore Roosevelt, and brought to the conference a letter from Mr. Roosevelt, which the former President sent in lieu of his own appearance. In the letter, which Sir Horace read, Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States cannot permanently exist as a nation unless the farmers prosper, and they can only prosper in a high degree if they introduce into their daily life the business both of production and distribution, the co-operative system.

Sir Horace Plunkett was one of the pioneers in the agricultural renaissance both in this country and Ireland. He first brought the policy of conservation to the notice of Colonel Roosevelt, and originated the co-operative system now in vogue among Irish farmers. This co-operative system he advocated as the only permanent system for rural reconstruction.

Lack of Organization.
"The oldest and most honorable occupation in the world is being deprived through lack of organization," he said. "The farmer's share of modern civilization is being taken away from him by other well-organized interests. And that condition of affairs will remain until the farmer organizes to protect himself. Having failed to apply intelligent methods to both production and distribution, he has left the distribution to multitudinous middlemen, who have disrupted and disorganized the system of getting foodstuffs to the consumer. In that fact lies much of the cause of the present high cost of living."

Address by Gifford Pinchot.
Gifford Pinchot declared that the country church is the greatest institution in rural construction, but said that the country churches in the United States are far below the standard—in this respect at least.

"After the question of conservation of natural resources," said Mr. Pinchot, "the next one in importance to the country is that of how the portion of the population that feeds and sustains the rest can best serve the interests of the community and better its own living conditions."

"The country needs better farming, better business and better living on the farm, and the one agency that should be able to bring about these improvements is the church. The tendency of city life is to reduce the standards of country life, to rob it of its adventurous, energetic spirits, those greedy for life and keen for a vigorous existence, leaving the less robust, the less eager, on the farm."

Power of the Country Church.
"Something must be done to recreate those who are left, to give them a further interest in scientific methods for soil improvement. They should observe that crops in Europe on lands cultivated for 1000 years, average double what we raise here, and do their best to determine why."

"The great demand of the rural population to-day is for increased resources. They have too few amusements, for one thing. Not only is pleasure a good thing in itself, but innocent pleasure is a most efficient protection against vice by furnishing what vice pretends to furnish. As suitable amusements, we should encourage literary and debating societies, athletic and parlor games, and even dancing."

Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Mrs. E. E. Powers, of Pennadale; secretary, Julius Smith, of Brooklyn; treasurer, C. S. Kates, of Philadelphia.

Another conference probably will be held in Wilkes-Barre next October.

force in the community, they would do better work for the farmer."

Ideal Farm Life.
Mr. Pinchot drew an ideal picture of what country life can really mean and does mean in western communities where cultivation is done on an intensive scale, where fortunes are made on small farms that are close together, connected by cement walks and telephones and supplied with all the comforts and necessities of life.

Libraries for Country.
T. Lynch Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Librarian, explained the system of sending small libraries among the rural districts of this state, and Mr. Westcott told of the results obtained by the Virginia farmers through their co-operative system of scientific experiments.

What Railroads are Doing.
The promise of the railroad and the farmer was taken up by experts and an insight given into the broad progressive measures adopted by some of the roads to increase freight and to help the farmer in the development of his lands and the production of crops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, through its general freight agent, K. C. Wright, recalled the educational crusade which has been carried through rural districts by means of demonstration cars, information disseminators and the cultivation of land by experts to prove certain facts as to its productivity. The railroad has started farmers' clubs, has carried on experiments with the soil which have been of incalculable value and has recently opened a milk department as a clearing house for all problems that arise relative to the production and transportation of milk.

K. L. Russell, general freight agent of the Philadelphia and Reading, and F. K. Stevens, of the Lehigh Valley, also read papers.

A. B. Farquhar's Plan.
A. B. Farquhar, of York, who has been an active leader for years in farm improvement movements in this State, suggested a meeting with other rural progress organizations at once and that efforts will be thus inaugurated for the holding of the national meeting.

Mr. Farquhar stated that the problems of country life are the most important before the nation to-day, and suggested that steps of a national scale be taken at once to proceed toward their solution.

"It is well worth while to start such a discussion. Our cities are now developed and the country neglected. Social workers, those most interested in humanity, devote practically all their time and attention to city life. Yet more than half of the people, and these form the backbone of the nation, reside in the country."

"The farmers, too, should adapt themselves to new conditions and take a further interest in scientific methods for soil improvement. They should observe that crops in Europe on lands cultivated for 1000 years, average double what we raise here, and do their best to determine why."

"The great demand of the rural population to-day is for increased resources. They have too few amusements, for one thing. Not only is pleasure a good thing in itself, but innocent pleasure is a most efficient protection against vice by furnishing what vice pretends to furnish. As suitable amusements, we should encourage literary and debating societies, athletic and parlor games, and even dancing."

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WOMAN'S HAPPINESS ESSENTIAL

The Social Side of Rural Life as Seen by Women—The Grange a Power for Good.

Mrs. E. E. Powers spoke on the possibilities of the Grange in solving rural problems. She declared the Grange is to the farmer what the club is to the city man, and said that there is a lack of understanding among city people of what the Grange really is, because its meetings are not conducted in the accepted manner of the city social organizations.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, the first speaker, declared that she has sympathy for the farmer's wife, because she lived on the farm and knows the arduous tasks that present themselves daily.

Mrs. E. M. Mumford, of Philadelphia, declared that the majority of laws relating to the betterment of conditions in the rural districts have been obtained through the influence of women. She advised country girls not to leave their homes for the city, saying that they can find healthy and honorable employment in the rural districts, instead of the grind of the city.

Women's Happiness Essential.
Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of New York, struck the keynote at the Rural Progress Conference in Philadelphia when she declared that rural progress depends on the happiness and comfort of the woman on the farm more than upon well-tilled fields and well-built and well-stocked barns.

"Rural progress to-day," she exclaimed, "depends more upon the happiness and contentment of the woman than any other thing. It depends more upon the happiness of the home than upon successful crops. Just as soon as the woman becomes discontented, a man sells his farm and moves to the city."

"The trouble is this. The woman has been trying to pay off the mortgage on the farm. She has lost her perspective of her own happiness, and has been making continual sacrifices. If men had to work in the kitchen of the farm for awhile, many things would be speedily changed."

Miss Van Rensselaer declared that the aristocracy of education is proving more and more to be the real aristocracy. "Will the man who has become educated and has adopted farming as a profession," she asked, "marry the woman who has not had a chance to become educated? The woman of the farm has been too busily engaged to get an education."

Education for Farmers' Wives.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, of West Chester, spoke along the same lines, emphasizing the field for educational work among farmers' wives, who, she said, do not know the value of good cooking, have no idea of the application of business methods to house-keeping and are not even, in many parts of this State, good butter makers, because they have not been taught to give scientific consideration to the task in hand of making farm butter.

Life interesting and profitable. Mrs. Foulke declared that part of the trouble is caused by the division of interest on the farm; that the man thinks that the stock and the products are his lookout, and that his wife should do all the work of the house unaided.

"No matter how many improvements are inaugurated, how many reforms brought about," she said, "you will never get the ideal condition on the farm until the man and the woman realize that their tasks are equal in importance and that their interests are one. The man must give up the old notion that his wife is his chattel and simply part of the machinery of the estate, and must allow her some time for individual development, some time to make herself a real companion for him."

Civic clubs for the country women were advocated by Mrs. Owen Wister. She expressed belief that such organizations would result in a betterment of conditions that could be obtained in no other way.

Other women who spoke on the topic were Dr. Hannah T. Lyon, of York, who told of what the Grange

has done for the women of the rural communities; Miss James Haines, of the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women, and Miss Caroline Wood, of New York, who declared that some of the methods employed in aiding the women of the cities could be used advantageously in the country.

BUILDING TELEPHONE LINES.

The cost of a mile of telephone line, exclusive of the poles and labor which can be supplied by the farmers themselves, is about \$7. This is a line using 30 poles to the mile and for the construction of which about 12 miles of wire are required.

For a full metallic system the cost is about \$14 per mile, and the cost of each subscriber's instruments and equipment is about \$13 more.

Chestnut or cedar make the best poles because they last longer in the ground. For a light line poles 25 feet in length and five or six inches in diameter at the top are suitable.

For a grounded system, only two strands of wire are needed, and these are supported by 12-inch oak brackets, which should be nailed to the poles before it is set into the ground.

If the calls are too frequent, and the wires too heavily loaded, another pair of lines may be run on the same poles, but where two sets of lines are used a switching station must be located in some central places to allow for connection of one line to another.

Farmers in any community can form little companies of their own and build their own lines at very little cost. They can obtain full instruction as to the erection of the line, and its operations from the manufacturers who supply them with wire and equipment.

The patent on the Bell telephone ran out years ago, and telephones are now manufactured by many persons. How did we ever get along without it?

WE EAT MORE FRUIT.

"Better Fruit" publishes the following interesting letter in answer to a correspondent, adding the comment that it certainly looks very favorable for the fruit industry, and particularly for the apple business, for the reason that during the last sixteen years the crop has gradually decreased:

Corvallis, Oregon, August 4, 1911.
My Dear Mr. Skinner: Your letter to President Kerr, which came during my absence, has been duly referred to this division. In regard to your inquiry with respect to taking the period from 1850 to 1897 we find the production and consumption of fruit increased 2,000 per cent, while the population during that time increased 270 per cent. Despite this wonderful increase of fruit production we find that the prices today are higher than in 1850. This must mean that the people are using fruit much more generally than they formerly did.

O'course this is especially true with apples and oranges. Fifty years ago there were no fruit sections. Now there are large areas devoted to single crops, such as apples, pears and oranges. Yours sincerely,

C. I. LEWIS,
Chief of Division of Horticulture,
Oregon Agriculture College.

APPLE SAUCE ALL WINTER.

To the Editor of "Eastern Fruit."
I am enjoying your excellent new journal—well edited, well printed, lively and interesting. I have for several years devoted considerable interest to the raising on my place at Overbrook, peaches, pears, apples and plums. Following the directions of Mr. Surface as to pruning, spraying, etc., I have had a profusion of fruit for my own use and some to sell to retail money spent for spraying, etc. Last year and the year before I had fine 20-ounce apples as perfect and beautiful as the Oregon apples.

From a large Smoke House Apple tree in kitchen yard, we put up apple sauce last fall which we are still using.

JOS. R. RHOADS.

SEND ONE DOLLAR AND A NAME.

The apple, according to Biggle, is almost "as old as the hills." King Solomon appreciated good apples. Charred remains of apples have been found in prehistoric dwellings in Europe. Southwestern Asia is where this fruit originated. The best job Asia ever did, is there better fruit than an apple? Yes, another apple!

SEEING THE FRUIT.

If your eyes fail to open at the sight of beautiful fruit or you cannot read the paper easily the McAllister Optical Co., of 1113 Chestnut street, one of our new advertisers, solicits your call.

You know, perhaps, that Eastern people have over \$25,000,000 invested in commercial orchards in the Northwest; that these people are now reaping riches, despite distance, shipping risk and transportation charges.

Do you know that apples grown in Philadelphia's front yard are to-day competing with this Western fruit, because they are just as good in size and looks and better in flavor? And that the elimination of the three obstacles named, makes them easier to handle and their sale more profitable.

Most commission merchants or any fruit dealer will admit this,—especially in regard to Delaware apples.

Are you enough interested in your income five years hence to let us tell you more about this?

YORK IMPERIAL ORCHARD COMPANY
1404-5 Commonwealth Building
PHILADELPHIA PENNA.

Maryland "East Shore" Farm Lands



WHAT is known as "The East Shore" of Maryland is an old settled section. Some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were two hundred years ago, the cream of the country. Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big successes.

BUY A FRUIT FARM—We Have Them

FARM No. 1—225 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, trucks and fruits. 2 1/2 miles from Berlin. 5-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.

FARM No. 2—95 acres at railroad station, 35 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for trucks, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc. Can be divided in 10 acre lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.

FARM No. 3—300 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 800 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 4 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 60 acres or more to a house and buildings, if desired.

FARM No. 4—10 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin; excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barns and outbuildings. Can add as many acres as wanted up to 50 acres.

FARM No. 5—160 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.

FARM No. 7—113 acres good soil, near railroad station. Can be divided in two farms or more. Will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., excellent for strawberries. One set of buildings. We can build more if customer desires.

FARM No. 8—45 acres new house, 7 rooms, near depot, tomato cannery, good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres timbered land to this property if desired.

FARM No. 9—10 acres, excellent home, 14 rooms; barn and corn crib, a large lawn, planted in ornamental and shade trees, excellent shape; will sell additional acreage up to 200 acres on reasonable terms at a reasonable price. Located on stone road 1/2 mile from corporate limit.

FARM No. 10—600 acres on the bay, 300 acres cleared, 150 acres in marsh, 150 acres in timber, excellent for stock raising, 8 miles from Berlin, 6 miles from Ocean City. One set of buildings.

FARM No. 11—20 acres near Berlin on improved Boulevard road, house 14 rooms, good barn and outbuildings, can add more land to make up 100 acres.

FARM No. 12—20 acres, house and lot, 5-room house, a large barn about 40 x 50 feet and other outbuildings in good repair.

FARM No. 13—400 acres Bay Front on stone road leading from Berlin to Snow Hill, the County seat. Four miles from Berlin, two miles from the railroad station. Ironing, two sets buildings, about 200 acres cleared land, 100 acres timber and 100 acres grating marsh land. Soil, sandy loam with red clay sub-soil, excellent for stock, grain, fruit, good for trucks. Will sell as whole or divide; will sell 60 acre blocks or less. Terms easy.

FARM No. 14—112 acres on the water; excellent farm for sporting men for fishing, shooting, two sets buildings, can be divided in two farms or more to suit customer. Sandy loam land; clay sub-soil suitable for growing corn, tomatoes, wheat, etc. One mile from stone road, two and one half miles from Berlin. It's a bargain. Terms easy.

REAL ESTATE HARRISON'S NURSERIES J.C. HARRISON
DEPARTMENT BERLIN, MARYLAND & SONS, PROP.

FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA

Brief Notes From the "Fourteen Eastern States" That Grow the Best Fruits in the World, and Offer the Greatest Opportunities for Young Men.

WONDERFUL JERSEY FRUIT.

A Philadelphia Physician by Scientific Methods Gets Great Results.

Sussex county, with its lakes and hillsides, its clear sunshine and freedom from the humid conditions that exist so generally in the eastern portion of the country, offers the best natural advantages to the fruit grower that can be obtained in this part of the United States.

This portion of New Jersey is located in what is known as the Eastern Fruit Belt, and owing to the natural advantages of location, apples, peaches, plums, grapes and all small fruits grow to great size and perfection. One has but to glance along the stone fences and abandoned fields to see most of these fruits growing wild and in the most natural manner, proving that they are indigenous or natural to this part of the country.

On the Kittatany fruit farm at Fairview Lake, we have been able to demonstrate, definitely, during the last seven years, the practical value of scientifically growing fruits in these mountain districts. We have repeatedly picked Elberta peaches measuring eleven inches in circumference, and having a quality superior to anything we have seen elsewhere. Orange nines measuring eleven inches and over, without a blemish, have been gathered from trees, many years old, that were supposed to be in a dying condition, but were revived and made productive by careful treatment. Seventy-seven year old apple trees are bearing from one to one and one-half bushels of apples, for which we have been offered this year three dollars per box (one bushel). These apples have not only the appearance of the western fruit, but excel in point of quality and lusciousness. Clapp's Favorite pears (sold by a neighbor) this year brought seven dollars a barrel in Patterson, N. J., while Bartlett pears were sold for five dollars per barrel (at the above prices all wholesale). Most people are familiar with the "mountain strawberry," that is to be found in our city markets two or three weeks after the ordinary strawberry crops are over; this berry comes from our mountain hillsides, and retails for about ten cents a quart more than the regular berry, and is in great demand. Plums grow to unusual size and quality, and trees have frequently made new growths of from four to five feet in addition to maturing large crops of fruit. The hot, direct sunshine, and an atmosphere free from humidity causes the grape to grow to unusual size and quality, equalling the finest eastern grown fruit of that kind.

In addition to fruit growing, these hillsides offer unusual opportunities for growing of all nuts, trees that are hardy in this latitude. It is here that the Italian sweet chestnuts maturing under natural conditions in the so-called "yellow chestnut soils," reach their greatest perfection. For several years on our Kittatany farm we have measured these chestnuts and found them to reach four and even four and one-half inches in circumference. They retail for forty to fifty cents a quart in our cities, and when we consider the fact that these trees begin bearing very early, often the first year they are set out, and bear every year, having as many as six and eight quarts of chestnuts when only six years of age, we can readily understand their enormous value from a commercial standpoint. If this natural resource alone was carefully managed in Sussex county, the farmer would add much to his yearly income. Only, however, by careful scientific attention can these results be obtained; but with the experienced orchards of the State of New Jersey and the willingness and earnest desire on the part of those in charge of the agricultural experiment stations to help the farmers and orchardists to help themselves and make it possible to better their financial conditions and develop the resources of the community, there should be no such thing as failure.

J. G. HERCHELROTH.

SOUTH JERSEY PEACHES SAFE.

Nature seems to have favored the New Jersey peach but this season the fruit buds have escaped serious damage from the severity of the winter. At the request of the department at Washington, Horace Roberts, of Moorestown, sent a considerable number of cuttings from his various orchards and the result of the official investigations are very surprising in comparison with other regions. Professor M. B. Waite, Pathologist of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, writes that in his own orchards—some of them being further south—there is not a bud alive, while the report on the cuttings sent by Mr. Roberts is as follows: Greensboro Carman and Waddell, 100 per cent. alive; Elberta, 90 per cent.; Belle of Georgia, 80 per cent. These varieties are all of the North China type or peaches. The Crawfords Late and Old mixon, which are of the Persian varieties, did not fare so well, the buds being 40 per cent. and 10 per cent. alive respectively.

Moorestown is the centre of a great peach district, and there are many skillful modern growers with a hundred acres or more apiece of the best varieties, co-operating in the purchase of stock, orchard supplies, marketing facilities, etc.

SOME PENNSYLVANIA ORCHARD NOTES.

Reports from various points in Pennsylvania show that as a result of the educational work which is being done by the Pennsylvania Railroad, many apple and peach orchards have been established.

There were received at one station an increase of 1,000 fruit trees in one year over the previous year. Reports from another station show that in 1911 there was an increase of 50 per cent. in carload apple shipments. At another station the receipt of nursery stock has doubled in the last year, while from another the report states that five times as much nursery stock has been received this year as in any previous year.

A general report from one section of Pennsylvania states that "a large number of old orchards have been renovated, new ones have been planted, and on every hand there is evidence of renewed interest and activity in all lines of farm work upon a more intelligent and scientific basis." That the work of the Pennsylvania Railroad, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad and in charge of Professor H. A. Surface, actually reached those interested is indicated by the fact that when this train arrived at a scheduled stop, the spraying apparatus, pruning hooks, pots for mixing spraying solutions, and all other paraphernalia were hauled to an orchard in the vicinity. There the lecturers put on their working clothes, and after selecting a good specimen of a tree, pruned and sprayed it themselves in the presence of the owner of the orchard and other farmers. This was done after the spraying solution had been mixed and prepared on the ground by the lecturers.

APPLE ORCHARD RENOVATION.

In no branch of agriculture has there been so much interest and development in the last decade as in fruit growing. The New York "Tribune" says that under present conditions this branch of farming is more profitable than almost any other when orchards are properly located and managed. The average production of apples in the United States during the five years ending with 1910 was eighteen million barrels less than the average crop of the five years ending with 1900 and 8,500,000 less than the average crop of the five years that ended with 1905. Apples have averaged a higher price during the last five years than during any previous five years. Successful orchard renovation requires several things, four of which are essential. These are pruning, cultivation, fertilizing and spraying. All must be skillfully and thoroughly done

in order to insure success. There are other factors, but these are most important. They cost money and energy, without which they had better not be attempted. Experience has shown that thorough orchard renovation costs from \$30 to \$60 an acre. Our methods of packing and distributing are poor. The old farm orchard in the Eastern States, be it large or small, may be made to contribute a handsome share of the profits on the general farm if properly managed.

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR.

Mr. Orlando L. Martin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Plainfield, Vermont, under date of March 13th, writes as follows: Your request for the season's maple sugar yield cannot be answered at this time, as not a pound of maple sugar has been made yet. The real maple sugar season will not open for two weeks. This may seem strange to you, as doubtless Vermont maple sugar has been on sale in your markets for several weeks, but it was not made this year.

I cannot tell you who will be a man to contribute for your paper, as our best contributors are usually busy men and it is hard to get them interested.

Subscription agents wanted everywhere for EASTERN FRUIT. Write Circulation Manager.

GOING BACK.

I've enough of city styles, and all that sort of thing; I'm going back to Perkinsville, and hear the robins sing; The drama, and them swell affairs, are pleasant-like and gay, but still my heart keeps calling for the green and grassy way.

I've had enough of city folks; the crushing, crowded street, is filled with foreign noises, and I'm fighting with the heat. I'm going back to Perkinsville and linger there awhile. Where Pan plays all his sweetest notes and Nature hears a smile.

I've had enough of city ways; I long for something more—I want to see the shepherd dog come bounding through the door, and hear the neigh of Dobbin as he canters through the lot; I reckon they've forgotten me,—but I ain't forgot.

The city fever's dormant that was burning in my veins; I'm weary of the trolleys and the elevated trains; I'm tired of the jolting crowds, and everything, I say, I'm going back to Perkinsville—I'm going back to stay.

—Stacy E. Baker.

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For Pressing Fruits, Meats, Lard, Etc. Best, most practical, durable press for making jellies, jams, grape juice, cider, wine, fruit ice, pressing meats, stuffing sausages, etc. No woman has strength to press fruits or meats with her hands; besides, without a press half the juice, and nearly all the flavor, which only great pressure brings out, is lost. All steel and iron plates. Clamps to table, etc. With a few turns of the wheel materials are put under 2000 lbs. pressure 4 qt. size, \$2.95; 6 qt. size, \$4.95; 10 qt. size, \$7.95. Money-back guarantee. Booklet, "Aunt Sally's Fruit Recipes," with description of press, sent free.

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WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION EASTERN FRUIT—PLEASE.

E. T. COLE WRITES TO US OF HIS OPEN HEAD METHOD OF PRUNING OUR OLD ORCHARDS.

The average orchard as we find it today is not trained in a form to produce the best, and most economical results, either as to the amount of fruit produced or as to the best quality of it.

In the first place the trees in our old orchards are in most cases headed too high. It is not usually advisable to lower the head, however. Secondly, they are allowed to grow too tall to be profitably worked. The height of the trees can be reduced and the form of pruning greatly improved upon. The errors as we find them are mainly two. First, the tops have been allowed to grow too thick from an almost total lack of pruning; on the other hand, they are often thinned out too much, forcing the



A Winesap tree eleven years old, showing the form after the central shaft has been cut to two large leaders. The tree is headed with fruit the outer branches will drop so that the remaining wood will not over twelve feet from the ground.

fruiting wood near the ends of the branches and toward the tops of the trees. The results of either method are equally pernicious.

Those who have had experience generally recognize the fact that if the tops are more than 15 to 20 feet high the trees cannot be sprayed nor the fruit handled to the best advantage. This condition has brought about the introduction of the open-head method of pruning now practiced on the new orchards of the West, and of which we now wish to deal with reference to the old orchards of the East. As a result of this form of pruning we have the cut back orchard, or, as Mr. Drew says, we prune down those trees which other people have pruned up.

Most orchardists and some horticulturists do not advocate the cutting down of high trees on theoretical grounds. They do not believe that the wounds will heal or that the desired results can be obtained. We know now by actual experience that these objections have been overcome with perfectly satisfactory results, even outstripping our highest expectations.

It is hard to lay down an exact rule for cutting as the types of trees vary somewhat, but in all cases if the tree is too high to be economically worked it should be lowered by removing the central or vertical branches at the crotch or as near the right growth like the Newtown resulting form resembles an inverted umbrella, when the tree is dormant. When the tree becomes loaded with fruit the remaining branches tend down, assuming the graceful drooping form, so much sought after by the man who grows the fancy box fruit. In dealing with trees like the Winesap, the principle is the same, but the form of cutting should be varied slightly from that employed with more upright, and closer growing varieties. Sometimes, for example, instead of removing a central or upright shaft from the tree, the removal of one of two side branches which have been allowed to grow too high will reduce the tree to the desired form.

The practical orchardist needs to know merely that the two or three story tree can be lowered to the base-ment without evil results, and he will

soon master the correct method. The following general rule, however, may be laid down for cutting:

For, as Prof. Surface says, "get into your mind first the form which the tree should assume two or three years hence, and then cut to produce that result," by removing all upright limbs to the crotch—or to a suitable feeder at least one-third the size of the limb removed—remove all which, if loaded with fruit, would remain rigid. Thus we tend to produce the open head or inverted umbrella form. As much as possible the cutting should be done on the inside of the tree so as to push out the side branches to broaden the top. Never remove a fruit spur or small limb from near the crotch of the tree without special reason, as the same may bear fruit and unless it assumes the form of a water sucker, cannot possibly do any harm. Those who practice this form of pruning deserve to be characterized as "tree-butchers."

Now when the tree is loaded with fruit the branches droop gracefully in all directions, and the bottom layer or limbs nearest the ground should, if possible touch the ground at the tips, acting as a support for itself and also for the limbs above, thus dispensing with artificial supports.

The theoretical objections most of all advanced against this method of cutting are the fear of sun scald, or of the non-healing of the wounds, both of which are proved beyond doubt by actual practice to be false. The writer after having had considerable experience in cutting trees by this method and also in top-working (clef-grafting) old trees, has yet to see a single example of permanent injury from cutting trees which are subsequently properly nourished, even when a wood preservative is not employed. Paint or coal-tar may be used for this purpose if you feel that it is safer, but you will probably dispense with this except for very old trees, after a few years' experience.

So far as the writer is aware there is not a single disadvantage in this method of pruning, and the advantages are many and manifold:

1.—The primary object is attained by bringing the trees down where they can be handled economically.

2.—In addition to this, they will bear a great deal more fruit per bearing surface. The reason for this is explained thus:

a.—The central top of the tree, if left intact, tends to assume the nature of a water-sucker drawing on the remaining branches, and when removed we have the opposite effect, that is, we throw the strength to the side branches where most of the fruit spurs are borne.

b.—Again, the sunlight is allowed to penetrate to the center of the tree in a more effective way than is possible with the closed top, thereby making it feasible to grow the fruiting wood much more thickly. To have this thick growing bearing wood is especially valuable if you wish to grow a high percentage of fancy fruit, for the following reason: suppose your tree has been pruned by the old-fashioned close-head and thin-out method, which forces the bearing wood toward the ends of the branches, as a result you have clusters of apples on the same fruit spur, making it impossible to grow first-class fruit because of the coddling moth and lesser apple worm developing where the apples touch, etc. Is it not, then, infinitely better to have an added number of fruit spurs, as bearing twigs, and have the fruit singly borne? Perhaps you can grasp the philosophy of my statement more clearly when I say that it is better to have a single apple on each of five twigs, or disconnected fruit spurs than to have five apples all growing on one twig, or spur, where four of the five must be removed before you can grow a very high percentage of first-class fruit. Do you gather my meaning when I say that it is better to grow five boxes of first-class fruit on a tree by proper dissemination of the fruiting wood than to grow one box near the tips of the limbs at the same cost?

3.—Still a third advantage and one which is somewhat contrary to horticultural lore is this: It has been usually conceded that winter pruning tends to produce wood, and summer pruning to produce fruit, but the writer has in two or three instances demonstrated that the removal of the

tops from thrifty growing trees ten to twenty years of age, in the dormant season tends to fruit them sooner and more effectively than could otherwise be done in three or four more years by the close head method. The reason for this is manifest, as the removal of the sappy and rapidly growing top gives the tree a check of growth, which in turn throws added strength to the fruit buds on the remaining top, which causes the tree to set fruit more readily. During the past three years, during which we have been cutting trees to this method here in Albemarle county, we have the following facts to relate with reference to the regard in which our methods are held by neighboring orchardists. A few have fully adopted our methods from sight, without waiting to observe the results, others have attempted to approximate to the open head method, instead of cutting back the centers to the crotch or suitable feeder they simply cut off a foot or two of the tips of the longer limbs. The result is quite evident if you will stop to think three or four years into the future. As a precaution I would suggest at this point that if you cannot be practically certain what the future result will be, of a certain method of cutting, you would better for the sake of your own welfare try it on a small scale at first and await developments.

When the tips are cut off in this way the ultimate result will be a compound head for every limb that is cut, and after three or four years' growth you have a top so thick and high headed that the only remedy is to entirely re-head the tree at the crotch.

4.—The last advantage of this form of top is founded in the recent tendency to grow for quality rather than quantity of fruit, necessitating the thinning of the fruit, which is well nigh impossible, and certainly to say the least laborious, on high and close headed trees. On the other hand, with the modern open head tree it is a comparatively easy matter to thin a well as to gather the fruit.

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eggs add pinch salt, whip to stiff froth, adding 1 tablespoon powdered sugar and few drops flavoring. Scald 1 quart milk in large pan, shape whites in tablespoon, drop a few at a time in the hot milk. Turn into cooked. Lift out with skimmer and lay on a glass dish. Serve with custard made from the yolks, milk, 3 tablespoons sugar.

ICED FRUITS.—Apples, peaches and pears should be pared and cut in quarters. Choose large cherries, strawberries, currants, etc. Dip the fruit first in the beaten white of an egg, then in finely pulverized sugar, again in egg, and thus alternating until the icing is of desired thickness. All fruits should be washed and dried before using.

APPLE CAKE.—One pint flour, 1-2 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, mix and sift. Rub in 2 tablespoons butter, 1 beaten egg and milk to make thick batter. Spread 1 inch deep in greased shallow tins; have ready three large, pared, cored and sliced apples. Press points of apple into dough, sprinkle thickly with sugar mixed with a little cinnamon. Bake in hot oven.

APPLE SHORT CAKE.—Pare, core and cut 6 sour apples into eighths. Put in earthen dish with 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1-2 cup sugar, pinch of cinnamon. Cover and bake in moderate oven till tender. When cold spread between layers of short cake and serve with plain cream.

SHORT CAKE.—One quart flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 pint milk. Sift the flour, salt, and powder together, rub in the butter and add milk and mix into a smooth dough. Divide, roll out size of plate, lay on a greased baking-dish, bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Rome Beauty apples have been adopted by some of the leading restaurateurs as the best variety for boiling.

The York Imperial is one of the best of apples for stewing.

Drying apples at home should be understood and practiced by all who have the fruit.

And rhubarb tarts are also seasonable, says Uncle Jerry.

APPLES FOR INSOMNIA.

Many people have found satisfaction and better health in the use of apples, and it is a well known fact that an apple eaten just before bedtime has proven more beneficial than resort to medicine. One young man whose occupation in an office is quite confining, reports a complete cure for insomnia with which he was much troubled, by the use of a glass of hot milk—hot as he can sip it—sometimes slowly eating with it a plain cracker, then his apple, and then go to bed and sleep soundly. He has recommended it to several friends, all of whom have received benefit and one with a chronic insomnia of ten years' duration reports himself almost cured.

Fruit brokers of New York, Boston and other northern markets have notified buyers that cantaloues grown in Delaware had the finest flavor of any in the market during the past season and as a result it is expected the farmers will grow an extra heavy average next year.—Delaware Republic.

FRUIT NOTES.

Students and hard-headed business men have caught sight of the gold at the foot of the rainbow in the meadow of the old home farm.

Mr. Royce D. Hancock, who is interested in fruit culture near Delaware, has received his diploma as a pharmacist.

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NEW WAY TO KILL MOTHS.

The latest innovation in orchard practice is a plan by which the codling moth and other insects are destroyed by electricity. The device was given a practical test for the first time, not long ago, in an apple orchard near Spokane, Washington, and was highly successful. A score of second-brood moths and hundreds of green aphids were killed in a few minutes.

The apparatus consists of a storage battery to charge incandescent light globes to six-candle power, which were netted with fine steel wires, coated with copper and tin, alternately. Attracted by the bright light in the trees, to which the globe is strung by covered wire, the moths flies against the net work, completes the electric circuit and is instantly killed, the body dropping into a receptacle beneath the globe.

The inventor thinks that one battery to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating spraying and saving many dollars for equipment and spraying material. He says that the cost of covering the globes with wire nets is a small item, and that any electrician can do the work. We are informed that several growers in Eastern Washington are preparing to equip their orchards with this new arrangement for killing fruit pests.

TOMATO OIL.

The production of Tomato Oil is an industry of a recent date. According to Seigefabrikant the oil is obtained from the seeds, a waste product from the process of preserving tomatoes. In the province of Parma, Italy, 84,000 tons of tomatoes have been consumed during the past year. The total production in Italy, representing eight million dollars, of which two and one-half represented exports. The 84,000 tons mentioned yield waste material amounting to 13,000 tons, four-fifths of this being water. Pressing reduces it further to 4,000 tons, consisting chiefly of the seeds. By a process of cold compression, eighteen per cent. of tomato oil is obtained. The 84,000 tons of tomatoes therefore yield 600 tons of oil. This oil is very dry, and of a golden yellow color. It is used for the manufacture of varnish and as a fuel.

Daniel H. Taylor, now a resident of Philadelphia, recalls boyhood days in Salem county, New Jersey, seventy years ago, at which time his folks raised flawless Roman Stem apples of good size, Redstreaks that counted sixty to the bushel and Belle Flowers that were shipped to England.

WHITE LEAD FOR BORERS.

State Zoologist Surface of Pennsylvania recommends white lead and linseed oil as a protection against borers, mice and rabbits. He advises applying a fairly thick mixture of pure white lead and pure raw linseed oil to the trunk of the tree.

The idea of painting trees with white lead and linseed oil, Professor Surface says, originated with Professor Allwood, of the Virginia State Experiment station, who recommended it to keep mice and rabbits from gnawing the succulent bark of the young fruit trees.

Edwin C. Tyson of Flora Dale, Adams county, Pa., white-leaded a strip of trees, leaving the rest of the orchard unpainted. Much to his surprise and delight, when examined, the white-leaded trees were not only ungnawed, but were free from borers as well. This was a benefit entirely unexpected and un hoped for. The trees in the orchard which had been left unpainted were full of borers.

The whole Tyson orchard of 12,000 apple trees is now protected by white lead and linseed oil. Mr. Tyson considers that he has solved the borer and rodent problem. He has been using the remedy for nine years now with the greatest success.

There have been no failures or bad effects from the new treatment except where directions have not been followed. Observe that house paint will not do. It is absolutely fatal to fruit trees.

House paint, whether it be the ready-mixed variety or that mixed by hand from lead and oil, has drier in it, and drier injures the trees.

In the few cases where harm has resulted, Professor Surface says, investigation has shown that either a ready prepared house paint was used or else a hulled linseed oil. In no case where the white lead was pure and the linseed oil was the raw variety, and pure, has the slightest harm come to the trees.

VEGETABLE DIET WINS.

A New York "Telegram" dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: That beans are more nourishing than meats has been demonstrated to-day by the victory of Warren H. Buffum, a Harvard student, who completed his five months' walk across the continent, subsisting, during his long tramp, entirely on a vegetarian diet. His brother, Jesse, also of Harvard, started out at the same time with Warren, but was compelled to give up a week ago. Jesse lived on a meat diet. When Warren arrived in this city he was as brown as an Indian. The contest was under the direction of Professor Sargent, of Harvard, who wished to test the relative efficiency of vegetable and meat diets.

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N. E. Cor. Second and Dock Sts.



Plant a Privet Hedge

It will give your place a finished appearance and add value as well as beauty to your home. I am making this very low special price to my customers and their friends for immediate orders.

FOR 9 CENTS PER YARD

I will sell you enough California Privet plants (two-year heavily rooted stock) to go around your place, planted six inches apart, packed and delivered to Railroad Station at Salisbury, Md.

Only 9 Cents per yard and no charge for packing

If you order \$5.00 worth or more of Privet at above rate and mention EASTERN FRUIT, I will add free of charge

2 Spiraea Van Houttei; 2 Weigela; 2 Mock Orange

Order today; this stock should be planted early.

W. F. ALLEN, 130 MARKET ST., SALISBURY, MD.

MAKING GOOD ROADS.

The Log Drag and the Good It Does.

Good roads concern every person whether they own a farm, city property, horses or automobiles. Nothing is more attractive than to go through a country over good roads, and there is no question about what farmers and everybody wants. Good roads increase the value of property at least twenty-five per cent. It is easy for the farmer to get this increase with very little or no cost other than a couple hours of work each week. This can be done by making a split log road drag and using it. Right now is the time of the year when you should use a road drag, while the frost is coming out of the ground and the roads are soft and pliable. The writer has seen through the Middle West results by simply using a log road drag that the average reader thinks impossible. I have seen roads that about eight months in the year were regular quagmire and swamp and by simply using a plow and run a single furrow on each side of the road for drainage, then getting busy with their drag, have made a road that is possible at all times of the year. In the spring of the year the road was worked every day or two, during the summer once every two weeks, which put it in good shape for the winter, and in the following spring instead of it being soft, swampy and impassable, they had a good solid road. If that can be done with a swamp road, you certainly can make a big improvement on the dirt roads here in the East, for here we have the foundation and soil to make the best roads in the world and all it is going to take to make them is a road drag and a team of horses and a driver and a couple of hours' work, you will have the road running past your place an ideal road and you will have increased your holdings at least twenty-five per cent. Again I say, right now is the time to start your operations on road dragging. Get busy, make a drag, use it and see results.

C. J. C.

GOOD ROADS IN NEW YORK.

Auto Trucks and New Highways Put New York Farms on the Map.

State Engineer Bessel, in addressing the Students of Columbia University on March 25th, stated that when the good road plans are carried out, in conjunction with the development of the motor truck, it will be almost the same result as though 12,000 miles of railroad were added to the State's means of communication, better, in fact, in many ways than railroad building, because the construction and use of good roads are not in any way connected with the granting monopolies, but are the property of the people of the entire State for all time. Mr. Bessel said that at the present rate of progress the isolation of the farmer will soon be but a memory, and that with the large scale upon which New York State is constructing new highways and with the development of the automobile industry it bids fair to change the activities of the State and rearrange them along new lines.

BE BEST IN SOMETHING.

Every farmer ought to have a specialty of some kind in which he excels in his neighborhood—not for a season only, but year after year, so that it will be said of him: He has the cleanest yards or orchard or field, the straightest corn rows, the whitest fences, the layest hens, the loveliest flowers, the coolest shade, the politest children, the most papers or magazines or books—the best of something.—Farm and Fireside.

WHAT BOYS' CORN CLUB DID.

Those in charge of the practical farm demonstration work which is being carried on under the supervision of the federal Department of Agriculture in a number of Southern States credit the boys' corn clubs of Georgia with the increase of nearly two bushels per acre in the corn crop of the past year. It is estimated that this increase has added \$7,000,000 to the value of the State's output of this cereal.

THE GREATEST EASTERN RAILROAD.

The vastness of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and the number of people dependent upon it, is indicated in a report issued to-day, showing that on December 31, 1911, it had 25,236.5 miles of track. The length of the line is 11,502.76 miles, of which 6,329.54 miles are east of Pittsburgh, and the remainder, 5,173.22, west of Pittsburgh. These lines run through thirteen States and the District of Columbia, in which live more than one-half of the people of the United States.

MR. WALTER ON USES OF DYNAMITE.

(Concludes His Review Begun Last Month.)

As it is for the purpose of directing the attention of others on this subject that I wrote these lines, I will only quote here from it, that dynamite may be used on the farm with good profit, besides for the planting and cultivating of orchards, also for: Clearing land of stumps, trees and boulders, Breaking up hard-pan, shale or clay subsoils, Plowing, Draining swamps, Digging ditches, post holes, wells and reservoirs, Road making and grading, Excavating for foundations and cellars, Digging trenches for tiling and pipe lines, Regenerating old, worn-out farms.

A Philadelphia department store advertises: To miss buying furniture in the half-yearly sale would be like forgetting to gather fruit at its best.

GLICK BROS.

WHOLESALE
Fruit and Vegetables
 S. E. COR. 2nd and SPRUCE STS.
 PHILADELPHIA
 Also 131 Spruce Street.

W. V. Silver & Co.

WHOLESALE
BANANAS
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242 S. Front St., Phila.

Shippers of Fruit & Produce

COMMUNICATE WITH
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 Commission Merchants
111 Spruce St. Phila., Penna.

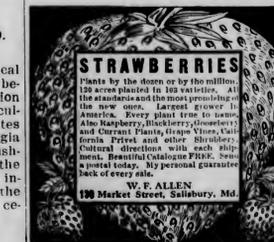
JOHN BLUM

Wholesale
 Produce and Fruit Shippers
SPECIALTIES

Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Game, Veal and Live Stock. Fruits and Vegetables. Sea Food in Season

Would Promptness and Highest Market Price Please You? This I Guarantee.

128 PRODUCE AVENUE
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



STRAWBERRIES

Plants by the dozen or by the million. 100 acres planted in 100 varieties. All the standards and the most promising of the new ones. Largest grower in America. Every plant true to name. Also Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant Plants, Orange Trees, California Prunes and other shrubbery. Cultural directions with each shipment. Beautiful Catalogue FREE. See special notice. My personal guarantee back of every sale.

W. F. ALLEN
 100 Market Street, Salisbury, Md.

To insure **RAPID GROWTH** and Earlier **PROFITS** use

Animal Bone AND Potash

A Fertilizer Specially Prepared for Fruit Trees

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fertilizer Materials

INCLUDING

Bone, Dried Blood, Tankage, Dried Ground Fish, Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

UNION CHEMICAL WORKS

NORTH WALES, PA.

PLANT TREES WITH



Red Cross Dynamite
 Stops First Year Losses. Speeds Up Development One to Two Years. Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit.
 The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 343"

DUPONT POWDER CO.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America **WILMINGTON, DEL.**

SCALIME

(A Concentrated Solution of Lime and Sulphur)

"Equal to the Best, and Better Than the Rest"

SCALIME has been on the market for several years, and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. It is made of the best material, by skilled workmen, and is always uniform. PROF. JOHN P. STEWART, who is the author of Pennsylvania State College, Bulletin No. 92, on concentrated Lime-Sulphur, says: "A concentrated Lime-Sulphur should be a clear solution, of known definite strength, and contain nothing but Lime, Sulphur and Water." If the liquid is not clear it may have been doctored to increase the density. If the strength or density is not known it will be impossible to dilute it properly to obtain sprays of different densities, and if it contains anything except Lime, Sulphur and Water, the added substances are of no advantage and may be a detriment.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that SCALIME contains nothing but Lime Sulphur and Water, and that the strength or density is 1.30 s. g. (23 degrees Baumé) and if diluted in the proportion of 1 gallon SCALIME to 9 gallons water will kill all the SAN JOSE SCALE with which it comes in contact. Address Dept. B.

Horticultural Chemical Company
 662 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Plant Trees

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors



Surplus Stock of FRUIT TREES

Following is a list of surplus fruit trees, unsold on March 20th. This is all first-class stock of real "Harrison Quality"—clean and healthy, with good roots.

We have first-class shipping facilities and can forward orders promptly. We have a private siding running into our sheds on which we can load several cars at once. All roots are first carefully "pulled." We pack in moss and straw, burlapping evergreens; crating strawberry and other small plants, and bundling or boxing trees. Car-load orders are heavily packed and the doors sealed.

Why not make your home more attractive, as well as more valuable, by planting trees? It will repay you many times. A well-shaded homestead, with an abundance of fruit trees, is worth more than one without these advantages, if you should ever want to sell, to say nothing of the satisfaction of having such a home.

As the largest growers of trees in this section we are in a position to advise what kinds to plant. We have 2000 acres of growing nursery stock. Our trees are true to name, large tops, well rooted and specially prepared for transplanting.

Our twenty years of experience is at your service. Write us if you are thinking of planting trees of any kind.

We also grow small fruit plants of every variety, shrubs and vines. The name Harrison stands for quality in trees, plants and shrubs.

Send for our 1912 catalog. It contains information of value to every man who intends to plant trees of any kind. Mailed free to any address on request.

Visitors are welcome at our nurseries.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

| PEACH | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| 1 in. 9-16 in. 3-4 in. 1-2 ft. | | 1 in. 9-16 in. 3-4 in. 1-2 ft. | | 1 in. 9-16 in. 3-4 in. 1-2 ft. | | 1 in. 9-16 in. 3-4 in. 1-2 ft. | | 1 in. 9-16 in. 3-4 in. 1-2 ft. | | | |
| Fox Seedling | 300 | 2000 | 800 | 100 | 700 | 1200 | Denton | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 |
| Greenboro | 1000 | 3000 | 800 | 2000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1000 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 |
| Hibey | 500 | 1500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Emma | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| St. Louis | 300 | 1600 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Gary's Hold On | 2000 | 7000 | 1800 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 300 | 100 |
| Ray | 1500 | 4000 | 1500 | 1500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 100 |
| Carman | 4200 | 9600 | 6000 | 1500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 100 |
| Mourer's Favorite | 1500 | 2500 | 2000 | 1500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 100 |
| Stump | 900 | 6000 | 5000 | 7000 | 6500 | 5000 | 5000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Mayflower | 800 | 1200 | 1000 | 1200 | 1400 | 1800 | 1800 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Crawford's Late | 500 | 2500 | 1750 | 1000 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Globe | 130 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Henrietta (Levy Late) | 200 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Chair's Choice | 300 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Beers' Smack | 550 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 370 | 370 | 370 | 1000 | 2000 | 2000 | 500 |
| Bevers' Favorite | 120 | 200 | 200 | 350 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Reeves' Favorite | 120 | 200 | 200 | 350 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Stephen's R. R. | 250 | 820 | 350 | 350 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mamie Ross | 700 | 2700 | 1000 | 700 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Capt. Edle | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

| APPLE, two-year | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 5-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 11-16 in. | |
| York Imperial | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Winesap | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Transcendent | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 |
| Myrick | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Holle | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Leakford | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Cooper's E. Market | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Channaco | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Lumber Twig | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Kinnard's Choice | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Coffelt Beauty | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Domine | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Salome | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Pewaukee | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Garthoue | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Scott's Winter | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| York Imperial | 4-5 ft. 10,000 | 3-4 ft. 10,000 | 3-4 ft. 10,000 |

| APPLE, one-year | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | |
| Transcendent | 1000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Hyslop | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Golden Beauty | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Yellow Bellflower | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| King | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Flameuse | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Jonathan | 4000 | 5500 | 6000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Winter Banana | 700 | 3000 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Miscouri Pippin | 500 | 1500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Rambo | 500 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Mann | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| C. H. June | 700 | 500 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| A. G. Russett | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sweet Bough | 300 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Arkansas Black | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Smith's Gider | 100 | 300 | 600 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| T. W. Sweet | 200 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Fallowater | 200 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Golden Sweet | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Northern Spy | 150 | 1500 | 1500 | 600 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Talmans Sweet | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Ben Davis | 1000 | 3000 | 800 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |

| FIELD ESTIMATES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | | 11-16 in. 6-7 ft. 5-6 ft. 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. 2-3 ft. 1-2 ft. | |
| Duchess | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Home Beauty | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Early Harvest | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Williams' Early Red | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Wealthy | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| N. W. Greening | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Spitzenburg | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Baldwin | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Stark | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Gano | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Nero | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Gravenstein | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Hubbardston | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| R. I. Greening | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| York Imperial | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Grimes Golden | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Yellow Transparent | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Red Astrachan | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Stayman's Winesap | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Wolf River | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Wetmore | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Winesap | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Grimes Golden (Wilpe) | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |

| QUINCE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | |
| Orange | 180 | 1100 | 700 | 180 | 1100 | 700 | 180 | 1100 | 700 |

| CHERRY, two-year | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | |
| Early Richmond | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Montgomery | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Black Tartarian | 500 | 2000 | 1000 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Black | 500 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Baldwin | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Gov. Wood | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Bell De Chisel | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Eyehouse | 300 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

| PEAR-Standard | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | |
| Kelifer | 5000 | 30000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| Bartlett | 1000 | 1500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

| PLUM | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | |
| Abundance | 200 | 240 | 520 | 900 | 200 | 240 | 520 | 900 | 200 |
| Burbank | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Red June | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |

| DWARF PEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 4-5 ft. 3-4 ft. | |
| Duchess | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |

| GRAPES | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | | 1 in. 3-4 in. 2-3 in. | |
| Shropshire | 50000 | 50000 | 50 | | | | | | |

The
Character
Car

MOON

The
Character
Car

SELF-STARTING
46 ACTUAL BRAKE
HORSEPOWER



Model "40" Four-Passenger Torpedo—Price \$1,800

Don't Be Misled by Generalities

YOU hear a great deal of talk about "Car Values." *What* car values? ☞ The day is past when any motor car buyer is content with glittering generalities. On the great essentials of motor car construction the buyer is quite able to form an intelligent judgment.

To the Man Who Can Compare Car Values—

You are the one we most desire to criticize the new Moon Model "40." No matter what your standards of car excellence—no matter what your prejudices—we court your judgment on Moon "40" as a whole, and part by part.

Moon "40" is the achievement of Joseph W. Moon's lifetime success in manufacture. Five years of development are represented in the Moon Motor alone. It is a T-head long-stroke motor of 46 actual horsepower—a triumph in itself.

Transmission, universal joints, propeller shaft, bevel gear and rear axle are guaranteed for 60 horsepower. Nothing less than the utmost in safety satisfies this veteran of thirty years' experience in high-grade steels, whose O. K. must go on every car before it is marketed.

The 120-inch wheel base—big wheels with 36-inch demountable tires front and rear—the smart, roomy all-metal body—are all in

keeping with the splendid power and noiseless perfection framed within the Moon Chassis.

See the Moon and know for yourself what amazing car value the price of Moon "40" commands.

MOTOR: T-head type. Four cylinders, cast in pairs. 4½ inch bore, 5-inch stroke.

SELF STARTER: Disco operated by acetylene gas.

AXLES: Front drop-forged I-beam. Rear full floating type, roller bearings.

TRANSMISSION: Selective, 3 speeds forward and reverse. Extra heavy chrome vanadium steel gears guaranteed to transmit 60 horsepower.

Prices and Equipment

Large Solar head, side and tail lamps finished in nickel and black; Prestolite tank; Horn; 1 Spare demountable rim; Whole set of tools, including pump, jack and tire repair outfit; MOON mohair top, slip cover and side curtains; Adjustable wind shield.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Touring Car | \$1,900.00 |
| Roadster | \$1,875.00 |
| Coupe | \$2,250.00 |
| Standard Limousine | \$3,000.00 |

MOON Model 4-30, \$1,700.00. Complete with top and wind shield.

A smaller car with the same size motor and the same high quality throughout.

"For 30 years I have personally inspected every product of my factories. Not a Moon car goes on the market until it has my O. K.—and that means it has scored perfect in actual road tests under the worst conditions."—*J. W. Moon, Pres.*

A postal to the office of the Moon Motor Car Company, of Philadelphia, will bring you the 1912 Moon catalog and the famous Moon book of Charts.

Moon Motor Car Co. of Philadelphia

1927-29 MARKET STREET

ASK TO SEE MOON 4-40 AND 4-30 OR SEND FOR CATALOG.

Territory Open in Pennsylvania and Delaware for Live Dealers

20 Pages—More Later

Young Men Come East

EASTERN FRUIT

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to All Products of Eastern Soil

Vol. 1. No. 5

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY, 1912

Five Cents

SHALL PENNSYLVANIA FARMING GO FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

The Lesson of a Great State that Fails to Teach Her Agricultural Resources and Possibilities to Her Own Sons—A Plea for Rural Progress

With a better market for her high-grade farm products that at any previous time in her history, with greater profit and greater comfort to those of her sons who have adopted modern methods, and with these new standards winning success for her sons elsewhere, the great State of Pennsylvania, possessing every wealth of soil, climate and location, has been losing her farm population at the rate of more than 120,000 annually.

In every other line of endeavor nowadays men train to become specialists. In every modern community there is an effort to make life pleasant. When Pennsylvania farmers locate elsewhere they are surrounded by modern conditions—but on the old farm and in the old school district and among the legislators who have never learned modern farm methods—it has not as yet been realized that the modern farmer or resident of the country needs a special education and a new viewpoint from that ordinarily taught.

Illinois spends 9.8 cents per capita for agricultural education, New York spends 7.7 cents, Pennsylvania spends 1.5 cents.

As our readers are already aware there was held in March a Country Life Conference in Philadelphia, to call attention to these facts and conditions, and to awaken an interest that would tend to improve them. The conference was held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association and it was a great success, being attended by over 2000 persons who were addressed by many eminent men and women who have done constructive work in rural districts and could speak with authority upon the plans and means for their establishment of a truly great and prosperous community.

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Next month we begin a series of articles on the "Fourteen Essentials of a Fruit Factory" by Orlando Harrison

TAKE A LOOK—NOW.

With the setting of new fruit, the unfolding of the new leaves and the advent of all kinds of outdoor human enterprise, it is worth while for every keen business man—young and old—to take a look. Visit the suburbs. Get information about the local enterprise. Look into the possibilities and accomplishments in dollars per acre from intelligent, modern, intensive farming and fruit growing by individuals and companies. Adopt the methods of broad gauge men—take a look, and Do it Now—IN THE EAST. The broad gauge vision will focus within one hundred miles just as clear as it will on points that are thousands of miles away. Population makes trade, and Eastern populations are needing more supplies and are paying higher to get them than ever before. The logic of the short haul is plain. Is the East slow? Answer for yourself. Are you asking the new enterprise to "wait a year, and then perhaps —" Are you looking into the old concern or the old farm that needs young blood? If you are awake, ACT—and after you take hold, then "hoost"—IN THE EAST.



Farm Home of Governor P. Bass, Peterborough, N. H.—See page 4.

A COMMONWEALTH OF FARM HOMES

The Beautiful Hill Country of New England Being Developed by City Farmers and Others who have Re-discovered Its Charms and Its Farm Profits

That New Hampshire is largely an agricultural State is evidenced not only by the fact that she has a farmer for Governor, but that he and his staff are treating the agricultural interests of the State, its highways and its forests as matters of the first importance. Governor Robert P. Bass not only resides at the beautiful farm home pictured herewith, but ever since his graduation from Harvard has applied himself practically to the problems of farm and forest upon the large estates of his family in Peterborough and Sharon.

The whole attitude of the State government has been toward the development of the farming and scenic resources of the region. A comprehensive system of State highways has been inaugurated and bond issues have contributed toward their building, greatly to the benefit of rural districts that have been made more accessible to the enormous automobile traffic. Books have been issued and the secretary of agriculture has assisted many a buyer from without the State to locate on farms that were in the more or less abandoned class. Many of these buyers came because of the scenic beauty, the pure air and the summer recreation, but State Master Pattee, of the Grange, reports that an ever increasing proportion of those who come to rest remain to work, and continuing, he writes:

Master of State Grange Writes.

"A new agriculture is developing in New Hampshire. In almost every farm community may be found one or more 'new' farmers who have broken away from the old traditions and are practicing to a more or less degree and with more or less success modern, scientific agriculture. This class of people is properly regarded as a most valuable addition to our population. They are liberal, broad-minded and progressive. They are willing contributors to the support of our churches, schools and worthy public enterprises. Among them the forestry, good roads, clean politics, better farming movements have found willing and powerful support.

"No particular locality in the State has been selected by these people as a residence. They are occupying and improving farms, duplicates of which can be found all over the State. It is an inspiration to the people of the State to witness the establishment of model farm homes, the increased productivity of farm lands and the development and improvement of farm life.

"A few examples selected from different sections of the State, types of the new farm life, will illustrate the point we wish to bring to the minds of the country life seeker, that New Hampshire offers ideal conditions for high-class country home life. One of these is Mr. D. H. Noyes, who after years of city life, bought what was practically an abandoned farm in the far north part of the State. He had little experience in farming. But he had a theory well worked out that he could rejuvenate that old north coun-

try farm and make it a valuable property in high-class productive condition; meantime it should pay him a living and income enough to make the improvements he desired. That was in 1898.

A Successful Farmer Talks.

"The first year I cut eleven two-horse loads of hay on fourteen acres. That winter I kept two horses and six cows, buying eight tons of hay and considerable grain. I bought those six cows as best I could with the little knowledge I had and have never since bought a cow. I raise every cow I own and have improved them by the use of thoroughbred sires until I now make every animal above a two-year-old bring in an income of more than \$100 a year. I buy all the grain used on the farm, too.

"In 1910 I cut fifty-four two-horse loads of dry fodder and filled a fifty-two-ton silo. I am wintering four horses and colts, thirteen head of cattle and thirty-six sheep, and I won't have to buy a pound of hay.

"My wife manages the poultry department very successfully. She has one hundred and fifty hens this winter. As a sort of side line I have sixteen hives of bees, producing last year nine hundred full sections of honey. I began in 1899 with one hive. "I hire very little work done except carpentry. I have no boys to help me, but I use the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery I can find. Thorough cultivation, mixing humus with the soil and growing clover has been a large factor in building up this farm."

After having seen the farm and met the farmer the visitor will probably add to the list of things that the owner says have made his farm a success. And those additions are intelligent labor, perseverance, and a helpful wife. Mr. Noyes is a type of the prosperous, business-like new farmer.

What a Rich City Man Did.

A few years ago a man came up to Holderness, some five or six miles from Plymouth, and bought six or eight farms. People wondered at a man buying so much in that deserted region. And when later he began tearing down old buildings, clearing up fields and roadsides, trimming trees and plowing hundreds of acres it was a seven days' wonder. What, then, was the surprise of that region of misused and neglected apple trees when this man had acres upon acres set to apple and cherry trees and other acres to small fruits. O. M. Pratt saw the possibilities and had confidence in the future of orcharding combined with general farming on the hills of New Hampshire. He immediately began improvements on both buildings and land. He has now some 4000 apple trees, 2000 cherries and three acres of currants and gooseberries. His operations are conducted according to the latest methods of improved horticulture. Owl Brook used to turn the wheel of a saw and grist mill. Mr. Pratt has already begun the development of this power with the intent to convert the valuable

timber growing upon the estate into packing cases for the fruit which is already coming into the market. The timber growth was not considered of great importance; but it has become one of the big features of Mr. Pratt's farming.

Sitting beside the fireplace in the big reception room of his country house, Mr. Pratt has spread out before him maps, plans, blueprints and photographs of his farms, and tells of the carloads of apples and other products that will soon be shipped from Plymouth. It does not sound at all strange or exaggerated, coming from him, but it is a big thing for the community and the State. "There are hundreds of places in the State which offer as good or better opportunities than North Holderness, but I enjoy it here," said Mr. Pratt, as he pointed to his farm buildings down across the valley and to the wonderful White Mountain panorama to the north.

What the Sons Inherit.

Many high-class New Hampshire farms are under the management of the sons of well-to-do business men who prefer their children to engage in healthful productive enterprise rather than to enter a professional or business career.

One of the most extensive farm operations in the State is that established by the late W. H. White, a retired Massachusetts business man, at Pittsfield, N. H. It is a hilly country with splendid views. Not particularly attracted by its possibilities as an agricultural proposition, but charmed with the beauty of the place, Mr. White in 1897 bought this 100-acre farm and proceeded to make it what he wanted it to be. Fifty acres of rough pasture land were converted into tillage and the whole farm was set to fruit trees; 15,000 apples, besides peaches, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits.

While this thing may have been a fad, it was intended and is proving a sound business proposition. Mr. White employed a New Hampshire boy to superintend the farm. Richard B. Bartlett was a young man of promise, and in order that he might qualify for an undertaking like this, Mr. White sent young Bartlett to New York to study horticulture and promology under Prof. George T. Powell, of Ghent, one of the great authorities of America who had planned and supervised the setting of Mr. White's big orchard.

Mr. White did not live to see the completion of his plans; but his two sons, who alternate in the use of the place as a summer home, are carrying on the work upon the lines he laid down. The method of cultivation is according to the most advanced ideas in horticulture, and a big block of trees is set aside for experimental work. These trees are of two hundred and twenty-eight different varieties, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, and records of them are kept for the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The farm has a splendid equipment of modern machinery, a storage cellar capable of holding 3000 barrels of apples and a cold storage plant is to be built when needed. Many interesting and valuable experiments and demonstrations have been made on this farm. Old trees bearing native or undesirable varieties have been debarked and grafted over with great success, one old tree yielding bushels of selected McIntosh red apples the third year after top-working was commenced.

Just an Example.

Maplehurst Fruit Farm is an example of what can be done in a suitable location with adequate capital. It illustrates the possibilities of New England as a fruit producing region and the fact that it pays as a commercial proposition should be an encouragement to the suitable capital-

ization of similar effort in a State which offers an unlimited field for just this sort of pleasure-giving and profit-bearing enterprise.

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION.

Pennsylvania Authorities Picture the "Prize Fool."

One million circulars on the prevention of forest fires are now being sent out from Harrisburg to the schools of Pennsylvania for distribution among pupils.

The circulars, which teach the fire prevention in a practical way, are the result of co-operation among the Pennsylvania Forest Association, the Pennsylvania Conservation Association, the Philadelphia Museum and Lehigh University. Cuts in the leaflet show a raging forest fire, such as one cigarette or one match will start; while a cartoon is printed showing "the fool who rocks the boat," "the fool that didn't know it was loaded" and various other fools salaaming to "The Prize Fool—the Fool That Tosses Away a Lighted Match in the Woods."

Warnings against carelessness with fire in the woods and a list of practical things to do, and another list of what not to do, are printed, together with concise information as to the indirect and economic loss which results through forest fires as well as the direct loss.

A LIVE FARMERS' CLUB.

In Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa., a farmers' club, bearing the name of the township, has been meeting at the homes of its members pretty regularly for more than twenty-five years and according to the report of its secretary, Mrs. Susan H. Jarrett, from which we take the following extracts, the club shows no discrimination of life and interest. These few extracts are from the report of the meeting held on March 4.

Attention was called to the fact that hedges and evergreen trees were badly winter-killed. Prof. Surface says privet hedge is easily winter-killed and should be cut off several inches, and it will shoot up unless too far gone. W. M. Penrose said peach blossoms are mostly dead, and under referred questions P. P. Gheen said while he thought young men with energy and push could take up government land and make it pay; he thought that they could do just as well here in the East. There is no place in the world where young men can have a better chance than in the four counties bordering on the Delaware, if the right man is at work at the right thing and gets the right kind of help. Mr. Carl agreed with this view and thought most of those who go away from home come back.

The Country Road.

O give me a road in the country!
Where the paths of the wagon wheels meet
Beyond at a curve in the distance,
There luring our wandering feet.

Where, close by the roadside a-grow-ing,
The goldenrod basks in the sun;
Where daisies, "Farewell!" are a-nod-ding
To bees who have kissed them, and gone.

O give me a road in the country!
Deep-lined with the shadow of trees,
Whose overhead branches in meeting
Build arches that sway with the breeze;

Or leading to solitude deeper,
Where only the song of the bird,
Or cricket and grass-hopper chirping,
Or lowing of cattle is heard.

Where words would be harsh and discordant—
We speak with our eyes that love gleam,
My loved and I in our walking,
And silence reigns sweetly supreme!

—M. L. Stanton, Morristown, N. J.

EASTERN APPLES THAT SELL IN WEST

Thousands in Profit Each Year Made by a Plain Farmer on Fifty Acres of Common Pennsylvania Hill Soil.

By J. R. Mattern. (All rights reserved.)

About as far from New York as from Philadelphia, and a third of the way across the State to Pittsburgh, there are nine hundred square miles, more or less, of Pennsylvania hills that go to make Luzerne county. You wouldn't think, to read your newspapers and magazines, that this section produced anything else but coal strikes and dirty, foreign, working kids the Society for Prevention

of a product from the grower to the consumer.

The farm of W. J. Lewis & Brother lies just over the top of a hill, on a slope facing the west and south. It is not a big farm, and the part in apple trees is not more than fifty acres all told. On less than thirty are the bearing trees, forty to fifty to the acre, that yield from seven to twelve thousand bushels of perfect, three-dollar-a-bushel apples every year.

"Made in the Lewis Orchard."

Talk about the Western apples that come East and bring the big money! Here is an orchard whose label on bushel boxes of apples can be seen in San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Tampa, and in nearly every city between so far as the supply will permit. It might be putting it too strong to say that the Western orchardist ships and sells the product of his orchard to the Eastern cities, and then sends to this Pennsylvania orchard, or to another

go to this orchard or any other Eastern orchard that is equally well handled. Recollect that you are not asked to buy a thing, and that there is no axe to grind here, beyond teaching some favorable facts to more people who ought to know the possibilities of their own home country.

The Lewis management does not go it blindly in handling its living, breathing machines, the apple trees. Mr. Lewis has ways and theories of his own about varieties, tree planting, fertilization and most other orchard practices, and some of these do not altogether agree with the opinions of many horticultural experts. But the fact that the work is sufficient proof that for him, in the hills of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he is on the right track.

The elevation of the orchard above sea-level is about 750 feet and the land lies so that there is wonderfully good air drainage. Nearly all around the land slopes off in swells and hollows. Seldom do blossoms freeze in this

chard the incomparable Stayman almost monopolizes the permanent trees.

Wealthy. Dutchess and Wegener are the fillers in the new part of the orchard, and the filler system is used here with a vengeance. The trees that are to remain after twenty years or so are set forty feet apart, and then between these are set the others, so that the rows narrow down to half the original distance. It is the plan to cut out about two-thirds of the fillers in ten or twelve years, and leave the rest in for fifteen or twenty years before the final thinning will have to be done. The plan on which these trees are placed is carefully thought out, but is too complicated to describe here in words. In all there are seventy-five different varieties in bearing here, though of most of these there are only a few trees.

The High Sod Mulch System.

The most radical thing about the Lewis methods is the cultivation of these trees. The ground usually is plowed when they are first planted, but as soon after as possible it is got into a heavy sod and left that way. There were trees from two to thirty-five years old last year; every one stood in grass from one to four feet high. This hay, which is nearly all timothy, is mowed two or three times, more or less, depending on the season—the time is decided by the weather and general orchard conditions, and is not governed by any rules. As soon as cut the grass is piled under the trees, sometimes eighteen inches deep near the trunks and getting a little thinner as the layer reaches out several feet beyond the ends of the limbs. A little commercial fertilizer sometimes is applied to the surface.

This is all the cultivation and fertilization that these trees receive. It is so simple and easy as to make the strenuous efforts of those who plow and harrow and cultivate a dozen times in a season look ridiculous, but one must not generalize from this, because what is good in this particular location might be very bad somewhere else. It might be remarked that the rainfall on this hill in Luzerne county seems to average somewhat heavier than it does over the Eastern States as a whole, and since the aim of most cultivation is to conserve moisture, this would have a decided bearing on the success of the sod mulch in the Lewis orchard.



General View of the Lewis Orchard from across the Road. The trees at the extreme right are about fifteen years old, and the successive stages of younger orchard are noted toward the left from this.

of Cruelty to Children or the Child Labor League are telling us about continually.

The surroundings and the neighborhood are not inspiring, as one looks at them and compares them with the cleanness of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, or Frederick county in Maryland, Chautauqua county in New York, Delta county in Colorado, or of Hood River county in Oregon. Indeed, the Westerners probably would laugh and choose the opportunity for rubbing in on any Easterner who happened to be present, about the absolute worthlessness of Eastern land and of the East as a place to live or work.

Right there is where he would run against a snag, however, for a little distance back of Pittston is one of the best examples to be found in the country anywhere, of an ideal money-making business, of the working out of a successful man-size career, of a back-to-the-land project in which you can find few flaws, and getting down to details (the one thing the Hood River man could brag about) of splendid apple orchards, and of direct market-

like it in any of the Middle Atlantic or New England States, for his own supply of apples to eat. But it is a fact that no one buys Western apples after once using some "made in the Lewis orchard," and that every fall carry hundreds of boxes of these apples right to the towns and tables nearest the world-famous, circus-poster advertised orchards of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest.

Whether it is that the Eastern hills are the natural apple country, after all, or whether the care Mr. Lewis gives his trees enables them to put the wine and the nectar into the flavor, and the vermilion and gold into their color, it is not the purpose of this article to investigate; the simple fact for us now is that folk like these Eastern apples and buy them year after year for prices high enough to make the Lewis' thirty acres pay six per cent interest on a capitalization of up to twenty thousand dollars an acre in the best seasons. That sounds almost incredible, but it is a dead sure fact that you can prove to yourself if you take the trouble to



The Lewis Orchard land is rocky and hilly. Stone walls ten feet high are seen among the apple trees.

Seventy-five Different Varieties.

The old reliable Baldwin is well represented in the elder orchard, where the trees are almost fifteen years old, and here are many Spy trees that men who ought to know say grow the largest Spy apples produced anywhere. Rhode Island Greenings, Ben Davis (the kind that keep all winter and all next summer, and then, some unkind knockers say, are not eaten, but only looked at), Smokehouse, which Mr. Lewis says is always good and in heavy demand, Gideon and Stark are other important varieties found here in goodly numbers. Wealthy brings in its full share of money early in the fall. Dutchess goes well on local markets. Wegener gets a most beautiful red check high up near the top of the hill. In the younger part of the or-

That the sod mulch does the business in this case is evident to any visitor. In July, last year, just about thinning time, a careful examination of the whole orchard showed that nearly all the three-year Stayman trees had apples on. The highest number counted on any one three-year tree was sixty-one, and the average number of each of the three-year trees was eleven. Many trees had twenty and thirty apples each, but twenty was eleven, and of course all but an occasional one or two of these apples were removed from the three-year old babies. Eight-year trees were loaded heavily also, but no attempt was made to count the apples on these trees.

Concluded next number



Apple trees that are wonders in vigor and in shape, with limbs right down to the ground, standing in sod that would make a prize meadow.

HINTS FOR THE APIARY

Practical and Timely Notes for Bee Keepers.

(Written expressly for Eastern Fruit by Frank G. Odell, of Lincoln, Neb.)

"Why should the fruit grower keep bees?" Because they are a valuable and almost indispensable agent in pollination of fruit blossoms. Every up-to-date fruit grower should have bees in his orchard or garden, not less than six colonies for every acre he cultivates. Have plenty of bees and the problem of pollination is solved.

"But the bees will destroy fruit." Who said so? "Oh, we have seen them sucking the juice from grapes, peaches, etc." Undoubtedly; but that does not prove that the bees damaged the fruit originally. It is physically impossible for the honey bee to puncture the skin of a grape, plum or peach; its mandibles are not built for that sort of cutting, as a simple examination under the microscope will show. What happens is this: The early birds, warblers, robins, sparrows, etc., poke a hole in the fruit, or it breaks open when over-ripe and the bees gather up what would otherwise be entirely wasted.

Not only should the fruit grower keep bees, but they are equally valuable to the market gardener or the general farmer. In the pollination of melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., and especially in the fertilization of clover and alfalfa, bees are indispensable. The modern market gardener who raises cucumbers and tomatoes under glass by the aid of steam heat in the winter, has his bees in the greenhouse to do the work of pollination. If it were not for the various families of bees, wild and domesticated, our crop of farm products would speedily diminish both in quantity and quality.

Bees require a reasonable amount of attention; they should be housed in good, substantial hives of modern type with movable brood frames. These frames should be strung with three or four fine wires crossing in the center to support the comb against breaking out when heavy with honey. If comb foundation is used it will simplify the problem of getting straight and substantial combs, so that the frames can be manipulated easily.

The hive should be set up from the ground on a stand with a slanting board in front, extending from the ground to the entrance of the hive; this enables heavily loaded bees to gain entrance easily. An excellent hive stand is made by using three bricks, one under each back corner and one under the center of the hive in front; place a piece of board eight inches wide by sixteen inches long slanting against the front of the hive, and you will have an excellent and inexpensive stand.

The hive should be set level and slightly inclined to the front so that water which may heat in at the entrance in a storm will run out. Keeping it level causes the combs to hang perpendicularly in the frames and makes manipulation easier. Face the hives toward the east or south, prefer-

ably east; the bees which get the first rays of the morning sun are the first ones in the field. There are about fifty thousand workers in a good colony. An hour extra on the working day of fifty thousand bees is worth a lot in honey harvest.

Do not give the bees too much shade: "Under the shade of the old apple tree" sounds fine, but the branches are apt to hang low and catch the bee keeper's veil or knock his hat off when the bees are flying thickest. Excessive shade makes bees lazy, hastens rotting of hives and is generally undesirable. Set them where they have the shade of a grape vine or some low-growing shrub, or where they are protected from the excessive heat of the late afternoon sun, which comes down the hottest about four or five o'clock.

If you wish to change the location of your bees, move them after night-fall to the new location and lean a stick or piece of board against the front of the hive for a few days as "a marker" until the bees become familiar with their new location. Pick up the hive from the rear, catching hold under each side of the bottom board, and the bees can be carried safely for a considerable distance without closing the entrance. If they have to be moved in a wagon or other conveyance, close the entrance with screen wire fastened with narrow strips of wood, leaving the entrance free for ventilation.

ROWE TRUCKS.

They Are Made in the East and They Are Good.

The Rowe Motor Truck was designed to meet the requirements of the man who has work to do, and wants it done. This requires strength, durability and power. Another thing in favor of the Rowe truck is that it has fewer parts, which means simplicity and added strength. Then it has a big, powerful and low-stroke motor, which is dust-proof and very quiet. The construction is well laid and carried out. That is the reason it is so serviceable and reliable and is giving owners and users excellent results and service. Mr. L. J. Rowe, who designed the Rowe motor truck, is the president of the company and is well qualified for the position, as he is a practical man, having started his career by learning the machinist trade; he then took up mechanical engineering and followed this by work on the gas engine. This line he has followed for the last ten or twelve years, having built gasoline engines for the Government, besides holding many positions as general designer and expert on gasoline engines. The last position held by Mr. Rowe before starting the Rowe Motor Company, was Chief Designer of Auto Fire Apparatus for the American La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y.

One of the features that insure every purchaser of a "ROWE" is that the company is composed of mechanics trained in the motor truck business, which assures more accurate and better work and service, as each and every piece receives personal inspection by an official of the company. This means success and a satisfied customer, and each truck sold means that the service it gives will sell another; all of which is the best evidence that in design, material, workmanship, strength and simplicity the Rowe motor-truck must be right.

Agent—"I've sold these patent weather vanes for nineteen years and never heard a complaint."
Ol' Si Potts—"Now, I know you're lying. There ain't a farmer in this township that hasn't been kicking about the weather for the last three weeks."

EASTERN FRUIT

JUDGING THE DAIRY BULL

How to Select the Herd Leader—The Short Cut to Dairy Improvements.

(By F. R. Stevens, Agriculturist, Lehigh Valley Railroad.)

There are still a good many dairy herds in the East that are headed by the grade herd bull. This is a deplorable condition, for it has been demonstrated time and again by the best dairymen in the country that the shortest cut to dairy improvement is through the influence of the pure-bred bull. However, if poor judgment is used in selecting the herd bull, even though it is from pure blood, the offspring may not be improved. A few suggestions as to judging dairy bulls may help some of the dairymen along our line to secure better heads for their herds.

There are two methods of judging a dairy bull. The first is that based upon performance, or the ability of the bull to stamp his good character upon his offspring. He should be able to increase the production of his daughters over that of their dams, and maintain the breed characteristics of conformation.

When this method of selection is practiced, only aged bulls can be considered and records of their progeny must be known. This is rarely possible, so that it is necessary to resort to a second method of selection and judge the dairy bulls, by pedigree and the records of ancestors, as well as by the conformation of the individual.

The dairy sire should be a pure-bred animal of the breed he represents, and he should have in his immediate ancestry females that have good yearly production records and sires that have had tested daughters. The records and conformation of the dam, grand-dam and their sisters are good indications of what may be expected of the bull. After the proper precaution has been taken as to the breeding and production records back of the bull, then the conformation may be considered.

The judging of the dairy bull from the standpoint of conformation is done in much the same manner as the judging of a cow, except for a few necessary variations.

The dairy bull should be typical of the breed which he represents and should show, in general, the square, angular form seen in the cow, with prominent indications of masculinity and constitution. These qualities are seen in a strong face, broad forehead, bright prominent eyes, heavily muscled neck, neatly joined to head and shoulders, deep, broad chest and large barrel.

The hips do not show the same relative width as is seen in the cow, but the thighs should be thin, incerving, and cut up well, making the animal high in the twist. The rudimentary tests should be of good size and evenly placed in front of the scrotum, as they indicate in some degree the size and position of the tests on the female off-spring. The dairy bull should have quality, as indicated by soft pliable hide, fine glossy hair, strong, clean bone and abundant yellow, waxy secretions in the hair and over the body in general.

Some of the common defects of the dairy bull, which should be discriminated against, are: a tendency to beefiness, lack of barrel, full outcurving thighs, coarseness in shoulders and head, and lack of the style and carriage which indicate strong nervous development. By discriminating against grade bulls, and pure-bred dairy bulls of undesirable conformation, in favor of good, pure-bred dairy sires with desirable conformation, and good production records back of them, the dairyman can make greater progress in the improvement of his stock than by any other one process.

"MOON IN THE EAST."

The Moon Motor Car Company, of Philadelphia, is now located in its new salesrooms, Nos. 1927 and 1929 Market street, with a complete line of Moon cars, and in addition they have a service department for car owners. The Moon car is one of the new comers to Philadelphia and we are very glad to welcome it to our midst, as the car is recognized as one of the good cars offered to automobile buyers at a very reasonable and moderate price.

It is well made, powerful, has graceful lines, finely finished and a thoroughly reliable car; several users' use has demonstrated this. Mr. E. A. Edwards is at the head of the Moon Motor Car Philadelphia branch, and having in connection an up-to-date, service department, assures their car owners and users prompt and reliable service, so that you have your automobile when you need it, and that is the big factor in the world today, "service," and keep the car going. And that is where you find the Moon car out on the road and going.

A FORGE ON THE FARM.

One of the handiest things any farmer can have is a forge on which he can do all his blacksmithing. Many a farmer can be saved to town, when some little repairing is to be done. It needs only a little mechanical common sense for any farmer to be able to do a large share of his own repair work.



In connection with the new Hummer grinder, the Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co. have arranged an attachment that makes of the machine as fine a little farm Forge as can be had anywhere. This additional cost is very slight indeed. They say it is so handy an article, that nearly half of the machines they ship to farmers have the Forge Attachment sent along, too. It won't do any hurt to drop them a line, and they will send full information regarding it.

Sussex County, N. J., Farm Bureau. The recently organized Sussex County Farm Bureau has been placed under the management of Mr. H. W. Gilbertson, an expert born on a farm, educated in the best special schools and graduated from the New York College of Agriculture. At a meeting of Enterprise Grange he stated that he entered the work because of the fact that fully two hundred and fifty of the foremost farmers and a large number of local business men throughout Sussex County had joined hands with the United States Government and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to make the start a success.

The idea of farm bureaus, the speaker said, had its birth in Belgium, Denmark and Ireland, more than a quarter of a century ago. In these countries farm bureaus had proven of intrinsic value not only to cultivators of the soil, but to the individual localities in which they were stationed. Official figures were produced showing the increase of the quantity of corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley produced since the inauguration of the movement, and also the very marked advance per acre in the price of farm land in those countries.

Mr. Gilbertson said that his initial work would consist largely in visiting farms and forming the personal acquaintance of the farm owners and farm tenants of the county. His labor would consist of endeavoring to solve problems that are ever and anon confronting the farmer, and that the greater the number of problems submitted, the longer the list of questions propounded, the more definitely it would be known at home and abroad, that there was a vigorous, living demand for a farm bureau in Sussex county.

EASTERN FRUIT

THE NEW YORK LAND SHOW

The Great National Exhibition that Points the Place for the Man.

(Written for Eastern Fruit by Gilbert McClurg, General Manager.)

"Eastern Fruit" sends me in a letter a card advising the Eastern boys to develop the East. It might well be pointed out that other sections of the country have benefited by the brains and brawn of the Eastern boys. A scientist in the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, recently has said that it is possible for men without previous experience in farming to make a success of the work, stating that city men without previous experience in farming have been leaders of agricultural development and have created the finest forms of country life in the last generation. This has been particularly true of settlements like Greeley, Colorado and Riverside, California, both monumental achievements, important not only for what they did for themselves, but still more for what they inspired among others. Each was a "mother colony" in its State, and each had a lusty brood of offsprings which in some respects began where their progenitors left off and improved upon the original. These city men raised irrigation from a crude method to "fine art" in its way.

It Was Sixty Years Ago.

It was in New York City, in Cooper Union, that Horace Greeley presided as chairman of a meeting a number of years ago, when his agricultural editor, Cameron, inspired the



audience with a desire to begin irrigation agriculture in Colorado, and on that occasion Horace Greeley advised the young men to "Go West and grow up with the country." Initial irrigation agriculture in Colorado was the result. The Eastern boys scoured the world for the best seed potatoes obtainable and the famous potato industry of Colorado began. It was in New York and in New England that "Raymond-Whitcomb Tours" secured their patrons, whom they took to California. These Eastern boys later invested in Southern California land and inaugurated commercial orange orchards in that State, and they are now sending their oranges from Riverside to New York and Boston.

The South Invites Them Also.

The South and the West have received their first impetus and modern progressive development from capital and labor secured in New York and on the Atlantic Seaboard. The bulk of new farmers coming into our country arrive in New York (40,000 peasants from the Old World are among the 1,000,000 immigrants annually arriving in New York), and these have been directed through immigration agents, through exhibits of the product of the soil in New York City and by

dissemination of literature, to the Northwest to grow wheat, to the Southwest to develop ranches, to the South to plant cotton and sugar cane, and to take hold of reclamation and irrigation work in different sections of our country.

But, when Greeley advised the young men to go West, land could be bought for \$1.50 per acre or less, and lands which could be had for \$10 per acre in Colorado ten years ago are now selling for \$100 and upwards.

It was a New York boy named Flagler who was drawn by the story of its remarkable climate, to Florida, after he had made a fortune in oil in the North and the East, and this New York boy built up Florida's most famous hotels and a great railroad system.

They Have Neglected Home Opportunities. The boys of the Atlantic Seaboard, especially of New York, go forth from this metropolis of labor, of capital, of traffic, of population and of publicity, to develop far-off lands at the end of the rainbow, and they have neglected the opportunities at home.

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition held in New York last fall was the most important showing of the products of the soil of various sections of America that has ever been made. There were important showings from Alaska and from Lee county, Florida; from San Benito, in the Southern Gulf Coast Region of Texas, and from Aroostook county, Maine. The Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was quick to see that it could secure the development of its territory through capital and farmers in New York City, therefore, that road made a splendid exhibit at this first great land show.

This exposition was held in Madison Square Garden last November, and began farming and orchard growing in New York State.



Eastern Boys Should Know.

The Eastern boys should know that while irrigated orchard land in the far Northwest and Southwest is being sold at \$500 to \$1000 per acre, planted with young apple trees (and this land is being sold today in New York, Boston and Philadelphia), that there are apple lands in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as in Connecticut and Vermont, which will produce as fine apples as are grown anywhere in the world, and these lands can be bought for from \$25 to \$40 an acre, approximately, where the growers will be near markets, schools and have temperate climate and beautiful scenery.

The Wonderful Potato Exhibits.

The exhibits of potatoes at the New York Land Show last fall should have been witnessed by every farmer in America. The genial judge of potatoes, Mr. E. H. Grubb, of Colorado, a man of national reputation, who studied potato culture in Europe as Commissioner from the United States Department of Agriculture, was present daily, gladly informing visitors at the exposition of the various noteworthy points regarding the potato exhibits.

While it is significant that the Southern Atlantic Seaboard receives most of its seed potatoes from Aroostook county, Maine, which single county ships 32,000 carloads of the potato tubers in one season, the potato exhibit from British Columbia was also a chief attraction; for there were

one hundred different varieties of potatoes, half a bushel of each, on display, uniform, smooth and true to type. The potato growers in Aroostook county this year have earned in the neighborhood of \$15,500,000. What a lesson is this to the Eastern boy, especially when he learns that we are paying a duty of 70 cents per sack on potatoes imported from the Old World, and 15,000 tons of potatoes were imported in one week, last December, from Scotland, England and Ireland to New York. Tell the Eastern boy that 75 per cent. of the eggs, butter, poultry, meat and vegetables consumed in North Carolina were imported from outside that State last year. Eggs per dozen and butter per pound cost more this winter on Broadway than lobsters per pound. Fancy the mechanic coming home to his family with a bottle of champagne in one hand and a lobster in the other, exclaiming to his amazed wife that he had bought champagne and lobster because butter and eggs were too high!

Shows the Whole Nation.

No favoritism is shown by the New York Land Show either for the West, the East, the South or New England. It is a national exposition built on national lines, and in the language of President Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, "It astounded New York with its showing of the products of our glorious country." Immigrants and farmers from up-State, from Jersey, from Connecticut, from Massachusetts, from Maine, from Pennsylvania and from Delaware, jostled the Wall Street brokers,

Concluded on page 11

Vacation Work for Students

A GOOD PROPOSITION FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS and Correspondents Wanted for "EASTERN FRUIT", an Illustrated Monthly Magazine devoted to Eastern Progress and modern methods for ALL products of Eastern soil. Special departments on Poultry Raising, the Rural Woman and Her Problems, and the Young Man's New Viewpoint "Better Success in The Great East." Sample copy free. Two years for one dollar NOW (more later). Address EASTERN FRUIT, 216 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Commission and Cash Prizes to Producers. WRITE TO-DAY

The Rural Woman and Her Problems

Woman's Real Needs, Interests and Viewpoints. A Department Designed to be Truly and Really Helpful.

Edited by MRS. JEAN KANE FOULKE

THE PROBLEMS.

It is the desire of the editor of this department of "Eastern Fruit" to make it a real factor in the lives of the subscribers to the paper—that it may reach every farm problem that confronts the rural woman—meet it from her point of view and help her solve them.

"For every evil under the sun There is a remedy—or there is none. If there is one—try to find it; If there is none—never mind it."

This is a cheerful old saying and no doubt was originally the suggestion of a philosophically-minded farmer to his wife when she wanted running water in the house and he failed to see the need of it.

Indeed it is this doctrine of "never mind it" which is so easy to preach and to accept for others that has prevented the search for "the remedy" of the many "evils" and hardships that beset the rural woman's life. It is in this idea that her most difficult problems have their roots—they have been fertilized by her selfishness and self-effacement, and watered by her tears until they have reached a strength and growth that until recently has shut the sun of progress out, and the rural woman has lived her life as she found it. For many years and generations she has been taught and accepted as inevitable the discomforts and difficulties of her home and life—to "never mind" what happened to herself—no matter whether her mind was starved by loneliness and lack of use or her body broken prematurely by hard work and lack of care, so long as she was faithful to her husband, raised a family, kept a house, cooked, washed, ironed—even if she did not do them very well—the rest did not matter. It was "her lot." The female "hang-over" from the curse of Adam and there was "no remedy" and no use to waste time and money in trying to find one.

Thank the good Lord this theory of life no longer holds water. It has begun to leak and leak badly and not only has the rural woman herself begun to wake to her needs and her possibilities and powers but her husband and her children and the general public have discovered that she is more than a machine and no longer a chattel or a more or less valuable part of the "farm help." The fact that she has brains and ability and rights and should have privileges and comforts and leisure and pleasure to enable to develop and be all and much more than she has in the past—wife, mother, partner and individual, is one of the latest discoveries in modern scientific agriculture and civilization.

The rural woman of today is a power, not merely "the hand that rocks the cradle" is hers but her right hand is stretched out to "the man behind the plow" in interest and understanding of his work and a desire for love, companionship and help which she is ready and willing to give and take.

To be sure in many localities she is still treated as of very secondary consideration and she herself still accepts it as "the lot of woman," but it

is to reach her, to "bring sunshine to a shady place," that will be one of the just efforts of this page. It is to bring outside thoughts, outside ways, local side interests into the rural woman's life; to help her to think for herself and make others think of and for her that we mean to strive. That there IS "a remedy" we firmly believe, there may be many remedies for each and every "evil" she has to contend with. Some may fit one case and some another, but we propose to find them and will never preach that fallacy of "never mind it" to any woman again. We shall always "mind it," always be ready and willing to try and find a remedy and a way up and out to better things. To do this, however, with any hope of success we must have the co-operation of our readers and beg them to write and tell us of their problems; we will try to solve them and, if we succeed, let us know and we will rejoice and be encouraged to continue our efforts; if we fail let us know and we will try again and yet again until we do succeed. Let this department of our paper be "a clearing house" of the rural woman's problems and remember that while you are being helped or asking help your experience may be doing much for some other woman more shy or more burdened than yourself.

THE RAIN.

I.
"It is not raining to me,
It is raining daffodils,
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on distant hills.
The clouds of grey engulf the day
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It is raining roses down."
II.
It is not raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccanering bee
May find a bed and room.
A health unto the happy!
A fig for him who frets!
It is not raining rain to me,
It is raining violets."
—Chapman.

The spring is here at last and the farmer is more than glad to welcome it for, not only has he, like the rest of the world, "had enough of cold weather," but also he is impatient to be about his business—to finish his plowing, to have his "potatoes in" and his corn planted, to be "ahead with his work," before summer is upon him with its heat and the toil of harvest.

Indeed he must "be up and doing" if there is to be any harvest worthy of the name or one that will bring return for the time, labor and capital he must expend. However it is a pity to lose sight of the beauty and loveliness of the spring and the lessons it might teach us because of our necessities and anxiety about our work.

Each year the seasons vary but somehow we manage to plow, seed and harvest about the same time and with about the same success, but this fretting and worrying about the weather destroys much of the joy of living for the farmer and his family and does not, as far as one can discover, advance the work by an hour. Therefore, let us do away with it and take the message Chapman's little

poem carries to our hearts and keep it in our minds. It should mean much to us who live in the open, who are fortunate enough to live in "God's country" away from bricks and mortar and the city streets to remember that the rain means, "daffodils," "roses," "violets," and flower-clad hills, the beauty of the world, in promise and in truth, not work delayed, mud and bad roads. Past years have proved to us that the work can be "caught up" with and the crops grown and harvested successfully, even if the spring rains do delay us. It must be acknowledged that we have too many bad roads and too much mud to contend with, but it is not the fault of the rain that the roads are bad and improperly drained, nor that the door-yard is muddy and without paths and grass to beautify it. These things are our own fault—we accept them as inevitable when we should and could remedy them if we chose to. Because of the effort and work it would entail we are too lazy or too indifferent to correct them. It is a fault or merely a bad habit that we do not notice or prefer to ignore how bad the roads are or how muddy and unsightly the yard is until the spring comes with its rains and thawing. We should cease complaining and accusing the "wet weather" for our discomfort and realize that this is the good Lord's way of forcing us to do our part. "God helps them that help themselves" is surely true in this case. We deserve the bad traces we are too lazy "to mend" or to see that our road supervisors care for. We grumble about our road taxes but are too careless or too afraid of being unpopular to question how they are spent, therefore the blame for the bad roads lies somewhere else rather than on God's gift, which at this season is filling the soil and being stored for our use during the long hot summer, when streams and springs and even wells would go dry were it not for these late spring rains.

The mud about the house and barn we do not bother about during the summer and dry weather, not noticing or caring for the ugly surroundings in which we live, and being too absorbed in "the work" to realize the loveliness and comfort that might be ours by a little care and thought and a little extra work expended at the right time.

Blackberries in the Home Yard.

Many a village yard would be better for a few blackberry bushes. They afford both satisfaction and health. A very small space will suffice for home use, for under good treatment and fertilization a single hill will yield from one to four quarts, and the more the yield the larger and better the berries will be. The old Kittatinny is, perhaps, the best high bush variety, and the Lucretia Dewberry the best running variety. They should be planted in good soil in the spring, pinched back in the fall, and bear the second or third summer, being pruned back each fall to within about six inches of the previous season. Suckers should be kept hoed out and dead canes promptly removed and burned.

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

If there is one thing more than another that should appeal to the women of our country, and to the rural women especially, it is the condition of our rural schools. The "Statement of Facts," published in another column, should make us all feel it our duty to do our utmost to waken the powers that be to the state of affairs that exist in Pennsylvania and over the country generally. As a first step let each woman or man interested in the children and their development read carefully the letter or appeal sent out by the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, and if in sympathy with their efforts, send them the one dollar, for in organization there is strength. And then get busy in your home neighborhood, visit your schools, learn to know your local school teachers, find out what sort of men your school directors are, and if they are directing; whether your home schools are "good, bad or indifferent," and unless they are excellent, don't be satisfied. Go home and talk, tell what you've seen and heard, and keep on telling it—"rub it in," and after a while you will find that even if this is all you can do, it will prove to be a bit of the little leaven which in time will leaven the whole camp. If your schools are "excellent" and up-to-date, work to help your neighbors get theirs in the same condition. Even if they don't care themselves at present try to stir them by your enthusiasm and good works.

Try loving yourself as you do your neighbors and see how you like it.

Fruit Growers Organize.

A live organization of fruit growers has been effected at West Chester, Pa., to be known as the Fruit Growers' Association, of Chester and Delaware Counties. The object is stated in their constitution as the protection and advancement of their common interests; first, by securing and disseminating such scientific and practical information as shall tend to the improvement of the quality and quantity of production; second, by endeavoring to secure a better and more uniform system of packing and package; third, by devising some system of marketing which will open up and develop the markets; fourth, by endeavoring to obtain such improved systems of crop reporting as shall furnish accurate information and enable fruit growers to know the exact situation. The annual dues were fixed at one dollar, and the following were elected officers: President, Geo. H. Bartram; vice-presidents, John W. Dulles, J. Howard Mendenhall, H. H. Corson; secretary, John H. Weygant; treasurer, Carl B. Thomas, of West Chester, R. D. No. 3.

Philadelphia ladies recently listened to a talk, at the New Century Club, by a foreigner criticising the American custom of importing fancy and showy stock from foreign soils, when our native plants make simpler and more effective landscape gardening.

A hen at Sandusky, Ohio, laid an egg that was as solid as stone the other day. She must be a Plymouth Rock.

SOUTHERN FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING

Conditions As They Exist in North Carolina and How the Northern Markets Are Studied by Southern Growers

Written Especially for Eastern Fruit by S. B. Shaw, of the N. C. Department of Agriculture

There is probably no branch of agriculture that has developed in the past twenty years so strikingly as has the fruit and trucking industry. It has grown in a quarter of a century from a more or less general and relatively unimportant line of agriculture to a highly specialized line of great importance. This industry has developed very rapidly in the South, during the past few years, owing to the great demand in northern markets for early fruits and vegetables. On account of the mild climatic conditions of the South these crops can be grown in late winter and very early spring. Southern growers, particularly those having access to good transportation facilities, are endeavoring to place their products in the

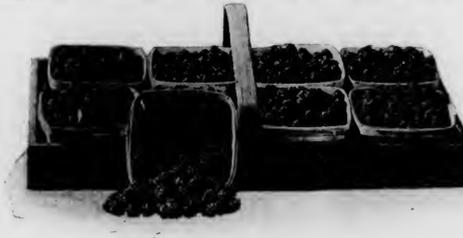
reach the consumer. An observation of the markets in any of our cities will show that there is room for great improvement in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for market. On every side can be seen farm products selling at reduced prices or else cast aside by the dealers as not worth handling, owing to the damaged or unattractive condition in which it has arrived. The average buyer is attracted by the appearance rather than by the quality of the goods. This is true in all mercantile branches of trade, and particularly so where the products of the garden, farm and orchard are involved. The man who would dispose of his commodities profitably must study the demands of



large cities of the North as early as possible, thus reaping the benefits of advanced prices before the less favored growers of the colder climates are prepared to harvest and market their crops. The soil and climatic conditions of the coastal plain of the South Atlantic and Gulf States present unlimited opportunities for the successful cultivation of most small fruits and vegetables. Strawberries, dewberries and huckleberries grow to perfection, and such vegetables as lettuce, cucumbers, Irish potatoes, beets, string beans, English peas and cabbage usually yield very profitable returns, especially when grown for the early market. The main point to be considered in the cultivation of these

his market and cater to the whims and fancies of the trade. Another point frequently receiving too little attention on the farm is the method of harvesting the produce. The proper stage of maturity at which the various fruits and vegetables should be picked depends upon the time required to place the products upon the market.

Each of the various products of the garden and orchard has, to a certain extent, its own particular characteristics, necessitating a different method of handling for different markets. There are, however, several important rules that apply to the handling of every kind of produce regardless of market. Cleanliness, neatness and uniformity are three qualities required in the preparation of all kinds



crops for market is the fact that they are grown commercially in almost all parts of the country, and each section from Florida to Maine has its own season on the market. Hence, to make their production profitable for shipment North, they must be grown where the climatic conditions warrant an early ripening of the crops, so that they can be placed on the market before localities further north come in with their crops.

[Note.—Mr. Shaw is the author of a bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture entitled "The Preparation of Fruit and Vegetables for Market." We print herewith a few extracts. The entire pamphlet is well worth a careful reading by those who raise "stuff to sell."—Ed.]

The Preparation of Fruit and Vegetables for the Market.

Practically half the profits in fruit and vegetable growing depends upon the condition in which these products

are done in such a way as to show their produce to best advantage when put on sale. While it is of the utmost importance that each package be filled with the same grade throughout, it is equally as important to him it make a good appearance. Markets are seldom over-stocked with good fruit and vegetables; it is the poorly developed, unevenly ripened, badly selected products that injure the sale of better articles. Produce of all kinds should be sorted so that in each package each specimen is as nearly like the other as is practicable. The efficient grader has in mind the appearance of the whole package, and not the individual specimens. This work can seldom be overdone, for the more rigid the grading the greater the profits at the time of sale.

SHALL PENNSYLVANIA FARMING GO FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

Concluded from page 3

We have just received from the President of the association a summary of the work covered by the recent conference, the conclusions and remedies suggested and an appeal for funds to carry on the work that should meet a general response. We are glad of the publicity to so good a cause. The letter is addressed "To all persons interested in country life in Pennsylvania," and after reciting dates of meeting, etc., reads as follows:

A Statement of Facts.

It was convincingly shown:
1. That business on the farm does not develop for the want of credit and the lack of knowledge of scientific farming;
2. That the rural school is not what it ought to be because of underpaid and badly trained teachers and crowded unsanitary school houses or school houses where too few children attend to stimulate work;
3. That the country church is poorly supported and attended because of pastors who are not trained to meet and realize the social needs of the rural community;
4. That life on the farm at present is drudgery to the farmer's wife, and lacking in all those social features which interest and hold young people.

AS remedies for the above problems it was shown that:

Co-operation and the establishment of proper systems as they now exist abroad would make farming the business that it should be. The consolidated high school where agriculture and home economics are taught would do away with the terrible conditions of the one-room, over-crowded or almost empty school house; Petty strife between counties, townships and villages, the absence of moral standards and the lack of interest in social and religious life would all be eliminated by placing properly trained men in the rural church; by placing county workers of the Y. M. C. A. to act as leaders in the re-directing of the social spirit; by instituting pageants such as that held in Thetford, Vermont, where six villages united to portray the history of their section; and by the Boy Scout movement; The survey idea would enable so-

cial workers, pastors, school teachers and others to really study rural conditions and thereby be in a position to suggest remedies;

Above all, the farm boy and girl should be educated to see the grand possibilities of country life that they may not hastily give up the farm in favor of the drudgery of the factory and city life.

In sending out this letter it is desired to bring to the attention of the public the fact that work such as this society proposes to do is of the greatest value to the State. This work cannot go forward unless it is supported by those who have the welfare of the State at heart. The problems involved are no less problems for the whole State than they are problems concerning the rural districts. If the rural districts are not in a healthy condition the whole State must suffer; unless the people on the land are doing their work and doing it well the people in the cities must suffer. If business is at a standstill in the farming districts the man on the street must pay a greater price for his food; if the country boy cannot get the education which fits him to farm, the farm must go out of business and the food production cease. If country life is not tolerable to the country man and woman the city must extend its walls and the crowd upon the street become denser. If the agricultural college cannot be sufficiently equipped to teach all comers and teach them well, the class of people on the farms will gradually become less and less fit to eke a living from the soil and as a result, must seek the factory.

Thus, it is seen that this country life movement must be supported in order that country life may become organized and improved.

Will you contribute to this work? Will you give to those who are working out a solution of these problems the means to continue this work?

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ellicott Smith

(formerly Powers),

President.

Annual membership, \$1 per year.

Contributing membership, \$5 per year.

Send all applications and contributions to Mr. Clarence Sears Kates, treasurer, 1338 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERATE PRICED CARS.

One of the things for which there has been a big demand—especially this spring—is a moderate priced car, one that sells for a thousand dollars or less. There are several good cars that are made that are in this class, and one that has made a very big hit with the farmer and fruit grower is the K R I T Automobile, made in Detroit, which sells for considerably less than one thousand dollars. It has the appearance of a car that would sell for several hundred dollars more; it is a well-built and powerful little car, gets over the road in fine shape and is well qualified to do the work of the larger, heavier and more expensive cars. To the man who wants a moderate priced car it would be advisable for him to send for a K R I T catalogue, study it, and then get in touch with the nearest dealer and get a demonstration. You can then decide for yourself.

Free Trip to Atlantic City

For Agents of Eastern Fruit

In another column will be found an advertisement for agents to take subscriptions for EASTERN FRUIT. We desire a good agent in every county or district of the Eastern, Middle and South Atlantic States, as well as in many Western counties where there are people who are interested in the East or in a good magazine. We pay these agents a good commission, and a number of them are already "making good" with an enlarged and improved journal they will do even better, and in order to encourage them and stimulate competition.

We are going to send the first 26 agents who qualify on a Free Trip to Atlantic City with all expenses paid for a week and a dollar a day to spend.

This unusually attractive offer is open to all subscription agents—old and new. Two of the agents will be sent each week, beginning Monday, July 1st, and continuing weekly until the last of September. Write at once for particulars. It costs nothing to enter the competition and the requirements to qualify are easy.

CIRCULATION MANAGER: EASTERN PUB. CO., 216 Walnut St., Phila.

EASTERN FRUIT

A Practical Monthly Journal of Eastern Rural Life and the Development of Eastern Resources and Opportunities

"YOUNG MAN COME EAST"

PUBLISHED BY EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY 216 Walnut Street, Corner of Dock Philadelphia, Pa.

S. M. PASCHALL, Editor. MRS. J. K. FOLKIE, Ed. Women's Dept. F. V. L. TURNER, Editor Poultry Dept. C. J. CLARKE, Advertising Manager.

Contributing Editors: DR. H. A. SURFACE, Harrisburg, Pa. L. G. WALTER, The Netherlands.

Subscription price ONE DOLLAR FOR TWO YEAR in advance, until further notice. Advertising rates furnished upon request. Address all communications to the company.

MAY, 1912.

"I have no boys to help me, but I use the most up-to-date, labor-saving machinery I can find." That tells the secret of many a modern success with farming operations. Our New Hampshire article gives some fine illustrations of the way the "new comers" win success where the old way had failed. Conditions have changed. The methods the fathers used on the old farm are now quite sufficient to cause the boys to leave home. They cannot win by the old method, no matter how good it was sixty years ago. These are the days of labor-saving machinery, chemical fertilizers and weed killers, automobiles and keen appreciation of the current prices of crops per acre. There are still too many old fellows who call it economy to use an old machine rather than buy a new one that has proved its ability to do the work at half the present cost of wages. There is a great cry in regard to scarcity of help, when better machines would, nine times out of ten, enable the farmer to get along without hiring any more, and with less work and worry to himself besides. It is the man who reads and thinks and conducts his farming operations with the same intelligence and "snap" as the man in other lines, who makes of farming today the success that is so plainly visible from the outside.

The editors of that bright and beautiful little journal entitled "Our Dumb Animals," published at Boston, have felt the need of a new word that would classify the good work in which they are engaged. They do not like to be considered as charitable, nor humanitarian, nor philanthropic. These words all belong to "humans." So, strange to say, after trying to make a new word, they looked in the dictionary and found it. "Philozoic, having tenderness for brute creatures, characterized or prompted by fondness for animals." It comes from the two Greek words, one "to love," and the other "animal," just as "to love" and "man" in Greek had been made into philanthropic. It has been said that our vocabularies are richer in words that set forth sins than in those that set forth graces, so our contemporary believes it is doing a real service if it helps to put one more beneficent word into common use.

A very interesting article about an agricultural high school that is accomplishing far more than was expected of it has been, we regret to say, omitted for lack of space in this

issue. It will, we trust, appear in our June number, with several added points that will make the story more complete. This same remark may be made in regard to several other features of this number, that might have been improved upon, including the date of issue. Have a little patience, friends, we have undertaken quite a big job in the making of a journal such as you want and ought to have in the East. We can only take one step at a time, and the June number may be looked for better, handsomer, more complete and earlier in the month than this one.

The pages of the "Eastern Fruit" are always open to readers. If you have any good suggestions to offer your fellow man, send them in to us and we will publish them. Make our paper an exchange for your ideas and help each other to attain greater knowledge and benefits. You want to know what the other man knows, and the other man wants to know what you know. Don't be afraid to write or ask questions.

GOOD ROADS.

The agitation for good roads all over the world is gaining supporters every day, from people in all walks and stations of life. This is because everybody is beginning to realize the benefits of good roads—benefits that reach everyone, since bad roads are one of the important items in the present high cost of living. This could be greatly reduced by having good roads.

Good roads make it easier for the farmer to deliver his products to market or to shipping points. He cannot only save time, but he can haul larger loads at less expense over good roads than over poor ones. Roads over which the farmers at some periods of the year were hardly able to haul a ton with four horses, now that they are improved, and are what would be called good roads, are enabling these same farmers to haul three or four tons with only two horses. No doubt you have seen the same thing in your immediate vicinity. If you still have bad roads in your neighborhood, why, rise up in all your strength and aggressiveness, agitate and co-operate with your neighbors and friends and see to it that the roads are put in good shape. Do it by all means; and keep up the agitation until you get what you are after. You have the population of the world-at-large backing you up for the improvement of the roads.

Some sections of this country are very lax on the road question. There are various reasons for this, chief among which is politics. Right here in our neighboring State of Delaware a fight is going on over a good road which is being built by an individual—or rather was being built by him—with the intention of presenting it to the State, until it came to this fight. This road was to have extended the length of Delaware and was to have cost several million dollars, but it is now being held up. Among the reasons are that some fellows are dissatisfied because it would not run just where they want; others because they want three or four times as much money for their land as it is worth, and they are backed up in this, in some cases, by a class of lawyers who have lost everything but their greed, and who are always willing and ready to advise a law-suit if they think the client has any money or real estate,

and if they have their way the client will have neither money or real estate by the time they get through with him. Then again there are certain politicians to be reckoned with—who always have their hand out—and are known to the public as grafters; and then again there are some who have imaginary personal grievances which they seem to be unable to describe—some because they are narrow-minded, and some for just pure cussedness. The conditions arising are very deplorable, and they amount to a blight on the fair State of Delaware. Get together, be reasonable, let the work go on.

Right here in Pennsylvania we have like conditions; rotten roads and no desire to build good ones. What few are attempted receive lots of criticism and opposition, not to speak of the enormous cost per mile which is caused by the personal greed and graft of the people. In some sections of Pennsylvania roads are impassable in the spring of the year, and this State is classed as one of the richest States in the Union. Another thing that Pennsylvania has which it should not have is toll-gates along highways that should be free, and some of these gates make you pay for traveling over roads that would be a disgrace to a poor community that collected nothing. The State should own all the roads and abolish all the toll-gates. It should be more progressive and up-to-date.

New York is making some very rapid strides in the way of improved roads. On the whole, New York is pretty well off for good roads, but there is lots of room for improvement in certain sections. Almost all the New England States are well fortified with good roads, with the possible exception of Maine, which is not very strong on the good road question, but they will come out all right very soon, as they are awake to the importance of the matter and are at work. New Hampshire and Vermont have some very good roads, and then again they have some not quite so good, and some that are very bad. They are also at work, however.

Massachusetts has fairly good roads, everything considered, and she is making some effort to improve the bad ones. Connecticut has good roads. This State has made some wonderful improvements in her roads in the last couple of years, and she ranks as one of the leaders in good roads. The same can be said of Rhode Island, who is showing the spirit and willingness, and is doing things.

New Jersey has some excellent roads, but the State does not seem to exert itself to keep them up as they should be kept. The roads are allowed to go almost to ruin in some sections before a start is made to repair them. The oiled gravel and dirt roads are proving to be very serviceable, and it is only a question of time until you will find all the principal earth or gravel thoroughfares in the country have the oil dressing for a binder and to abolish dust. Of course all of the Jersey roads are not improved, especially does this apply to the northern and southern sections, but on the whole she is one of the more progressive and aggressive States in the building of new and improved roads.

Maryland has awakened to the fact that she is way behind in the way of good roads, and she is bound to come to the front very rapidly and

soon be among the leaders. Just recently they have made an appropriation to build a road that will connect with the proposed Delaware road and to run south through the State of Maryland.

Virginia is following suite and is trying to keep abreast of the times with improvements. A whole lot could be said of the highways of Virginia, some of which the Virginians would not care to hear.

North Carolina is the peer of all the Southern States in good roads, and we earnestly hope that all the States of the South will follow the example of North Carolina and improve their highways.

It is only a question of time (and we hope a short time) until you can travel from Maine to Florida over good and well kept highways.

The bicycle started the good road movement years ago, and the automobile in turn took up the good work and has been the direct cause of the wonderful improvement and the thousands of miles of good roads all over the world. Keep up the good work, make a resolution that you will do more to secure good roads in 1912 than you ever did before.

Do this and you will win the admiration and respect of all the people. C. J. C.

COMMENTS.

A farmer recently expressed himself as follows:

"I believe if the coal mines could be owned and the output controlled by the government the miner would receive pay worthy of his work. Coal barons would be eliminated, railroad rates and the people receive the benefit of cheaper and better coal."

A writer in the "Fruit Grower" hits the nail square on the head, as follows:

"When the grape growers of Western New York, the potato growers of Long Island, or New Jersey, the peach growers of Connecticut, and others learn that through a central selling agency only can the great and complex problems of distributing and selling a big crop of fruit or vegetables be handled, then there will be hope in sight for both more equitable prices to the consumer, less waste in transit and more of the consumer's dollars coming into the hands of the producer."

Under the Blue Sky.

One of our Philadelphia friends sent a copy of "Eastern Fruit" to an Eastern boy aged about fifty-five, who has been living on the Pacific Coast for the past half dozen years, and has received a letter from him in which he says in regard to our paper: "I am somewhat impressed with the words on the first page. The same intelligence that gives success in the crowded cities will win a competence under the Blue Sky." This is no doubt true West or East.

My immediate neighborhood has no special financial attraction and no good openings for newcomers; that is, there is no remunerative demand for labor. But I have sometimes wondered whether it would not be a good thing for a family like yours to go to a fruit district like Wenatchee, where every member might be a wage-earner for at least a part of the year. In the abstract, the East is fully as good as the West and in many respects has superior advantages; yet, in one particular, I think the West is ahead, and that is a point of constructive work and enthusiasm. There is less conventionality here. It is the fashion to work—to do things for one's self. This spirit is inspiring and wholesome. If you are doing well where you are, it would seem like wisdom to stick; if you are not properly remunerated, would it not be wise to get under the Blue Sky?"

And again we say, IN THE EAST.

THE NEW YORK LAND SHOW

(Concluded from page 5)

the railroad bondholders, the Wall Street bankers, members of the Cotton Exchange and the Produce Exchange, and mingled with the 20,000 school teachers of Greater New York, who were the guests of the exposition; countless clergymen from Brooklyn, manufacturers from Newark, stockmen and dairy men, as well as vine and hop growers of the Empire State, cranberry and sweet potato growers of New Jersey and tobacco growers of Connecticut, to learn the lessons of the soil.

A Wonderful Variety Shown.

Here they saw that tobacco land near Hartford is sold for \$1000 per acre and that Alaska produces fine oats profitably; that Canada produces the best wheat in the world, and that alfalfa furnishes food for man and beast.

At the New York exposition those who were seeking land investments, farm or orchard opportunities, or newer homes with richer and quicker rewards, could learn all about American opportunities, soil products, climate conditions, markets, etc., by comparing and viewing exhibits at this exposition, and by meeting with men from various sections of the country.

The land show was a great teacher! When those interested among the seven million people within half an hour's ride of the exposition learned what ocular demonstrations were being made at this show, the doors were besieged with those who would enter.



14-Horse Power Sprayer at Work on U. S. Capitol Grounds, Washington, D. C.

By order of the police the doors were closed eight times on the last days of the exposition, because of the great crowds assembled within. The attendance was much larger than that accorded any other land show in the country.

A Bigger Show This Year.

New York's second show will be held this fall, from November 15 to December 2, and it offers unrivaled opportunity for the education of the people of the East as to the rewards of soil cultivation in the various sections or States which will make showings of their products at the exposition.

We regret that we have no space in this issue to describe the exposition in detail or to announce its prizes—the handsomest in the history of American agriculture.

DENTISTRY FOR SWINE. Dentistry for swine is now receiving attention in some quarters from stockmen. It is maintained by a stockyard scientist out in South Omaha, who declares himself "the only hog dentist in the world," that the mortality among swine is principally due to a lack of porcine dentistry. He claims that every disease known to hogs is due to bad teeth. Dentistry, he believes, will make sick hogs well and will keep well hogs from becoming sick. In other words, a plug in time is likely to save a great multitude of troubles which pigs, unacquainted with the tooth brush and the dentist's forceps, are likely to encounter. Prospective fees may have something to do with the radical opinion held by this Westerner.

Eastern Railroads Need This Advertising. The Pennsylvania Railroad has sent out a circular letter advising growers

of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware that it has purchased space in the New York Land Show, and will select from the best agricultural and horticultural products of the States mentioned, giving the best exhibits free transportation and free exhibition space in the exposition, thus loyally advertising and promoting the farm and land interests of the territory of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The railroads need to reach millions of men and money ready to develop their territories and to make investments therein. Not one per cent. of the 7,000,000 people within half an hour's ride of the New York Land Show are familiar with the soil products and land opportunities of the various States. The people as a rule do not even know the advantages of the State in which they live, much less do the hundreds of thousands of recently arrived immigrants know that it is better in this country to build a home on the farm, thereby becoming independent, than to be content to subsist on the daily wage possible in the Metropolis.

The land show directs the people's attention to the farm, and the slogan is: "Back-to-the-soil."

In a later issue of this journal we shall announce a full list of the prizes offered by the American Land and Irrigation Exposition of New York for the best soil products of the various States of our Union.

HOW UNCLE SAM SPRAYS.

Folks visiting Washington will be interested in seeing how the trees along the streets and in the parks are being protected against the devastations of caterpillars, codling moths, elm-leaf beetles and other chewing



insects, by the use of arsenate of lead spray. The machine in use—there are now two—is a 14-horse power gasoline engine outfit that generates a pressure of 400 to 500 pounds to the square inch and whose spray reaches the tops of the full-grown trees. It is said to be the largest sprayer in the world. The arsenate of lead used is supplied by the Horticultural Chemical Company of Philadelphia, by whose courtesy we use the accompanying cut. Mr. Truman Lahan, Superintendent of Trees and Parkings, says that by this outfit and spray they have accomplished the feat of exterminating to a great extent, the elm-leaf beetle, tussock moth and other leaf-eating insects which infest the trees of Washington.

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A GOOD MAN LEAVES NEW YORK.

One of the best known men in the recent awakening of agricultural interest in the East is Raymond A. Pearson, late Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, whose connection with that department has come to a close through the vicissitudes of partisan politics. While qualifications are being ignored by the gang bosses and wire pullers that New York's voters keep in power, Mr. Pearson has been chosen president of the Iowa Agricultural College, an institution that has 2510 young men and women enrolled as students, including 1655 in agriculture. The college maintains experiment stations in agriculture and has a farm of 1000 acres. Iowa has erected thirty-six buildings for the college, two of them costing about \$300,000 each. The annual budget amounts to about \$800,000, most of which is appropriated by the legislature. Mr. Pearson's numerous practical ideas for the improvement of agricultural methods will evidently find a fertile field for development and New York's loss will be Iowa's gain.

Give me my flowers now, I'll care not when I'm dead For the roses 'neath my head; Give me my flowers now.

—Isabel Wontham, in February Forecast.

WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to solicit subscriptions for EASTERN FRUIT. Address Eastern Fruit, 216 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISE your wants in these columns of the East, especially in the city people who enjoy country life, the shippers and those interested in boosting the East.

CORRESPONDENTS wanted throughout the East, especially in the fruit-growing and agricultural sections. We want short notes on progress that has been made, successes that have been achieved, especially from the soil, also good things in your region that people ought to know about. Address Editor EASTERN FRUIT.

FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE—There are many Eastern farms for sale—good farms—at prices much below the advertised prices of Western farms, and they raise a multitude of more to the acre. There are buyers waiting to be told where to find the best opportunities to apply modern methods. This column is a good medium to get buyers and sellers together.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL ESTATE WANTED—Where can I get some good Eastern fruit land? Quote number of acres, condition and price. Address A. B. R., Office of Eastern Fruit.

Special Offer to New Subscribers : : : Balance of First Three Years For \$1.00

For the next two weeks we will accept subscriptions to Eastern Fruit from new subscribers at the special rate of

"ONE DOLLAR FOR 32 MONTHS"

Send us this amount and the name of some one who is interested in the East—as grower, booster or lover of home, and we will send you Eastern Fruit for the balance of the first three years of its publication—up to and including the December number, 1914. Don't Forget to Boost.

To All Subscribers who have paid their dollar we offer—in the spirit of fair play—the same terms. Send us in the name of a prospective subscriber, and we will credit your subscription up to and including December, 1914.

This Offer is for a Limited Time Only

Regular Subscription Price This Year Fifty Cents, Subscription Price Next Year One Dollar, Balance of Three Years for One Dollar—NOW

CUT OUT AND SEND TO-DAY

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

THE EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY 216 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Please send Eastern Fruit until December 15, 1914, to the following address, for which find enclosed One Dollar.

Name

Address

Send a sample copy one time to

Name

Address

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey Farms GARDEN FRUIT, POULTRY FARMS Mild Climate; nearby markets. Send for list of Burlington County farms. A. W. DRESSER, BURLINGTON, N. J.

Virginia Farms Property

The Cheapest Good Land on Earth \$15 an acre and up. Farms, Colonial estates, orchard properties, lands for general farming, stock raising, fruit growing, trucking, fine markets, best prices; the country with a future, where the climate is ideal year round; soil unexcelled; long growing season; drought unknown. For full particulars call, phone or write

JOHN S. MOORE 1524 Real Estate Trust Building, Phone, Walnut 1757.

DO YOU (A Truck Farm, A Fruit Farm, WANT A Poultry Farm, A Dairy Farm,

Delaware's Largest Farm Agency can put you next—our 1912 Farm Catalogue describes them. Tells which are best adapted to your needs—price per acre—\$15 upwards, etc., etc. Delaware farmers have advantages not enjoyed by Western and Southern farmers. They are near the large markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. Their products command best prices—Farms and Villages dot the State, insuring good schools and social privileges. Tell us the kind of farm you are looking for—and we will send you full information and our 1912 catalogue FREE.

FORD & REIS, Inc. Wilmington, Del. Dept. 58.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. No matter where located. Write Chas. A. Phillips, 388 Pleasant avenue, New York.

Advertisement for strawberries. Includes a circular logo with the word 'STRAWBERRIES' and text describing the product and contact information for W. F. ALLEN, Salisbury, Md.

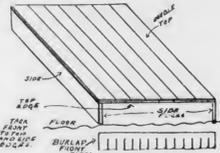
POULTRY CULTURE

The Best in Poultry Practice To Date, A Monthly Department for the Farmer, Amateur, Commercial and Fancy Breeder

Edited by F. V. L. TURNER

CARE OF THE YOUNG CHICKS.

Just now is the dangerous time for the young chicks that were hatched early and need the finishing touches to be found on range. A backward season, bad weather still prevailing, and the colony house will be found too cold; when the youngsters find it uncomfortable at night, too cool to rest on the floor contentedly, the strongest ones will push into the corners, the smaller and weaker ones will crowd on top and those underneath, no matter how strong, will be smothered.



Several methods are suggested to prevent crowding; among others, a tightly closed colony house of small dimensions and the least possible ventilation; in fact, almost no ventilation. This is poor practice and seriously affects the stamina of the chicks. One of the safest of two methods is a fireless brooder of such height that all of the chicks are compelled to sit down; in other words, make the top of the hover low enough to prevent them piling on top of each other. A fireless brooder is easily made from any old box, a shredded wheat biscuit box making two excellent hovers that will each care for twenty-five six-week-old chicks. Saw around four sides six inches from the top, remove one end and cover this open end with a piece of burlap reaching from the top to within one inch of the floor, slitting vertically across the entire front, making the slits three inches high from the bottom edge and two inches apart. Cover the floor under the hover with cut straw or alfalfa. The top of the hover should be covered on the outside with the pieces left after sawing six inches from the bottom also, for the second hover. Lay newspaper between the two layers of pieces on top to prevent escape of heat and to prevent downward drafts. If these little, cheaply made, quickly put together hovers are adopted, many chicks will be saved and much care and worry prevented. Ample ventilation must be provided in the colony house or room wherein these are placed. Guard against rats, for the chicks are dainty bits for the old, gray sneaks that kill before they run away with them just for the drop or two of blood they love so well.

The Youngsters' Food Ration.

Food that will make the youngsters grow and thrive now becomes an important factor in the life of success for the future profit maker. For quick growing, early maturing and healthfulness the following ration will be found lacking in nothing. By weight mix thoroughly, bran, one part; corn meal, one part; beef scraps, one part; gluten meal, one part; middlings, one part; ground oats, one part; alfalfa meal, one-fourth part. Cracked corn, whole wheat and whole hulled oats in equal parts by weight, with one-eighth part each of kafir corn, millet and sunflower seed, should constitute the grain ration. Green food, grit, oyster shell and charcoal must be constantly get-at-able and plenty of fresh water supplied all the time. In the hotter portions of the warm days in May, June and July, shade of some kind should be arranged for. Look out for dead animals and chickens—remove them at once to prevent ptomaine poisoning.

Use common sense, lots of it, and study the habits of the chicks. You will be better able to handle large numbers. L. F. V. T.

HATCHING CHICKS THAT LIVE.

Can you find four other words that mean any more to the poultry raiser than these? To hatch chickens that live means dollars to every poultry raiser and it is his desire and ambition to raise every chick he hatches, but I am sorry to say right here is where most every one falls down. It is a constant fight from the time the chick is hatched until it is developed into a grown bird to keep him in a healthy state or condition.

To hatch chicks that live you must first have eggs that will produce strong chicks, and we may still go a little farther back and say have good strong breeding birds that will produce eggs that will produce chicks that will live. Strong vitality is essential and should be carefully looked after. Never breed from birds that show any signs of low vitality. If you pick your breeding birds close and try to get only birds with extra good vitality and health, you will find you will have enough trouble as it is. It is bad policy to select birds for the breeding pens that have had disease; or, in other words, a "cured bird."



The Farm Flock that keeps the Average Down

There are four essentials that the poultry raiser must keep in mind: vitality, pure food, sanitation and proper care or treatment. How discouraging it is to hatch out a flock of chicks that look healthy and good for the first week or ten days and then have them die off day by day until the entire flock has perished. If a chick has strong vitality when hatched, with a little care and careful attention the first few weeks of its life you will not have much trouble to raise it. One strong chick is worth one hundred weakly ones. It is likely you can raise some of the weak ones until they get nearly grown, or, possibly, matured, but they are worthless as breeders or egg producers.

MANY FEEDING METHODS.

There are many methods of feeding, some of which are good and many poor. The main thing is to have a well-balanced ration, plenty of exercise for the birds, fresh water and full hoppers of grit, shells, etc. The idea that there is but one possible method of feeding is wrong. There are many methods of feeding that are successful. However, if you find that the method you are using is not giving the results you wish, get some other way and try it out. Give the new method a thorough trial before condemning it. A good system of feeding is a valuable thing, and the man or woman who is feeding and

getting the results should keep right on without trying something radically different.

Coop Dirt Good for the Garden.

Whatever the style of housing, whether the long, continuous house, or the small coop, the dirt where the grain is buried, and where the hens spend most of the day scratching for food, soon becomes filled with the droppings, and should occasionally be removed. This is in excellent condition to be used in the garden, or as a top dressing for meadows. It is too valuable to be thrown away, and if not needed for immediate use, it should be stored under cover in readiness for the coming season.

Keep Poultry Houses Clean.

A poultry house that is sprayed each week with some good preparation for warding off lice will keep in good condition throughout the year. This must be done with great regularity, however, for the effects of the spraying will not last very long. The roosts, nests and walls of the house should be treated in this manner.

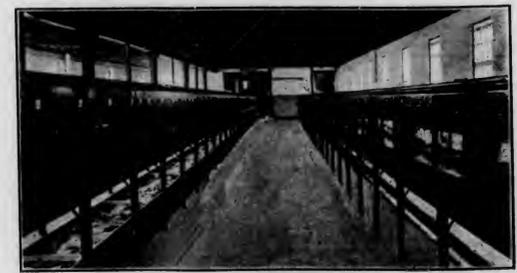
clover. Give the place a neat appearance. It will please the passerby, cause the good wife to appear in her new calico, the girls will be happy, and you will strut around, feel stuck up and talk disparagingly of your neighbor who does not do likewise.

Poultry to Be a Seashore Attraction.

The announcement of an International Summer Poultry Exposition at Atlantic City during July, August and September has aroused such unusual interest that its success as one of the real big things seems already assured. The managers of that successful poultry journal published at Sellersville, Pa., "The Poultry Item," have secured the use of the Million Dollar Pier for the three months, and completed most of the arrangements for what seems likely to be the most largely attended poultry show ever held. It's the first poultry show ever held on the ocean. The record of admissions to this wonderful building shows an average daily attendance of 40,000 people and Atlantic City entertains a floating new population of 150,000 to 175,000 daily. The crowd also is interested in everything that happens. This will be no trifling affair, either. It will be one of THE attractions, so the promoters of the enterprise figure on about 4,000,000 people taking in the poultry show. Many of the world's best breeders will be there. Many a well-known exhibitor has already entered his birds. Each pen will contain one male and four females, nicely cooped with a run, giving the birds the necessary room for exercise that the long showing will require to keep them at their best. There will also be an exhibit of incubators, brooders, poultry appliances, feeds, etc.

A Strong Poultry Association.

The New Jersey Poultry and Pigeon Association, Inc., with headquarters at Camden, is one of the largest, strongest and most active of such associations. Its membership includes over four hundred fanciers, breeders and amateurs in good and regular standing, and although a number of them are located at a distance and scattered in a number of States the average attendance at the meetings is usually away above the hundred mark. So interesting and helpful to beginners and others are these meetings that the association is considering the publication of a bulletin periodically to print questions, answers, hints, etc., while another proposition is to handle this matter in a special department of "Eastern Fruit." If the members adopt this latter course they will secure a publicity feature and a journalistic help not enjoyed by any



The Modern Way at Ingleside

Buy a brush for forty cents and whitewash everything (house, if not painted), barn, smokehouse and all fences around the place, and if you will not pick up the loose planks lying around, give them a coat too. Cut the weeds in the yard and sow white

similar association in the United States. The officers of the association are as follows: President, John N. Ake; vice-president, Paul E. Springer; second vice-president, B. W. Cooper; secretary, W. Lee Springs; treasurer, Henry B. Coles.

MIXING CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

How to Select Your Materials and Mix Your Own Concrete.

(Second of a series of practical articles that will appear monthly.)

The tools and equipment necessary for making concrete in moderate quantities are already at hand on a well-conducted farm, or will be useful afterward for other purposes.

One measuring box or frame. See description further along in article.

One mixing board.

Two wheelbarrows with steel trays.

Proper Proportions for Farm Work.

For farm work the following proportions are most suitable:

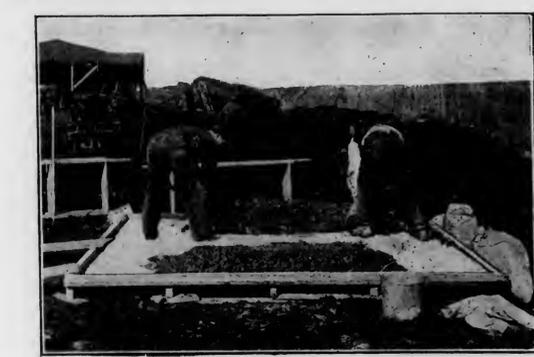
For concrete necessarily waterproof—1:2:4 or 1:4.

For all other ordinary purposes—1:2½:5 or 1:5.

For this purpose use a bottomless box holding one cubic foot. A shallow bottomless frame is also a convenient means of measuring. Such a frame, when set on the mixing board and filled, should contain the full amount of sand or one-half the quantity of gravel, or crushed rock, required for one batch of concrete.

Using a "Two-Men Board."

The size of the batch is dependent upon the amount of help and the dimensions of the mixing board or platform. For work of ordinary size, sufficient room will be had on a "two-men board," 8 by 14 feet, framed solidly and covered with one-inch stuff with tight joints the short way around the outer edges will prevent the loss of liquid cement. For such a board and the proportion designated above, make the bottomless frame of the clear dimensions given in the table below.



- The list:
- Two square pointed "paddy" shovels, No. 3.
 - One round pointed tiling shovel or one garden spade.
 - One heavy garden rake.
 - One sprinkling can or bucket or one spray nozzle for hose.
 - One water barrel or one length of hose.
 - One sidewalk tamper or home-made wooden tamper.
 - One sand screen made of a section of ½-inch wire mesh nailed to a wooden frame.

Such proportions of three parts, as 1:2:4, indicate that the concrete is to be mixed 1 part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts screened gravel or crushed rock; and 1:4 that it is to be mixed 1 part cement to 4 parts bank-run gravel.

Measurement by counting shovelfuls is poor and uncertain practice. To avoid splitting of bags of cement, make as the unit of measurement one cubic foot, the amount of loose cement contained in one cement bag. Such measurements are made a very easy matter by gauging the wheelbarrows.



TABLE 1—FOR TWO-BAG BATCH.

| Proportions. | Sacks of Cement. | Framefuls of Sand. | Framefuls of Crushed Rock or Screened Gravel. | Clear Dimensions of Frame. |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1:2:4 | 2 | 1* | 2 | 0' 6" x 2' 8" x 3' 0" |
| 1:3:6 | 3 | 1* | 2 | 0' 6" x 2' 6" x 4' 0" |

* For bank-run gravel use the same table, but no sand is required, except that which is already in the gravel.

THE FARMER AND HIS AUTOMOBILE.

It is amazing when one stops to consider it, how the automobile and motor truck have revolutionized farming; it has proved to have benefited the farmer more than any other occupation or line of business. Before the advent of the automobile the farmer was handicapped in various ways, chiefly among which were time and a horse to make the many necessary trips during the busy season, for every day there was something needed either from town or a call had to be made on one of the neighboring farms. This not only caused loss of considerable time, but it usually took one of the horses out of a team, and by so doing broke up the day's work in general. Nowadays the farmer gets in his help started to work, then gets in his auto, makes the necessary trip, and is back in a very short time, finding the work has moved along smoothly without any hindrances or drawbacks.

As a farmer remarked a short time ago, "It seems for the last couple of years, or since I have had an automobile, that I can do about twice the work that I used to do. Why, now I get up in the morning and help do the milking, attend to the feeding, and while I am getting my breakfast the milk cans are put in the auto, then while the help are getting their breakfast I take the milk to the station and am back by the time the rest have finished breakfast, and we are able to start to the fields early without any inconveniences. In the evening I take the milk to the station again with the auto, and there is not a moment of lost time, where before I bought an auto I had to take a horse to make these trips. In the morning, by taking a horse, I deprived the work of a team until I got back, and in the evening I had to take a horse that was tired from the hard day's work."

"Why, do you know that the best investment I ever made was buying an automobile? It paid for itself in less than a year, and it gave us lots of pleasure. Last season I bought a motor truck and I use this to haul

all of my supplies to the farm, and the products from the farm to the station or to the customer direct. A good motor truck is the only thing for a farmer to have, and before many months have passed you will find almost all the progressive farmers will be owning motor trucks, especially those who live some distance from town or shipping point. My advice to all farmers or to anybody else who has considerable hauling to do is to look over the motor trucks and select one best suited to your needs. Buy it and you will say the same as I do, that it paid for itself in a very short time."

The writer has met quite a few farmers recently who own motor trucks and are highly elated at their most satisfactory efficiency, just like this man.



New Labor Saving Farm Machine



Without putting you under any obligation I will send you this new, all steel, shaft drive for try-out on your farm, just to show how easy it is to keep farm tools keen and bright with the rapid Dime-Grit sharpening wheels, how much better you can do your work and the time and money it will save. Use the machine for 30 Days Free, put every 100 lbs. fine sharp—if you don't want to keep it, send it back—guaranteed for 5 years. Money back any time within 1 year. FREE TRIAL OFFER—Write for 40 page book, also circular containing special introductory offer. Write today. Address: C. J. Luther, Pres. Luther Grinder Mfg. Co., 115 1/2 Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

37 Seconds To Read This Story

Out of Which You Make Many Dollars, If You Care for Money.

Here it is — REMEMBER that the month of May will produce better, bigger and healthier chicks, that hatching eggs are more highly vitalized than that at any other time. Your flocks are best when produced from a foundation stock that has made possible the biggest chick plant in the world where 120,000 day-old-chicks are turned out each hatch, and delivered anywhere alive, great big fluffy fellows that show their robust, handsome parental character in every feature, that grow into money makers. Every one of our layers is the market egg kind, the kind that brings the big prices in the big stores, hotels and restaurants.

DAY OLD CHICKS, \$15. per 100; \$120. per 1000 HATCHING EGGS, \$7. per 100; \$60. per 1000

Delivered the day YOU are ready to receive them. YOU must be satisfied is our guarantee.

THE INGLESIDE FARMS COMPANY, 1560 Ingleside Road, THORNDALE, PA.

In The Great East

Brief Notes Gathered Monthly from Maine to Florida, Where the Best Fruits of the World Grow Close to Market and Opportunity Calls: "Young Man, Come East"

EDITED FROM NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES

FARMERS' SONS ARE REALIZING.

It is fortunate for the country's future that the farmers' sons, whose ambition formerly was to hasten to the larger cities and plunge into the thick of the business maelstrom, are realizing the splendid possibilities that offer for making a living and something more on the farm. The professions are overcrowded. Business opportunities in the cities are reserved for those especially trained, and the country boy who goes out into the world to wrest fame and fortune from it is apt to find a low-salaried clerical position the limit of his accomplishment. There is much of sound common sense in the advice, heard more often than formerly, to stick to the farm. Never were the opportunities to earn material success in agricultural pursuits brighter than they are today. There is a world of meaning in the slogan, "Back to the Farm." It is appealing to the youth with red blood in their veins. It is the call of the fields, always seductive, to normal man.—Mt. Holly, N. J., Mirror.

MAINE.

A report by the Aroostook, Me., Republican, of the barrel prices for potatoes for sixteen years, shows this interesting range: 1896, 25c.; 1897, 50c.; 1898, \$1.50; 1899, \$1.60; 1900, \$1.20; 1901, \$1.15; 1902, \$2.10; 1903, \$1.80; 1904, \$2.; 1905, 40c.; 1906, \$1.60; 1907, 90c.; 1908, \$1.90; 1909, \$1.90; 1910, 55c.; 1911, \$1.10; 1912, \$3.50.

This table of prices will be of value to potato buyers when they are closing contracts for the coming crop.

RICH CONNECTICUT FARMS.

The advantages in Connecticut for the farmer are many. Fertile soil, high-grade, nearby markets and splendid social, educational and religious advantages all combine to make of Connecticut one of the best States in the Union for the farmer. Nearly three-quarters of the entire area of Connecticut is farm land, and a large percentage of the farms are worked by the men who own them. Only three States are more densely populated, and only four more have even half as dense a population. The State is practically covered with cities and large towns where high prices are paid at all seasons for farm products. Connecticut raises more corn per acre than any other State in the Union, and the per acre value of her rye is also the largest. Connecticut produces more peaches annually than either Delaware or New Jersey, and yet not one acre in a hundred suitable for peaches has been planted. The dairy interests also place the number of cows per acre as fourth among all the States.

NEW YORK.

To assist farmers in obtaining laborers to work on their farms, the New York Central has arranged to co-operate with the State Department of Agriculture, which has just opened a new office in Buffalo for this purpose. Laborers may now be obtained either from Buffalo or New York.

This service is free, and any one desiring help is requested to call on the nearest New York Central ticket agent for information or blanks, or address Farm Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

The business agent of the Boiler-makers and Helpers, at Dunkirk, N. Y., has notified the editor of Grape Belt many members of their lodges are anxious to secure work on the farms.

NEW JERSEY.

The corn-growing contest for Burlington County boys, under the auspices of the county Y. M. C. A., last year was marked by so general an interest that another is being arranged for this season, enlarged in scope. These corn growing contests awaken many a country boy to the advantages of modern methods of agriculture. The brown-tailed moth, that deadly enemy of shade trees, which of late years has done enormous damage in New England, has made its appearance in Trenton, according to the True American, and its ravages are evident among the magnificent trees on Greenwood avenue. The New England States and cities have been fighting it vigorously and at considerable public expense, but with indifferent results.

It is the general opinion that the potato acreage around Elmer will not be much different from that planted last year. Owing to the high price of seed and backward weather conditions, some growers will reduce their acreage, but there will not be enough of this to make much difference. Growers anticipate high prices at digging time. The crop is probably three-fourths planted, with the exception of some growers being compelled to hold back on account of wet ground.

Where Keifer pears are budded on peach roots they soon blow over. They should be budded to pear or apple stock.—Henry Dickinson, Bridgeton, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Farmers' Clubs are being organized along the Williamsport Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by M. A. E. Groves, an agent of that company. The purpose is to secure the cooperation of the leading farmers of each community in the development of better agricultural conditions along its lines. The need of more food per acre from the soil is becoming more apparent year by year as city prices soar.

What woodmen say is the largest white oak tree in southeastern Pennsylvania stands near Shellenberger's saw mill, in Haycock township, Bucks county. It measures six feet in diameter four feet above the stump. Tradition says this tree was formerly used in target practice by the Indians.

A gasoline plowing outfit was put to work on the Nos Noma Farms, near Newtown, Pa., recently. Five furrows were turned over with each round of the machine. A harrow follows, and the outfit is as much of a success here as on the wide Western ranches.

DELAWARE.

Mr. Wesley Webb, Secretary of The Peninsula Horticultural Society, sends the following:

"You are doing excellent work in encouraging the growing of better fruit and more of it in the East, and in having it put into market in condition and style to bring good prices. Recent experience in Delaware by a number of our most extensive apple growers shows that we can bring our apple orchards into bearing at a very early age, probably as early as can be done anywhere. If well-grown, two-year-old trees are set in good soil and kept tilled and fertilized well and liberally, they grow with great rapidity, and some varieties will bear as much fruit as the trees ought to carry at five years from planting. I have seen five-year-old Staymans that were carrying a half-barrel to the tree. The Nero will do as well, and the Yellow Transparent is noted for its early bearing, but cannot be forced to a too rapid growth on account of its tendency to blight, but it produces a paying crop often at four years of age."

Delaware Notes.

The Easton, Md., Gazette reports that no less than fifty new canneries are likely to start up in the Delaware-Maryland Peninsula the coming season.

Reports from Delaware peach orchards show a bumper crop if the fruit escapes spring frosts. Grapes will be plentiful. The cantaloupe acreage has been increased.

VIRGINIA.

Strawberries are said to be in fine condition, with shipments started first week in May. Peaches will start about June 10th.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The outlook for an apple crop in West Virginia in 1912 is very promising. Practically all varieties and all orchards blossomed full. This has been followed by a good set of fruit. While it is yet too early to prophesy as regards to fruit crop, it is consoling to know that a good start has been made towards a large crop.

With the exception of a few orchards in the southwestern part of the State and a few others in the east on high altitudes, the peach crop is a failure. The record-breaking freeze of last winter killed all the fruit buds in the great majority of the orchards. The fact that there was a difference of twenty degrees in temperature between orchards situated on the top of the mountains and down in the valleys is a striking illustration of the necessity for care in selecting the orchard site.

In the Eastern Panhandle some of the orchardists have cause for alarm over an unusual infestation of frog-eye, a fungous leaf disease. The infestation was so thorough and the spread of the disease so rapid that some trees were nearly defoliated by the disease within a week. Rainy weather, delaying the first spraying for codling moth and at the same time forming ideal atmospheric condition for the spread of fungous troubles is responsible for the outbreak.

I will be glad to assist you in any way possible in producing a magazine of the type of "Eastern Fruit," for I feel that the East is greatly in the need of more high-grade horticultural periodicals.

Very truly yours,
W. H. ALDERMAN,
Professor of Horticulture.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the new Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of sorghum sugar, No. 477, North Carolina stands third in the amount grown. Tennessee and Missouri lead with about two million gallons each.

A fruit and truck growers' association called the United Fruit Growers' of Western North Carolina, has just been formed at North Wilkesboro, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. This association will handle all the products, both fresh and manufactured, of the members of this section, and also carry in stock and distribute to its members all supplies they may need, besides doing what every such association should do—co-operate in education and educate in co-operation.

Very such an association ably managed in a section so peculiarly adapted to horticulture, there is no question of doubt but that Western North Carolina will soon become one of the most famous fruit centers in the whole country.—Exchange.

The first shipment of strawberries went out of the Wilmington neighborhood on April 20th. The acreage is said to be 25 per cent. short, but the crop fully makes it up. The heavy shipments leave this region early in May.

Wonderful Showing for the Eastern Shore.

Maryland and the Eastern Shore are rapidly returning to the culture of fruit trees. Something like sixty thousand young trees will be set out in Talbot County alone during the season, according to the Eastern Gazette, which is evidence of a long stride forward for one year. Bearing an average of only four and a half bushels to the tree this means a fruit crop of more than half a million bushels of apples, peaches and cherries for the year, which in money value represents an additional income of half a million dollars for the county.

Farming and fishing are the two great productive agencies of the United States. Talbot County already has these. They are the gifts of nature. Farms in Maryland have been gradually becoming, under intelligent cultivation, more and more productive, the gain for last year having been four dollars an acre, a remarkable record. The wealth of the bordering seas is constant. And it remains only for land owners themselves to lift the value of their land by the setting out of good orchards, to give the whole Peninsula an inland valuation equal to its tidewater farms. This can be done if modern methods are adopted.

It is remarkable how few farms in Talbot County have orchards, when it is considered that northern home-seekers are so much more easily induced to purchase homes supplied with home-grown fruit. Dr. Hill, in a lecture during the week, made the statement that Maryland apples are now superior to those grown in the famous Hood River region of Oregon. Maryland is first in the growing of tomatoes, and fourth in apple production, the States ranking over her being many times her extent in square miles. The State is going forward with giant strides, and Talbot County is well up with the drum major in the grand march.

FLORIDA.

Tomatoes moved from the neighborhood of Oxford about May 20th, at Miami they are nearly done. Eggplants and peppers about the same calendar, while melons from the upper end begin about June 1st.

Dade County Potato Growers' Association has been a factor in establishing grades and supporting prices.

Salem County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, meeting at Salem, N. J., has a membership of about one hundred and twenty, and at its first show held last fall claims the distinction of having given out the largest number of silver cups of any local association. There were about 750 entries. This year's show will be held the week following Thanksgiving.

THE GLAD HAND.

Since the office of EASTERN FRUIT was opened on Dog street, corner of Walnut street, and the editors, representatives and agents began to get around more generally among the fruit dealers, commission men and other Philadelphia business houses, there has been an expression of good will and interest in the success of a live Eastern journal that is very gratifying to those that have undertaken the work. Our columns show some evidence of this and we feel we are making no mistake in putting our endorsement and recommendation back of every concern whose card appears in this journal—and thus many hundreds of growers who will receive this number of EASTERN FRUIT, will be glad we printed a directory for their use. We appreciate the courtesies extended to us.—Ed.

Reliable Business Houses—Wholesale and Retail

The J. E. Fricke Co., manufacturers of all kinds of rope and twine, 247 Market street, Philadelphia. Mills: Hulmeville, Pa., and Chester, Pa.

W. E. Woodward Co., official grange grocery house; you can save 10% to 30% on your groceries. Write for handsome 32 page grocery catalogue No. 110A, 255 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

John Middleton (write for our cigar and pipe catalogue), Dock and Walnut streets, Phila., Pa.

John C. Clark Company, printers and stationers, 230 Dock street. Branch store: 1430 South Penn Square.

Pottash Bros., dealers and manufacturers of burlap bags, barrel covers and twine, 506 North American street, Phila., Pa.

FRUIT STYLES AND PRICES.

What a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower Says About Advertising. At the Adams County, Pa., Fruit Growers' Association recently Mr. N. T. Frame read a paper on the manner in which growers can increase the consumption and sale of fruit in the same manner as manufacturers increased the use of oatmeal and many other advertised articles. In part, Mr. Frame said:

"If the country communities are to turn the trade balances back to a position favorable to them they must first get the advertisers with their own fire. A few country districts have learned this. Hood River apples, for instance, sell at 25 cents a piece, not because of their superior quality, but because of the organized advertising that has educated a certain class of consumers to demand such apples at any price. Such advertising has been supplemented with proper growing and packing and all the other details of successful marketing, but exactly the same fruit without the advertising would never have made land worth several thousand dollars an acre in Hood River. Hood River has turned the trade balances in its favor, because it has made it stylish to eat Hood River apples. It must become stylish for the city people to walk down the street munching on an apple or bunch of grapes. It must be made stylish to serve fruit with every meal and between meals. It must be-

Hoffman-Corr Manufacturing Co., rope, burlap and twines; gold medals awarded contractors to the Government; 312 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. C. Siner & Co. (Krider's old gun store), shot guns, fishing tackle, Corner Second and Walnut streets.

Ezra Levinson, egg boxes \$1 per 100, \$2 a bundle of 250, \$6 per thousand, 26 South Fifth street.

Windsor Hotel, rooms \$1.00 per day and up. Waldo T. Brubaker, manager, Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

come stylish for the preacher, the policeman, the storekeeper, the banker, the machinist, the baker and everybody else to have an apple in his hand all the time.

"Fruit eating and particularly apple eating can be made just as popular as breakfast foods or pork and beans. Advertising will do it. The style must be created and the fashion established. It may take a long time. It is a hard problem. United action, co-operation and printers' ink will do it. It is not a problem to be solved by one man alone. It is for the many. It is time your association, your community, your horticultural society is getting busy at creating the styles in fruit."

Only Two Kinds of Apples.

A correspondent includes this terse paragraph in a recent letter: "I was born in a Western New York apple orchard. My average is two apples per tree right through the year. I know that there are endless varieties of apples, but only two kinds, viz.: advertising apples and apples. The latter grow east of the Mississippi River and are good to eat. We will talk it over."

Kidlets.

While standing in a grocery store one day talking to the owner, a small boy about four years old, or possibly five, and leading a smaller brother, about two years old, came in. The older boy looked around for several minutes, and then he spied a basket of corn near us. He came over, looked at the corn, and asked the storekeeper the price. The grocer answered, twenty-five cents a dozen, at which the boy promptly replied, "Give me two apples."

PLANT TREES WITH

DU PONT Red Cross Dynamite

Stops First Year Losses. Speeds Up Development One to Two Years. Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit.

The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year-old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 343"

DU PONT POWDER CO.
Pioneer Powder Makers of America WILMINGTON, DEL.

S. P. Lummus Supply Co., repairs for agricultural implements, all makes, No. 1917 Market street, Philadelphia.

Mallalieu & Conrey, agricultural implements, gasoline engines and a general line of farm supplies, 1816 Market street, Phila., Pa.

Scientific Spraying Co., orchard specialist, write for interesting booklet, Bullitt Building, Phila.

David N. Knott & Son, burlap bags and barrel covers, 326 New Market street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Farmers' Supply Co., pioneer farm implement house, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, spraying outfits and other supplies, 1916 and 1918 Market street, Philadelphia.

Crain Pump and Lumber Co., Buckeye wood and iron pumps, hand and power use, No. 2013 Market street, Philadelphia.

Charles T. Robinson, bags and bagging, burlap and twine, also second-hand bags and burlap, 107 and 109 Walnut street.

Gilles Monville & Co., manufacturers of burlap barrel covers, also second-hand bags and burlap, 127 and 129 Catharine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. JENNINGS

1305 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Orchard Circuit Panoramas

AND

Special Photographs for Catalogue Work

Maryland "East Shore" Farm Lands



WHAT is known as "The East Shore" of Maryland is an old settled section. Some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled here have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were two hundred years ago, the cream of the country. Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big successes.

BUY A FRUIT FARM—We Have Them

FAIRM No. 1—225 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, truck and fruits, 2 1/2 miles from Berlin, 5-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.

FAIRM No. 2—35 acres at railroad station, 35 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for trucks, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc. Can be divided in 10 acre lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.

FAIRM No. 3—500 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 600 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 3 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 50 acres or more to a house and buildings, if desired.

FAIRM No. 4—100 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin; excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barn and outbuildings. Can add as many acres as wanted up to 50 acres.

FAIRM No. 5—100 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.

FAIRM No. 7—173 acres good soil near railroad station. Can be divided in two farms or more. Will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., excellent for strawberries. One set of buildings. We can build more if customer desires.

FAIRM No. 8—50 acres; new house, 7 rooms, near depot, tomato cannery, good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres business land to this property if desired.

FAIRM No. 9—10 acres, excellent home, 14 rooms; barn and corn crib, a large lawn, planted in ornamental and shade trees, excellent shops; will sell additional acreage up to 200 acres on reasonable terms at a reasonable price. Located on stone road 1/2 mile from corporate limit.

FAIRM No. 10—600 acres on the bay, 200 acres cleared, 150 acres in marsh, 250 acres in timber, excellent for stock raising, 8 miles from Berlin, 6 miles from Ocean City. One set of buildings.

FAIRM No. 11—20 acres near Berlin on Improved Boulevard road, house 11 rooms, good barn and outbuildings, can add more land to make up 100 acres.

FAIRM No. 12—20 acres, house and lot, 5-room house, a large barn about 40 x 50 feet and other outbuildings in good repair.

FAIRM No. 13—400 acres Bay Front on stone road leading from Berlin to Snow Hill, the County seat. Four miles from Berlin, two miles from the railroad station, Ironshire, two sets buildings, about 200 acres cleared land, 100 acres timber and 100 acres grazing marsh land. Soil, sandy loam with red clay sub-soil, excellent for stock, grain, fruit, good for trucks. Will sell as whole or divide; will sell 50 acre blocks or less. Terms easy.

FAIRM No. 14—182 acres on the water; excellent farm for sporting men for fishing, shooting; two sets buildings, can be divided in two farms or more to suit customer. Sandy loam land; clay subsoil suitable for growing corn, tomatoes, wheat, etc. One mile from stone road, two and one-half miles from Berlin. It's a bargain. Terms easy. And a number of others.

REAL ESTATE HARRISON'S NURSERIES & SONS, Prop. DEPARTMENT BERLIN, MARYLAND

Prominent Philadelphia Commission Houses AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF FRUITS, PRODUCE, BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Frank W. Stanton & Bro., fancy fruits, S. W. Cor. Dock and Walnut streets.

S. S. Darmon, established 1862, commission merchant, fruit and produce; member of National League of Commission Merchants of the United States; 115 Dock street.

Robert McCaulley, fruit and produce, 156 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. F. Ives & Co., fruit and produce, No. 224 Dock street.

J. L. Culver, late of Culver & Pichard, wholesale fruits and vegetables, 115 Dock street.

J. P. Moyer & Co., fruit and produce, 111 Dock street.

J. M. Morris, wholesale commission merchant in dressed poultry, 202 South Second street.

L. F. Fride, established 1885, dealer in foreign and domestic fruits; Bell Phone, Lombard 3670; 141 Dock street.

R. W. Montgomery, fruit and produce, 405 North Front street, Philadelphia.

A. J. M. Murdoch & Co., commission merchants, quality butter and egg house, Nos. 102 and 104 Vine street.

W. L. Evaul, fruit and produce commission dealer, No. 411 North Front street.

Harvey E. Stewart (successor to J. F. Hobson), commission merchant, fruit and produce, Bell Phone, Lombard 2390; Keystone, Main 336; No. 121 Dock street.

F. T. Brant, fruit and produce commission merchant, No. 145 Dock street.

John J. Krider, commission merchant and dealer in all kinds of country produce, Southeast Cor. Second and Dock streets.

F. B. Wooley, fruit and produce, 152 Dock street, Philadelphia.

Bellinger & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of produce and fruit baskets, 112 Spruce street.

Edson Brothers, butter, eggs, poultry and squabs, Nos. 110 and 112 Dock street.

Camp & Quay, fruit and produce, 110 Spruce street.

Elwood S. L. Moore, wholesale commission merchant in fruit and produce, 419 North Front street, Philadelphia.

J. D. Hendrickson Co., produce commission merchants, all fruits and vegetables in season, 104 Vine street.

R. Daetwyler & Co., commission merchants and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, Northeast Corner Callowhill and New Market streets and 403 New Market street.

S. F. Haines, fruit and produce, 153 Dock street.

E. S. Armstrong & Co., wholesale fruits and vegetables, 132 Dock street, Philadelphia.

T. M. Parker & Son, commission merchants, fruit, produce, poultry, eggs, fish, oysters, game, &c., 115 Spruce street.

W. J. Westcott, successor to Albert Fogg, commission merchant, foreign and domestic fruits and vegetables, 100 Dock street and 258 South Front street.

William T. Mullikin Co., Inc., foreign and domestic fruits and nuts, 140 Dock street.

Louis Hanselman, fruit and produce commission merchant, 146 Dock street.

William Rode, commission merchant, poultry, fruit and produce, 206 Dock street.

Oscar Kresser, fruit and produce commission merchant, Bell phone Market 292; 316 North Front street.

C. H. Peacock, wholesale commission merchant, fruits and vegetable, Florida oranges and grape fruit, peaches and berries, 137 Dock Street.

Berry & Brandt, commission merchants, fruits and vegetables, 142 Dock street.

D. P. Fries Co., commission merchants, vegetables of all kinds, 143 Callowhill street.

Muir & Co., wholesale fruits, 139 Dock street.

George D. Edwards, Jr., commission merchant, farm and garden produce, 103 Callowhill street.

The Starkey & Fleming Produce Co., Incorporated, commission merchants, growers of and dealers in fruit and vegetables, 131 Callowhill street.

W. S. Shallcross, fruit and produce, 137a Dock street.

Geo. F. Moore & Co., fruits, 346 North Front street.

W. H. Stow & Co., produce, 336 North Front street.

Enterprise Fruit Co., bananas, foreign and domestic fruits and nuts, 238 South Front street

Do You Want a Franklin Self-filling Fountain Pen? Free



FULL SIZE CUT OF PEN

Send us five subscriptions for *EASTERN FRUIT* at the rate of one dollar for a two year subscription, and we will send you this \$3.00 Guaranteed Self-Filling Franklin Fountain Pen. This pen is solid gold with a handsomely chased rubber holder, and is the best Self-Filling Fountain Pen to be had, far superior to other pens at the same price; it is one that will last you your lifetime.

If you will send us ten subscriptions we will send you a \$7.00 Pen. This pen is more elaborate, having Chased Gold Bands or if you prefer it with Gold Filigree Holder. Pocket Clip attached for one extra subscription. When you send in your subscriptions with the money and your order for the pen, please state whether you prefer a Fine, Medium, or Stub-Pointed Pen.

Circulation Manager, EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY
216 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Open Grange Meeting

—REGULAR DEPARTMENT—
The Topics and the News that Interests Patrons of Husbandry East of the Mississippi River

Grange Notes.

The Grange at Ellington, New York, held an outdoor meeting and had a demonstration of the most recent spraying methods by representatives of the State College.

New York State Grange last year awarded twelve scholarships to the Cornell Agricultural College, all of which were taken, and it is expected a like number will be awarded in June under the care of Pomona Master, A. M. Geiger.

Massachusetts held a series of six "winter field meetings," which proved so successful that plans are already being laid for a more extensive series next winter. Six convenient centers were selected and the series began on Monday and closed on Saturday. A basket lunch, exactly like an outdoor picnic dinner, solved the eating problem. State Master Charles M. Gardner and National Lecturer N. P. Hull were present at every meeting, and State Master S. C. Stetson, of Maine, attended several. The total attendance was over 2200 and more than 200 subordinate granges were represented.

The Pomona Grange, of Sussex County, N. J., No. 2, met on April 20th in the handsome and commodious home of Montague Grange No. 140. This sturdy son of grangedom is eight years old and has owned its own building for six years. Its home possesses all the advantages of a modernly erected farm house. It is commodious, cheerful, homelike, including comfortable accommodations for the horses of its members and their friends. The lodge room proper is nicely furnished, with attractively ornamented ceilings. Well lighted and comfortably heated, it affords an ideal place of meeting.—Herald.

From Catawissa, "Farmer Creasy," master of Pennsylvania State Grange, sends us the following:
Peaches are an entire failure in this section.

To Fruit Growers of the East

WE DESIRE to bring to the attention of a limited number of large fruit growers a proposition that will involve a *considerable increase in net orchard return for 1912.* This proposition has especial reference to apples. If you are interested write us at once, and we will give you a general outline of our proposition, and later our representative will call on you and take the matter up with you in detail.

Write to-day. Dept. G.

Enterprise Fruit Company
Wholesale Dealers & Shippers of
Bananas
238 S. Front Street, Phila., Pa.

John Blum
Wholesale Produce & Fruit Specialties

Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Game, Veal and Live Stock. Fruits and Vegetables. Sea Food in Season.

SHIPPERS—Would promptness and highest market prices please you?
This I Guarantee.
W 118 Produce Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



READING TERMINAL Market and Cold Storage

12th & Arch Streets
Philadelphia

Temperature Guaranteed

The Starkey & Fleming Produce Co. Inc. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Also Growers of & Dealers in Fruits & Vegetables
Specialties—Rhubarb, Asparagus, Lettuce, Spinach, Strawberries and Fruit.
No. 131 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To insure RAPID GROWTH and Earlier PROFITS use

ANIMAL BONE AND POTASH

A Fertilizer Specially Prepared for Fruit Trees

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fertilizer Materials

INCLUDING

Bone, Dried Blood, Tankage, Dried Ground Fish, Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, etc.

Write for Prices to

UNION CHEMICAL WORKS
NORTH WALES, PA.

Plant Trees

Why not make your home more attractive, as well as more valuable, by planting trees? It will repay you many times. A well-shaded homestead, with an abundance of fruit trees, is worth more than one without these advantages, if you should ever want to sell, to say nothing of the satisfaction of having such a home.

As the largest growers of trees in this section we are in a position to advise what kinds to plant. We have 2000 acres of growing nursery stock. Our trees are true to name, large tops, well rooted and specially prepared for transplanting.

Our twenty years of experience is at your service. Write us if you are thinking of planting trees of any kind.

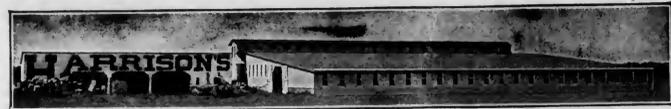
We also grow small fruit plants of every variety, shrubs and vines. The name Harrison stands for quality in trees, plants and shrubs.

Send for our 1912 catalog. It contains information of value to every man who intends to plant trees of any kind. Mailed free to any address on request.

Visitors are welcome at our nurseries.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md. J. C. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors



SURPLUS STOCK OF FRUIT TREES

Following is a list of surplus fruit trees, unsold on April 20th. This is a first-class stock of real "Harrison Quality"—clean and healthy, with good roots. We have first-class shipping facilities and can forward orders promptly. We have a private siding running into our sheds on which we can load several cars at once. All roots are first carefully "pulled." We pack in moss and straw, burrlapping evergreens; crating strawberry and other small plants, and bundling or boxing trees. Carload orders are heavily packed and the doors sealed.

| APPLE, one-year | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. | 1-2 ft. |
| Baldwin | 100 | 800 | 250 | 75 | |
| Delicious | 200 | | | | |
| Ely, Rippe | 50 | 25 | | | |
| Fallswater | 200 | 150 | | | |
| Farmhouse | 90 | 10 | | | |
| Fourth of July | 50 | | | | |
| Gano | 50 | | | | |
| Jonathan | 40 | 50 | 300 | 400 | |
| King | 1000 | 200 | 300 | 150 | |
| M. B. Twig | | | | | |

| APPLE, two-year | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 6-7 ft. | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. |
| A. G. Russell | 250 | | | | |
| Alexander | 150 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Bonomi | 5 | 50 | 10 | | |
| Hemlock | 50 | 20 | 10 | | |
| Carthage | 50 | 20 | | | |
| Coffet Bay | 75 | 10 | | | |
| Cooker's Mine | 50 | | | | |
| Ely, Harvest | 10 | 40 | 40 | 10 | |
| Farmhouse | 75 | | | | |
| Fanny | 20 | | | | |
| Fourth of July | 150 | | | | |
| Graham Golden | 120 | | | | |
| Ingram | 10 | | | | |
| Kenards Choice | 70 | 50 | | | |
| Late Raspberry | 70 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Lewyer | 250 | 20 | 10 | | |
| Limbetwig | 100 | 75 | | | |
| Longfield | 10 | | | | |
| M. B. Twig | 1000 | 250 | | | |
| Mann | 80 | 10 | | | |
| Ms. Pippin | 160 | 10 | | | |

| PEACH, one-year | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. | 1-2 ft. |
| Admiral Dewey | 40 | 140 | | | |
| Albright Oct. | 4 | | | | |
| Anselm June | 40 | 40 | 30 | | |
| Apex | 30 | 40 | 175 | | |
| Ark. Beauty | 50 | 40 | | | |
| Arp Beauty | 50 | 40 | | | |
| Belle of Ga. | 100 | | 100 | 50 | |
| Beers Smock | 200 | 150 | | 25 | |
| Blyden's L. Oct. | 40 | 50 | 10 | 100 | |
| Bokara | 40 | 5 | 10 | 10 | |
| Brandywine | 30 | 10 | | | |
| Bray's R. R. | 50 | 10 | 200 | | |
| Buston's Oct. | 40 | 10 | 30 | | |
| Capt. Ede | 300 | 100 | | | |
| Carman | 10 | 5 | 200 | 100 | |
| Christina | 40 | 30 | 30 | 10 | |
| Chicsee Cling | 40 | 30 | 10 | | |
| Coldler | 40 | 30 | 10 | | |
| Cornelia | 90 | 50 | 10 | | |
| Connet's So. Ely. | 20 | 50 | 75 | | |
| Crawford Ely. | 150 | 10 | 600 | | |
| Crosby | 200 | 150 | 200 | 150 | |
| Deaton | 200 | 150 | 200 | 150 | |
| Ely, Michigan | 70 | 10 | 5 | | |
| Ely, River | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Easton Cling | 50 | 30 | 10 | | |
| Elberta | 5000 | 10000 | | | |
| Elberta Cling | 20 | 10 | | | |
| Emma | 175 | 50 | 50 | | |
| Engles Mammoth | 80 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Ethel's Yellow | 40 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Eureka | 20 | 20 | 50 | 10 | |
| Fitzinger | 150 | 75 | 60 | 80 | |
| Ford's Lt. White | 700 | 400 | 200 | 200 | |
| Foster | 800 | 75 | 30 | | |
| Geary's Hold On | 300 | 150 | 200 | 200 | |
| Globe | 300 | 30 | | | |
| Gold Drop | 10 | 40 | 20 | | |
| Gold Mine | 40 | 30 | 20 | | |
| Greenhorn | 30 | 190 | 190 | 300 | |
| Harrison Cling | 200 | 30 | | | |
| Hills' Bull | 40 | 20 | | | |
| Holland Cling | 30 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Hughes T. X. L. | 75 | 10 | | | |

| PEACH, two-year | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 6-7 ft. | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. |
| Albright Oct. | 20 | | | | |
| Anselm June | 25 | | | | |
| Ark. Beauty | 80 | | | | |
| Arp Beauty | 50 | | | | |
| Belle of Ga. | 100 | | | | |
| Beers Smock | 50 | | | | |
| Blyden's L. Oct. | 50 | | | | |
| Bokara | 50 | | | | |
| Brandywine | 100 | | | | |
| Bray's R. R. | 50 | | | | |
| Buston's Oct. | 20 | | | | |
| Capt. Ede | 100 | | | | |
| Christina | 15 | | | | |
| Chicsee Cling | 125 | | | | |
| Coldler | 20 | | | | |
| Cornelia | 75 | | | | |
| Crawford Ely. | 50 | | | | |

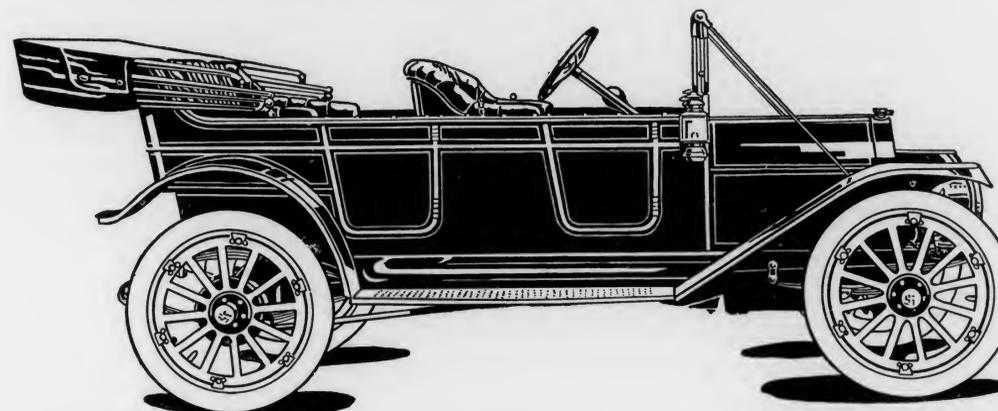
| Blackberry | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. | 1-2 ft. |
| Snyder | 300 | | | | |

| PLUMS | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. | 1-2 ft. |
| Shropshire Damson | 200 | 200 | | | |

| QUINCES | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 5-6 ft. | 4-5 ft. | 3-4 ft. | 2-3 ft. | 1-2 ft. |
| Champion | 500 | | | | |
| Orange | 250 | 250 | | | |

Submit to us your want list. To assure the best of the stock offered in this list, we recommend placing orders early

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Md.



MODEL "K" FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR \$900

F. O. B. Detroit, 106-inch wheel base. Tires 32 x 3 1/2 inches, front and rear. Equipped with top, complete with side curtains and top cover, wind shields, three oil lamps, two gas lamps and generator, demountable rims with spare rim, horn, tool kit with jack and tire repair outfit with pump.

Many manufacturers of motor cars, especially those in the medium-price class, center all their efforts on the production end, instead of the quality end.

The result is that owners of such cars are lacking the durability and service that they have paid for. This is particularly true of the manufacturer who does not build every essential part in his own factory. The K-R-I-T is not in this class.

The production is limited to the lowest possible number that will ensure a reasonable profit, and that will in no way affect the quality of the K-R-I-T cars.

Every essential part of the K-R-I-T is manufactured within the K-R-I-T organization. Nothing but the very best of material and expert workmanship is employed.

Each and every car is thoroughly tried and tested before leaving the factory, thus ensuring every owner of the K-R-I-T reliable and economical service from the very start.

Are not these facts worth considering when buying a car?

We will be pleased to have you call on the nearest dealer and thoroughly inspect the K-R-I-T.

Write for Catalogue and name of nearest dealer, and make an appointment for an early demonstration.

The K-R-I-T Motor Car Company 900 MT. ELLIOTT STREET, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Model "U" Underslung, \$1000 Model "KR" Roadster, \$900

Model "KD" Covered Delivery, \$900

Model "A" Roadster, \$750

All Models Fully Equipped

ROWE

MOTOR TRUCK



The Truck for YOU WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR. IT HAS FEWER PARTS, AND COMBINED WITH ITS SIMPLICITY IT HAS STRENGTH. IT HAS THE DURABILITY AND WILL STAND UP AND DO YOUR WORK. IT HAS THE POWER TO CLIMB HILLS AND MAKE TIME ON THE LEVELS. IT IS MADE WITH THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS BY SKILLED MECHANICS. AND YOU HAVE A CHOICE OF DRIVES, W-O-R-M G-E-A-R OR CHAIN. YOU HAVE THE HIGHEST GRADE AND BEST OF EVERYTHING THAT SHOULD GO INTO A MOTOR TRUCK OF THE HIGHEST TYPE, ALL FOR A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

SPECIFICATIONS.

MOTOR: Four cylinders, vertical type, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bore x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. stroke, 40 H. P., and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore x 7 in. stroke, 60 H. P. Extreme care in design has been taken to protect all moving parts from dust, and to keep the lubricating oil from leaking out. All attachments and parts of the motor are easily accessible. Magneto, water, and oil pumps are gear driven. **CONTROL:** stationary gas throttle on top of 18-in. steering wheel, with foot control. **IGNITION:** Dual magneto. **RADIATOR:** Honeycomb, square tube type. **CLUTCH:** Multiple disc in oil-tight case. **DRIVE:** W-O-R-M G-E-A-R or double chains on rear wheels. **TRANSMISSION:** Three speeds, selective type, high duty roller bearings, nickel-steel throughout. **WHEELS:** 36-in. artillery type, selected hickory. **TIRES:** Solid, single front, dual rear. **FRAME:** Pressed chrome nickel-steel channel section, heat treated. **SPRINGS:** Semi-elliptic, front 44 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, platform rear 44 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. **BRAKES:** Two complete sets on rear wheels, service brake external contracting and operated by foot pedal, emergency brake internal expanding, operated by side lever. **WHEEL BASE:** 144 inches and 156 inches. **TREAD:** 61, 64 and 68 inches. **BODIES:** Made to suit purchasers.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| PRICES: 2 Ton Truck, Complete | \$3300.00 |
| 3 " " " | \$3600.00 |
| 5 " " " | \$4800.00 |

One
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Five
Tons
Capacity



Send for
the ROWE
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and get
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Description
and
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Rowe Motor Company, Coatesville, Pa.

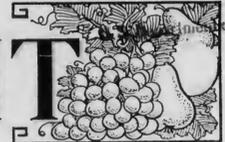
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EASTERN FRUIT



AND

The GREAT EAST

THE RURAL LIFE MAGAZINE WITH A NEW VIEWPOINT



JUNE-JULY

Price Five Cents

1912

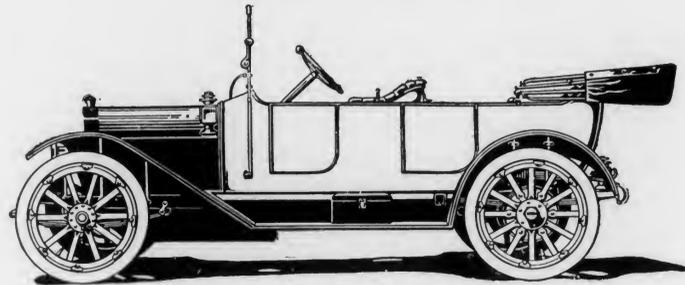
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The
Character
Car

MOON

The
Character
Car

SELF-STARTING
46 ACTUAL BRAKE
HORSEPOWER



Model "40" Five-Passenger Torpedo—Price \$1,800

Why the Rattler Rattles

The man buying his second car looks into the *strength of the chassis* before testing the motor's horsepower. Eating up mileage is one thing and doing it in comfort and safety is another—and more important.

The chassis built to sell looks all right in the sales-room and works all right on the road—for a short while. Then the suspicion of a rattle lifts its warning note. The motor is too strong for the chassis and presently you have a rattler on your hands.

The chassis of the new Moon "40" is 33 1/3 per cent. stronger than the horsepower you buy. That means that our transmission and steering gear, universal joints and back axles would handle a 60-horsepower motor as well

as the 40-horsepower you buy or the 46-horsepower (actual brake test) we deliver, and with equal safety. Can you wonder why the new Moon "40" is noiseless, or why it outwears all but the highest priced machines? Come in today and see this car—notice the T-head long-stroke motor; the stylish, classy outlines; the many exclusive Moon features that make for your comfort, and you'll join the universal chorus now praising "The Character Car."

Prices and Equipment

Large Solar head, side and tail lamps finished in nickel and black; Prestolite tank; Horn; 1 Spare demountable rim; Full set of tools, including pump, jack and tire repair outfit; MOON mohair top, slip cover and side curtains; Adjustable wind shield.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Touring Car | \$1,900.00 |
| Roadster | \$1,875.00 |
| Coupe | \$2,250.00 |
| Standard Limousine | \$3,000.00 |

MOON Model 4-30, \$1,700.00. Complete with top and windshield. A smaller car with the same size motor and the same high quality throughout.

"For 30 years I have personally inspected every product of my factories. Not a Moon car goes on the market until it has my O. K.—and that means it has scored perfect in actual road tests under the worst conditions."—J. W. Moon, Pres.

A postal to the office of the Moon Motor Car Company, of Philadelphia, will bring you the 1912 Moon catalog and the famous Moon book of Charts.

To the First Response and Purchase Through this Advertisement a Special Price and Additional Equipment will be Given. This is an Exceptional Opportunity for a Wide-Awake.

Moon Motor Car Company of Philadelphia

1927-29 MARKET STREET

ASK TO SEE MOON 4-40 AND 4-30 OR SEND FOR CATALOG

Territory Open in Pennsylvania and Delaware for Live Dealers

20 Pages—More Later

Young Man Come East

EASTERN FRUIT

AND THE GREAT EAST

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to All Products of Eastern Soil

Vol. 1. No. 6 and 7

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE-JULY, 1912

Five Cents

THE NEW VIEWPOINT, AND OUR SAY

EASTERN FRUIT AND THE GREAT EAST.

To tell the story of fruit growing in the East is one thing. To picture the East as a region full of opportunities for young men is another. To point out the agricultural and horticultural advantages and possibilities of Eastern soils may be the mission of an Eastern farm and fruit journal; but to make comparisons and to show that Eastern production for Eastern markets is the true basis of Eastern prosperity, and the logic of the short haul the best of business sense is equally important to fruit growers, their sons and the community in general.

EASTERN FRUIT has always been distinctively Eastern. The aim of its publishers has been to show what the East is doing and should do in the development of its own soil and climate conditions, and to show that the rural life of the East is today the finest and best life that can be lived. Ideal rural conditions exist right here in the Eastern, Middle and South Atlantic States—and they exist in great variety. All that is needed is that our rising generation should know these things and then that they be kept informed as to those methods by which modern success and ideal homes are being made, and can best be made.—In the East.

THE GREAT EAST is another new magazine idea. Its aim is to picture that vast region that stretches from the scenic beauties of Maine and Vermont to the tropic keys of Florida and the cotton plantations of Georgia and Alabama. Its scope is as varied as the occupations of man and its special work is to tell the story of home's resources and the cheer of near-home business and ideal life to millions of people—people to be clothed and fed and helmed, who now look out upon its half-tilled, yet surpassingly fertile fields with an outstretched hand full of gold and the question on their lips, "Son, why go elsewhere?"

The two are hereby announced to be now one, EASTERN FRUIT and THE GREAT EAST. The combination will result in an enlarged magazine, a greatly enlarged circulation and a wider usefulness. We shall discuss all products of Eastern soil, take up all phases of farm management, animal and poultry husbandry, rural household and educational ideas, trade conditions, developments and discussions, and picture with pen and camera the wonders, beauties, comforts and utilities of this fair land that the fathers settled—a land today recognized as the best mar-

ket in the world for the seller of those things that come directly or indirectly from the soil.

While we thus broaden our scope, we want to emphasize to our old subscribers and others that fruit culture—the direct products of Eastern soil—will always be our specialty. We will handle the subject in a thoroughly practical manner, having some of the best fruit experts in the country as contributors, but always in a popular way that every one can understand. This will also apply to other departments. Able writers will give the benefit of their experiences and we will always be distinctively Eastern, telling and re-telling the story of life and bus-

ness under the blue sky of the East until its very recital will cause interested readers to purchase copies on the news stands of the Pacific Coast and there read the well-known slogan of this journal, "YOUNG MAN, COME EAST."

The East is tremendously large, yet its local vision has been narrow, and the entire press of the country has apparently conspired to turn the face of every man to the setting sun, instead of showing him a bird's-eye view of his own region and pointing to the over yonder. The prosperity of the up-to-date man on the adjoining farm or the call for trained men in the near-by town is a better guide for Eastern boys today than advice given in New York City sixty years ago, even though the man who gave it was a newspaper editor and a gentleman farmer.

Earnest Men and Women Needed

Summer days are vacation days to many. They should also be days in which to see new sights and think new thoughts and make new resolves. Summer is not all vacation to right-thinking people, nor is real happiness found in continual baseball. Out in God's country are sights and sounds and inspirations that make true-hearted men and women better and stronger and able to cope with life's problems. The tired city worker and the healthy young colt just released from college with a sheepskin diploma, can alike discover renewed life, Supreme Wisdom and better business opportunities under the blue sky IN THE EAST.

To buy meats, vegetables, butter and eggs—all fruits of the soil—costs money these days. With many people it is a problem to get sufficient money to buy them. Did you never think of the business side of producing them? Isolation and absence of moving-picture shows, did you say? Two is company and three a crowd, where the heart is warm. Take a neighbor into the country with you. Help those that need help. Study how you can improve the country school and the country road. Study gardening and music and nature. There are books and magazines and telephones and sulky plows and autos these days—and nature's great book is always open before earnest men and women, whether they be young or old, "hayseed" farmer or downtown city mill hand—IN THE EAST.

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ADVERTISING THE EAST

A Sussex County, New Jersey, Newspaper Appreciates "Eastern Fruit."

The New Jersey "Herald," published at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., has been very active in its efforts to secure government assistance in the education of its farmers along modern scientific lines, and its editor has also been among the warmest friends of "Eastern Fruit," and the distinctively Eastern cause for which it stands. He believes so strongly in advertising and boosting his "home country" that when he urged the editor of this journal to write something for his columns there was some midnight oil used with the following spontaneous result. We reprint it because the writer never said it just this way before:

The Reprinted Article.

Few people, very few, have any idea that the East needs advertising. Sussex County, for instance, has been settled for more than one hundred and fifty years, and it has figured in the election returns ever since Old Liberty rang in Philadelphia, yet there are people who never heard of Sussex County and who know nothing about New Jersey, except what they see at Atlantic City or from the windows of the car that takes them there. The writer knows nothing about the county except that some plums grew there last summer that heat anything of the kind that ever grew in California. Some folks don't even know that yet! And why do we think California when we think fruit? Why do we think Heinz when we see 57? California fruit is not as good as Jersey fruit. Montana soil is not as good as Jersey soil. The "Golden West" has neither the varied or fertile soils, the rainfall, the markets, the cash nor the open jobs that are to be found in a thousand communities of the East. Why then, do thousands of people "go West" every year? Stop a minute and think. Why does each and every town eat a carload of Mothers' Oats nowadays to the ten pounds for a winter that the good old druggist used to sell? There's magic in the name—and it came about through the use of printers' ink. Advertising did it. Didn't do it all. Oh, no! A lawyer never got a twenty-five thousand dollar fee by spending a dollar for an inch in the county paper on a court week, but he profited by the notoriety the papers gave him as he won his cases, and he won his cases by plead-

(Concluded on page 4.)

Young Man, Come East

FORESTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

An Account of the Work of the Department of Forestry Furnished by the Commission.

Written expressly for Eastern Fruit and the Great East, by Geo. H. West, Forest Inspector.

At the time the colonists settled in Pennsylvania the State was one of the best wooded areas on the Atlantic seaboard, and from the time of William Penn the attitude of the government toward these forests has been that of care and protection. William Penn himself incorporated in the Charter of Rights, the proposition that for every five acres cleared one acre should be left in trees. As early as 1700 laws were passed by the proprietary government relative to the firing of woods, and from that time to this the question of forest fires has been before the various State legislatures.

The first activities in the State which led to the advancement of forestry ideas were the lectures given by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, beginning with 1870, after he had been designated as Michaux lecturer on forestry under the legacy left by Andre Michaux to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

In 1873 and the following years Governor Hartranft called the attention of the legislature to the immediate needs of the State as regards the care and protection of forests, and in 1877 a State Board of Agriculture was organized, which at its first meeting devoted most of its time to forestry questions. From that time the development of forestry has been very rapid, although at the same time the destruction of the forests has gone on at an amazing pace.

Pennsylvania today has the largest and strongest forestry organization in the United States, namely, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. Arbor Day has been constantly observed in the public schools and by the people generally since 1887. Since that same year a constant effort has been made by the State to induce private individuals to practice forestry by allowing a rebate of taxes on forest lands; but in each case the laws have been declared unconstitutional and the forestry authorities are still trying to have some law passed which will stand the test.

In 1895 it was finally determined that satisfactory results could not be obtained along forestry lines by private individuals, and it was necessary for the State to take more active steps in its own behalf. Consequently a commissioner of forestry was appointed as chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. In 1901 this division was changed to a separate department, and now this department has control of 972,000 acres of State forest reserves, lands which has been purchased outright by the State since 1900, at an average cost of \$2.25. In charge of this reserve land there are now forty-six foresters and almost a hundred rangers.

The present commissioner of forestry is chief of a system of fire wardens, which covers the entire State, and which with a satisfactory appropriation would accomplish remarkable results in the protection of the forests from fire.

The department conducts a school for the training of young men to care

for the State lands, giving a three years' course in forestry and allied sciences, which is equal to that of any undergraduate school in the United States.

The department has established three large nurseries for the raising of forest tree seedlings, which aggregate in area about thirty-seven acres. In addition there are a number of small nurseries on the various State reserves. On January 1, 1912, approximately four million seedlings had been planted on the State reserves, covering about 2000 acres of what had been cleared or denuded lands. Two million seedlings were planted in 1911 alone. The foresters and rangers in charge of the reserves have re-opened and improved 3341 miles of roads, which serve both for transportation purposes and fire lanes in connection with protection from forest fires.

The laws of the State permit the practicing of forestry in all its phases upon State land, and from the sale of dead and defective timber and revenues from minerals the total revenue from State reserves on January 1, 1912, amounted to over \$50,000.

The Department of Forestry is now in a position to be of considerable assistance to individuals in the matter of planting trees and handling woodlots. It is able to supply at cost a number of forest tree seedlings, and at this time has already supplied 161,000. It will render assistance and advice in the matter of planting and of improving woodlots. Inspection is made of the property and advice given only after the conditions in connection with the tract have been carefully examined on the ground. This assistance to individuals is rendered free of charge.

The State now has an act which protects shade trees generally and provides for shade tree commissions. There is also an act providing for the establishment of municipal forests by municipalities in the State; also several minor acts which provide satisfactory protection to trees along roads, etc.

Owing to the enormous loss which has been occasioned recently by a fungus known as the chestnut tree blight, a commission has been appointed and an appropriation provided for the suppression of this blight.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association during the last decade has continued its activities in the matter of spreading forestry knowledge and keeping up the interest generally in forestry work. The women's clubs and the press of the State have assisted very materially in this work. Recently a State branch of the National Conservation Association has been organized, and has begun a splendid work in the matter of spreading forestry information. A four years' course is given at State College.

As compared with other States Pennsylvania is undoubtedly in the lead in forestry work. In the number of acres owned by the State, Pennsylvania is exceeded only by the State of New York; but as Hon. Gifford Pinchot has recently stated, "Forestry is thriving everywhere in New York except in the forest." Pennsylvania not only has the public interested in forestry, but is doing practical forestry work on the lands which it owns. The reserves are being used in every possible way for the service of the people. Approximately 10,000 persons were on these lands for hunting and fishing purposes last year. There is no idea how many used them for other kinds of recreation.

A number of cities and towns receive a constant and pure supply of water from the protected watersheds within the forest reserves. The timber on these lands which is dead, dying, or defective is being placed upon the market and utilized as rapidly as possible. Whenever minerals of any kind are found and it is thought wise to have them developed, leases are granted in accordance with law.

On the South Mountains a large area has been set aside for the use of a sanatorium for tubercular patients. On a number of reserves large areas are set aside as game refuges.

Advertising the East

(Continued from page 4.)

ing his clients' side and by bringing to the attention of the jury the points of his clients' case, and the fellow who lost may have had as good a case or better, but lacked as good a lawyer.

The East has lacked a lawyer. Its side has not been told. It has had no "Sunset Magazine" to plead its cause—to tell its story. The "wonder stories" of the West are still running in our Eastern newspapers, ringing in our ears, and we close our eyes and see in imagination Buffalo Bill, the early pioneers and the half starved miners who crossed the plains in '49 to "pan" the creeks and rivers of California.

Our "boys" are still following Horace Greeley's advice as though land could yet be had for the asking and Eastern farms were \$200 per acre instead of that for Montana land. We hear of wheat fifteen feet high and red faced apples that run 64 to the bushel, but we never hear nor see in print the figures that show the number of "boys" who went West and came back "broke."

Our travelers gaze in awe at the outskirts of frame and cement towns where once Guster rode, but there are more travelers and wiser heads that hunt for reminiscences where Washington crossed the ice-covered river, or where Meade changed the history of a nation. And fewer still are those who know the true facts about Eastern wheat and potatoes and corn—yes and apples. New Jersey can raise tall wheat and more grain, to the acre, and follow that crop the same season with another of tomatoes or inter-crop peas and corn, or make more money per acre on potatoes than the most advertised of the new States. And as to apples, the city man is still taught to believe that they just came in bearing the orchard labels of the West; but the facts are that the leading Eastern hotels now buy New Jersey red apples graded 64 to the bushel, boxed, flawless and high priced, with the difference between 50 miles of freight and 3,000 miles of freight in the grower's pocket!

But how about that advertising of the East? There is need of "boosting." The West is full of boosting magazines, local papers that are all boost and boosting men. Wherever an Eastern boy settles in the West and gets a reasonable foothold he imbibes that Western spirit, and boosts for his town, his county, his State. The place he is in is the best of all, and he is never done with trying to get his friends to join him right there, same methods in the East would win out just the same or better. It is a case of "boost" and co-operate and give the "glad hand." It is also a case of printers' ink. The West uses lots of it to tell its story. The literature of the West is everywhere. Newspapers, booklets, folders and high colored pictures are circulated by thousands to sell land, to populate new farms, to build trade for new enterprises—and the East can beat the offers that are made. We need Eastern boosters, loyal papers and ably conducted Eastern magazines to plead the cause of the East, and its fertile farms that in too many instances have been neglected because Eastern farmers' sons are not taught modern, progressive methods until they chance to find them on distant fields.

Every subscription dollar helps to make this a better paper. See?

OPPORTUNITIES.

What a Foreigner Has to Say About Apple Raising in the East.

Last summer, returning from Europe to this country, where I have now lived for five years, crossing it from East to West, I saw in a Boston daily paper an interview with Thomas Lawson. "Don't lose your opportunity, go to the West." That was the keynote of it. The writer of "Frenzied Finance," the Boston broker, whose advice is often valuable, did here however a bad turn to New England. Many a fine farm lays neglected because the boys went West. If those boys only knew that the opportunities are laying close at hand and that with a little study and good judgment, money may be made there fast enough, they would not leave.

But who will tell them? The agricultural colleges and experimental stations are beginning to turn the tide, and as scientific cultivation of the soil is introduced more and more, the new motto, "Stay in the East, young man," will be heard everywhere. And it is always the first ones who reap the greatest profits.

Looking myself for some opportunities and knowing the West, which has to depend largely on the East for the consumption of many of its products, I wondered if the East would not offer those opportunities in one or another way.

Among the many my attention was directed to apple raising, and in the country where the author of "Walden" wrote his paper on "Wild Apples" it was not so very difficult to find out if the statements about apple profits were correct or not. It is quite natural for the parent to praise his own child and for some one who has an idea of what this little hill farm, in a more or less unfavorable situation, produces every year. If you want to know the amount of money it nets the owners and workers—well, better buy one box of apples, and then try to buy ten thousand boxes. Lewis won't sell that many boxes to you, but it will give you interesting data on the profits of orcharding in the East. But this is running ahead of the story.

Spraying is an essential in any modern orchard and the Lewis orchard requires its share. It is surprising to learn, however, that only about two sprayings each season are given the trees; in fact, one sometimes is enough. In some orchards four and five are needed and are given. The spray rig used here is a small, low affair, with a home-made tank, a Myers pump and some other kind of engine all set on a cheap, low iron wheel wagon. It doesn't look overly efficient, yet it must do the work of Mr. Lewis would not depend on it. The absence of any great spraying equipment is another indication of the state of things in this orchard where the trees are kept so healthy and full of vitality that they have a large resistance and do not require so much petting up. The neighborhood may be more free from the common orchard enemies than some other sections; however that is, the apples that go out in Lewis boxes are almost absolutely free from worms, blotch, scab, scale and any other trouble, and there are no cleaner or healthier trees to be found anywhere in America.

The Minimum of Work.
In connection with the system of orchard management which Mr. Lewis uses, he remarked that the sod mulch saved him a lot of useless pruning work. He said that in most orchards two or three feet were cut off the trees every year, to keep them down within bounds, or if this was not done, an equal amount of extra work had to be done in picking and spraying, and besides, the high limbs never were sprayed as well as the ones lower down. In one case he tried cultivating and fertilizing some twenty-year trees, and they simply shot up into the air, "out of sight," as he put it. Some pruning is required with sod mulch, but a sufficient number of fruit buds form, once the trees develop to fair size and carry a proper amount of bearing wood, without very much annual cutting back.

Just one team of horses and about three men do all the orchard work

here, except at picking time. Think of it! Instead of about six horses to be fed and a dozen men to be paid, all the work is quietly and easily performed by a force that costs no more than fifteen hundred dollars a year, if it costs that. And besides taking care of the apple orchard in bearing, they handle the part which is too young to bear yet, take equally good care of several additional acres of scattered apple, cherry, pear, plum and peach trees, and grow some corn, wheat, oats and hay. The work is reduced to a minimum. Moisture and sunlight and earth are given every possible chance to do their best, with a result that makes one want to be identified with apple growing in some manner, right quickly.

Some Sayings by Dr. Pearson.
The Illinois millionaire who recently died practically penniless, after having given away about \$5,000,000, left some very striking sayings. Here are a few:
Give away your money; it is exhilarating and tends to longevity.
The idea of giving while one's alive will become epidemic as soon as men discover what fun it is.
Live like a farmer and you'll live like a prince.
Men can live without eating ten days; they can't do without pure air five minutes.
Don't get angry and don't get excited; every time you fret you lose a minute of life.
Let a man abuse his stomach and he'll get fidgety, cross to his family and go to the devil.

EASTERN APPLES THAT SELL IN WEST

Thousands in Profit Each Year Made by a Plain Farmer on Fifty Acres of Common Pennsylvania Hill Soil.

By J. R. Mattern. (All rights reserved.) (Concluded from last month.)

Thinning Out 1800 Apples.
As interesting a fact as any seen was noted in thinning some of the older trees. For instance, from one Ben Davis tree there were eight hundred apples removed in the thinning process; from another, eleven hundred, and from a third, eight hundred. These trees were from twelve to twenty-five years old. The amount of fruit left on them was a "full crop"; that is, all the limbs could carry to maturity conveniently and probably no other one treatment makes for perfect apples so much as this thinning. The whole energies of the trees are directed to developing the apples that are left on, with the result that when fall comes, the flavor and color, the size and absolute sweetness of the fruit are incomparable on city markets.

In bushes the average amount of apples which are allowed to ripen on a twelve-year tree varies from fifteen to thirty-five in this orchard. Multiply that by around forty trees to the acre, and then think of thirty acres, and you will get an idea of what this little hill farm, in a more or less unfavorable situation, produces every year. If you want to know the amount of money it nets the owners and workers—well, better buy one box of apples, and then try to buy ten thousand boxes. Lewis won't sell that many boxes to you, but it will give you interesting data on the profits of orcharding in the East. But this is running ahead of the story.

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Picking and Selling the Fruit.
As the early apples ripen they are picked and sold, either to dealers in Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Philadelphia and New York, or to consumers. The percentage of early apples in the total crop is rather small, as most of the trees are of standard late varieties. The apples that will keep are handled in quite a different manner. At the edge of the orchard is a concrete storage house built under ground, that will hold fully seven thousand bushels. As the pickers bring the apples down from the trees, which, since the trees are not very high, can be done with step-ladders nearly all the time, these apples are literally rushed to the "cellar," with the idea of cooling them as quickly as possible. It reminds one of the methods adopted for cooling milk in an up-to-date dairy. Mr. Lewis gives this quick cooling most of the credit for the extremely long-keeping of their apples. The storage house has walls of concrete and earth about eighteen inches thick, and it has been found that the temperature inside will not vary one degree during a whole winter. The first cold night, which usually is before any of the late apples need be picked, all the doors and the ventilators, of which there is one about every twelve feet, are opened, and the temperature lowered. Then in the morning the doors and ventilators are closed, and the trick is done. This house is piped for mechanical cooling apparatus, but it was never

found necessary to install the machinery for the purpose. The apples are piled loose in bins about five feet wide. No packing is attempted at picking time, except of the apples to be shipped at once.

Now comes one of the most important features which go to make the great success of this orchard. It is the aim to sell as much as possible of the crop direct to consumers. As the thing has been worked out during the past few years, consumers take from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the total crop. The orders come in during the fall and winter, and the apples are then packed and shipped by Mr. Lewis and his assistants. They buy their boxes knocked down and nail them up as they need them, in this way requiring small storage space.

Unique Packing Methods.
The packing itself shows the development of the men here. As far as known they have not studied any other methods very much, nor do they follow much of a system. They put the apples into the boxes, however, with a skill and a precision that gives every specimen its exact place and space and fills the box evenly—not a half-inch too much or too little. Mr. Lewis does not like the bulge of the lid; he claims that it is responsible for much unnecessary bruising. Here again his method "brings the answer" for him, and so is a success. A good bit would depend on the intelligence of the grader and packer as to whether the same methods would succeed elsewhere.

A half dozen high-class grocery stores in surrounding cities claim that Lewis owes them some apples every year, so a certain number of bushels, comprising that ten to twenty-five per cent. of the crop not sold direct to consumers, is sent to them. But these apples are as carefully graded and packed as the others, and they are sold to the final buyer as "Lewis" apples.

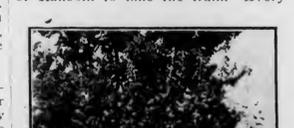
The Open Secret.
One of the things noticeable is the attitude of the men who have become so successful. They do not make a secret of any of their methods, will discuss ways and means and cost figures with you with the greatest frankness. To hear them telling ex-

actly how they did this or that seems to put it squarely up to the listener to go and do likewise if he wishes, with their greatest good will, and their active help, if he needs it. There is nothing small about their policy. Anyone going there at any time is treated with the greatest courtesy, and comes away feeling that this old world is a pretty good place after all, when handled along the right lines.

The Unlearned Object Lesson.
And after our visit to the Lewis orchard, we go up over the brow of the hill and on down toward Pittston or Ransom to take the train. Every

little piece along the road we meet sooty-faced men and boys, or hungry looking girls; the houses we pass as we go down to the river are ugly and dirty and little, not homes in the real sense of the word, at all. The children who run out at us are the typical abused, half-civilized product of ignorance and poverty and disease that one sees in all the great mining sections. As we pass the brewery and the poorhouse, we come to a crowd of miners gathered around a speaker on a keg, who is advising men to strike for more wages. But neither he nor they seem to realize that for a hundred dollars they could buy ten acres of ground as good as any Lewis has, for two hundred more distributed over five years, they could bring an orchard into bearing that would, with far less work than they perform in the mines, give them a net income of at the very least, a thousand dollars a year.

For the average Eastern farmer the lesson in the Lewis orchard is that he needs to plant apple or pear trees, and give them proper care. It may be that the average man cannot make as much from his fruit as Mr. Lewis has, but he doesn't need to in order to be made independent by his orchard. Probably the Lewis orchard nets well over five hundred dollars an acre for every year since it was planted.



One of the babies, three years old, that tried to do its part by setting sixty perfect apples.



The Kansas Hen.

The hen is but a lowly creature, yet without her the history of Kansas had been different. Supporting the pioneer till the earth should yield; upholding the hands of the settler who wrought out a new agriculture; tiding over the drought and destroying its myriad insect life, the hen has maintained herself and helped to build a State to which she now brings wealth.

Her yearly product exceeds in value our butter and cheese; equals one-half the worth of all our hogs, and totals with all the rye, barley, speltz, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, castor beans, cotton, tobacco, flax, broom-corn, millet, honey, beeswax, wood, cheese, fruits, vegetables and sugar beets added together.

Each year she creates more than eleven millions in new wealth out of the weed, the worm and the bug, and has but scant care on the farm and none from the fostering hand of our Legislature. I. D. G.

Moles in the Lawn.

To rid the grass plot of ground moles the following remedy will prove economical and satisfactory:
Make little holes into their run-ways with a stick and pour carbon bisulphide in with a small funnel, then close up the small holes but not the run-ways. It must be remembered that the moles are really beneficial, feeding upon insects and earth worms in the ground, and the only real damage they do is by raising the sod or soil in ridges. Mice and voles follow their run-ways and feed on the roots of plants, tubers, etc. This treatment will kill the mice and voles as well as the moles that attempt to run through the tunnels where this liquid has been used. Keep fire away from it as the fumes are inflammable the same as that of gasoline or benzine.—H. A. S.

DIRT ROADS AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM

Written especially for Eastern Fruit by William E. Voorhes

In Pennsylvania there are approximately 90,000 miles of public highways. Not more than ten per cent. can, by the most thorough stretching of the term, be classed as improved roads. About 80,000 miles of the roads of this State are, therefore, of the common dirt variety. With the effort that is being made, not only by the State authorities, but by townships, boroughs and individuals, in the construction of permanent roads, the number of miles of dirt highways will gradually be reduced, but it is certain that during the life of every reader of this paper the dirt road, like the poor, will be with us.

The question that naturally confronts us is, What are we going to do with the dirt road? Shall we leave it to its own devices, and thus permit it to be a discomfiter, an eyesore, and

no longer struggling merely to reproduce themselves and grow seeds, but the expert fruit grower learns to avail himself of nature's processes to produce the largest number of heavy-fleshed fruits with less regard to seeds. Select the location for your orchard with reference to exposure. If you own a farm, that is the place to plant an orchard. The fact that you know the soil gives you a great advantage. There should be good air-drainage. The sides of a hill, especially one facing the water, is usually better than one facing the other way. Low flats or pockets of land are frost-traps, holding the cold air that drains from above. In our cultivated orchard wood, leaves and fruits grow too thick. We prune, therefore to modify the vigor of trees; to make them produce larger and better fruits; to change their habit from wood-making to fruit-making, or vice versa; to keep the trees within manageable size; to let the sunlight in to every leaf and fruit.

(To be continued next month.)

FARMING MADE EASY.

If This Keeps on "Rural Jobs" Will Really Mean Something.

Six years ago a farmer put in a small electric plant and the following record of what he made it do is vouched for by "Farm and Fireside." In the first place every building, including the pig sty, is lighted by electricity.

A small motor drives a circular saw which cuts expeditiously what little firewood is used on the farm. The same motor turns a lathe, drill and other machinery in a farm machine shop nearby. Another motor drives a vacuum pump, and the sweeping at the house is done in the most modern manner with vacuum cleaners. No dust. All the stings of drudgery is removed.

A pipe from this same vacuum line is run to the cow stables, where two vacuum milking machines milk twenty-five cows each day.

Another small motor runs the milk separator and churn and in the summer an ice cream freezer.

Even the grindstone is turned by electric power, which relieves the small boy from one of his most disliked tasks and gives him more time to attend the needs of the fishes in the always nearby trout brook.

Five electric heaters in the house keep the temperature at seventy-five degrees, if desired, when it is zero outside.

In the kitchen all the cooking for a family of five to ten is done upon an electric range. A tiny motor runs the family washing machine and wringer and drives the sewing machine.

Electric fans are installed through the house and a ventilating fan in the attic.

The water system for house and barn is supplied from an electric motor driven pump.

These farm electric plants can be installed at a cost of \$400 to \$1,800, the cost varying according to the work to be accomplished and the amount of installation work done by the farmer himself.

THE PEACH LEAF CURL.

Owing to the wet spring, the fungous malady known as "leaf curl" has developed in many peach trees. Many of the farmers in the locality of the writer are doing nothing for it. In fact, one of our most prosperous farmers spoke of it as "the yellows." The writer has already sprayed his trees twice with a one to fifty solution of Bordeaux Mixture, and will continue to spray as long as there is any occasion. Two years ago he was obliged to spray four times for this trouble, the season being wet. Last May was very dry, and one spraying was sufficient. The trees will sometimes die from this disease, or else lose their fruit. My trees are well set with fruit, and this is worth taking care of, especially as last year I received from seventy to ninety cents per half peck for peaches in the Terminal Market, Philadelphia.

Edwin H. Burkhardt, New Britain, Pa.

Experience has shown that the most economical and practical type of culvert is that made of corrugated metal or castiron. These materials are much more convenient to handle, and in the end are vastly more economical than wood, stone or concrete.

To insure proper drainage, it is not only highly important that culverts should be installed where required, but it is absolutely necessary that the road should be properly graded with a uniform curvature from crown to ditch. To accomplish this result a heavy re-

(Concluded on page 9.)



Fig. 3—The Improved Steel Champion Reversible Road Machine.

PECANS.

A Great Field for the Peer of Nuts.

Like the Apple is the King of Fruit, so is the Pecan the Peer of Nuts. Being a native of American soil, the pecan should in fact be better known than it is. How many people ever

Being a highly ornamental tree, it would be a wise policy to use the pecan instead of other trees for the purpose of shading the highways, which would go far in reducing the cost of keeping the roads in good repair.

The following table, compiled from the Statistical Abstract of the United States Department of Commerce and

| | Edible Portion. | | | Non-Edible Portion. | | | Total Value Per Pound. | Calories. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | | |
| Pecans, Kernels | 100.0 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 70.8 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 3445 | |
| Walnuts, Kernels | 100.0 | 16.7 | 64.4 | 14.8 | 1.3 | | 3305 | |
| Pilberts, Kernels | 100.0 | 3.5 | 65.3 | 13.0 | | | 3220 | |
| Cocanuts, Shredded | 100.0 | 4.8 | 63.3 | 31.6 | 1.3 | | 1225 | |
| Almonds, Kernels | 100.0 | 4.8 | 21.0 | 54.9 | 17.2 | | 3300 | |
| Shelled Peanuts | 100.0 | 1.6 | 39.5 | 49.2 | 16.2 | | 2955 | |

† Calculated from analysis.

saw the celebrated paper-shell pecan? But with the every-day increasing demand for nuts, the time is coming when the pecan tree will be appreciated to its full value, not only in the so-called "Pecan area," but also in the countries where its cousin, the hickory, is at home. Nurserymen in the colder parts of the United States are directing their attention already to a large extent to the hardy varieties, so that the Northern States may share in the profits which are made in cultivating the pecan in the Southern

Labor of 1910, shows that the yearly import of nuts is far greater than the export, and it will take years before there will be enough nuts grown in the United States for home use.

| | Export. | Import. |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| 1900 | \$158,400 | \$2,978,824 |
| 1901 | 218,743 | 3,268,856 |
| 1902 | 304,241 | 4,044,341 |
| 1903 | 293,558 | 4,806,398 |
| 1904 | 330,366 | 5,471,166 |
| 1905 | 309,195 | 6,158,843 |
| 1906 | 414,886 | 7,373,423 |
| 1907 | 382,165 | 9,742,832 |
| 1908 | 373,024 | 9,642,913 |
| 1909 | 488,853 | 8,664,253 |
| 1910 | 381,063 | 13,246,667 |

There is still something to be done in the cultivation of nuts and this table shows plainly that there is as yet no fear of an over-production of nuts here, and in respect to the pecan it is said that so long as the public does not ask for a certain variety, as the Stuart, Indiana, Mantura, Appomattox, or Monymaker, as it does for the Stayman, Winesap, Roman Beauty, York Imperial or Albemarle Pippin and many other well-known varieties in asking for apples, there is no question whatever that an over-production of this excellent and high priced nut has to be feared.

L. G. W.

Fruit Notes.

In the grape belt of New York the boppers are on the rampage, some vineyards being badly infested. Spraying tobacco decoctions with high pressure apparatus that reaches the under side of the leaf is the cure, after the young nymphs appear in July. Grassy headlands and woodlots near the vineyards harbor the insects through the winter if they are not destroyed.

Michigan is figuring on 10,000 carloads of grapes.

THE FOURTEEN ESSENTIALS FOR FRUIT GROWING

A Practical and Scientific Summary of the Requirements for Running a "Fruit Factory."

By ORLANDO HARRISON.

While every successful fruit grower is forced to adopt methods to fit his own particular conditions and each kind of fruit needs certain special treatment, yet there are just fourteen elements or conditions that in their proper degrees and proportions are necessary for making a success of all fruit growing. If any of these elements are lacking the result is complete or partial failure; when all are present and the few special attentions are properly given, big crops are reasonably certain every year—crops of highly colored, luscious, juicy, firm and flawless apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes or small fruits. The fourteen requirements of a "fruit factory" are the following:

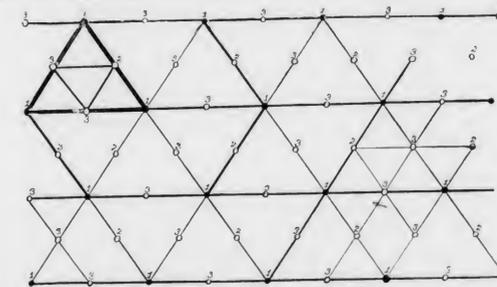
1. Suitable soil.
2. Water.
3. Decaying vegetable matter.
4. Lime.
5. Nitrogen.
6. Potash.
7. Phosphorus.
- 8 and 9. Light and warmth in the right proportions.
10. The right varieties.
11. Good trees.
12. The absence of enemies.
13. Good marketing.
14. Personally applied know-how on the part of the grower.

Suitable Soil and Water.

1 and 2 of these conditions, the first to consider in all cases, is the soil and its condition as to getting and keeping plant food and moisture—the question of too much or too little water. This is understood so generally that nearly everyone avoids low or swampy lands, or underdrains them thoroughly before setting out trees. A fruit tree will not yield if water stands about its roots—if it has wet feet. There must be good drainage to lower the level of stagnant water in the ground. While land may be dry enough in ordinary seasons, in a wet season the extra amount of fruit due to underdraining often will exceed in value the entire cost of installing the drainage. On hillsides the underdrains frequently will prevent washing. A wet soil packs. Drainage improves its texture and has the effect of making it more fertile. The food elements in mellow soil can be used by the trees, while if the soil is caked the roots cannot get the food that is there. The soil must be fine and loose; fine, because the smaller soil particles the more water will cling to them; loose, deep down, because the particles unite when they are packed, squeezing the water out and preventing it from circulating. Lack of water during May, June and July is responsible for more poor fruit than any other cause. This is due partly to the fact that growers do not realize how much water a tree requires, and partly because they do not know how to prevent waste of what they have. In the dryer sections of the United States trees often suffer least, because growers there know how to keep the little rain that they do get. In the Eastern States the rainfall is always sufficient to produce a heavy crop of leaves and fruits.

Humus Needed in the Soil.

3. The kind of soil is of less importance than the state of its natural or artificial cultivation. The amount of plant bacteria it contains through successive crops of vegetation that have grown and rotted in it, and the air, moisture and pulverization that have contributed to its present condition. The soil itself never is a food for plants. Before the fruit grower, the farmer or the gardener can make a success the soil itself must be "subdued." The old rock nature must have been changed to loam nature. The ground must first be worked, torn up deeply, pulverized, filled full of dead leaves, grass and organic matter. This is when all processes work together. We call it decayed vegetable matter or humus in the soil. As a matter of fact that is incorrect, for these organic materials do not decay, but like the meat that disappears when the buzzards get busy, there is



Diagonal Planting Plan. No. 1 trees, permanent; No. 2 trees, to be removed when 10 to 12 years old; No. 3 trees, to be removed when 18 or 20 years old.

merely a change of form. The consuming of these animal and vegetable matters by the bacteria, however, produces some acids.

Lime.

4. Organic matter is necessary, yet we must get rid of the acids. Lime is the thing to do it with. The action of lime is called sweetening. The work lime does is to deacid the acids by taking away their "edge," making them incapable of doing harm. Wet soils generally are especially acid. The wood of fruit trees contains lime in a form almost pure. Leaves and fruit have only a trace, but fruit will grow and mature in a shorter time, and therefore ripen earlier, or rather more completely and uniformly and with better color when trees have plenty of lime. While its chief value comes indirectly and it is not usually classed with the foods, yet lime can be said to have a small food value. Lime should be worked into the surface of the ground—never plowed under. Harrow or disc it in. It should be put on evenly with a lime spreader or drill wherever possible. On sod even distribution over the surface is all that is needed. Do not apply lime between July and November. Use less on light land than on heavy. Pulverized lime is usually the best form.

Nitrogen.

5. After putting the soil into the best possible shape comes the feeding

of your trees. No two pieces of land are alike. Wide differences often will be found within a hundred yards, and these varying conditions call for food elements in varying proportions. When trees have dark leaves, bright colored bark, and grow new wood freely each year they the getting about enough nitrogen, and all you have to do is to keep the supply at the present rate. It is possible to provide too much nitrogen, especially in bearing orchards, although it is upon nitrogen we build size of fruit. All the legumes gather nitrogen from the air, and store it in every fibre of the plant. One good clover, pea or vetch crop will give your acre as much of this high-priced plant food as you will get in twenty dollars' worth of any commercial fertilizer. Legumes while growing use potash and phosphorus, of course, but they do not waste it if they are left on the land. In the spring all they have used comes back for use by the trees with added nitrogen and physical soil improvement.

Potash.

6. Lack of potash and lime is shown by many suckers and by pale, tasteless, unripe fruit. Potash and phosphorus have to be supplied in mineral form. They are the elements that give color and rich flavor and high quality to the fruit, and harden the wood of trees, enabling them to stand zero

weather. Murate of potash is perhaps the best and most reliable form in which to secure potash at the present time, although wood ashes, sulphate and some other forms are good. One of these should be used, according to good practice, to the value of from one to five dollars per acre per year, according to age of trees and state of soil.

Phosphorus.

7. Fruit trees use less phosphorus than any of the other food elements, probably one-sixth of the pound and the value of potash. Phosphorus goes into fruit, leaves and wood, and in successful orcharding I have observed that it is best to see that trees are supplied with their nitrogen before July—preferably by means of legumes—and with potash and phosphorus later. Phosphoric acid may be obtained in the form of a high-grade, plain superphosphate (like dissolved South Carolina rock), in bone compounds and in Thomas slag. The bone fertilizers are always valuable. It is well to observe that any land that is fit for the growing of crops will maintain a fruit plantation, but that the profit in fruit growing lies in securing the extra quantity and quality that is beyond the normal or natural yield, and when we do this we exhaust the food elements and our ultimate prosperity will depend on our skill in restoring to the soil the diet upon which the fruits thrive.

Light and Warmth.

8 and 9. Not alone do we study to assist nature in the matter of the soil, but as regards light and air we have also left nature's plan far behind. The trees and vines no longer have to fight for space, light and food. In the sunny, cultivated spaces they are

The Rural Woman and Her Problems

Woman's Real Needs, Interests and Viewpoints. A Department Designed to be Truly and Really Helpful.
Edited by MRS. JEAN KANE FOULKE

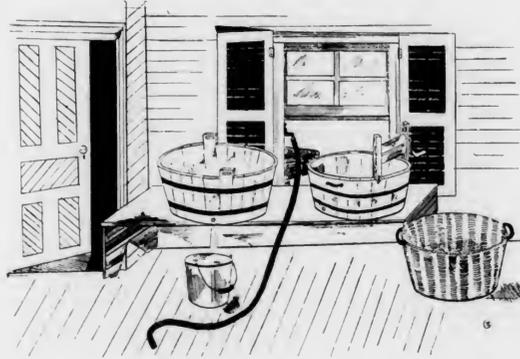
THE LAUNDRY PROBLEM.

Of all the problems that beset the busy housewife on a farm perhaps the most difficult is the problem of the weekly wash. How to do it best and easiest,—at least cost in money and time and least wear and tear on her already overtaxed strength—How to get the washing over without making it a veritable "blue Monday" for herself and her household are some of her difficulties. It is a difficult matter to adjust even in a town house where hot and cold water abound and stationary tubs are not regarded as luxuries but as part of a modern house. How impossible then does the problem appear for the rural woman who seldom has even "running" water in her house, having usually to pump it from a well under the shed or porch, or possibly to dip it from a spring and carry it, in either case, in buckets to the kitchen stove to heat. Again it must be lifted and carried to the tubs, (which must in their turn be emptied of the dirty water; filled and put away) and the dirty water is finally thrown into the pump drain or off the edge of the porch to make the door yard a "sink of impurity," filth and mud where it will gradually seep back into the well thus helping to pollute the household water supply! To be sure washday is a necessity, but it need not be the bugbear and home destroyer that it is at present. The first essential however toward overcoming its discomforts is to get water running into the house—for it is essential to ease in washing as it is to doing it thoroughly and well that there should be plenty of water for soaking, washing, rinsing and boiling the clothes when necessary. Running water in the house will make the whole of the housework lighter but the ease and comfort it will bring to the woman who "does her own washing" is incalculable. Of course, where it is possible—and in most households it is possible though the need may not be recognized—it is a great labor saver to have a water-back attached to the kitchen stove, for this makes hot water and plenty of it without interfering with the cooking and other household work—besides it saves much of the heavy lifting of buckets of water on and off the stove and carrying to and fro. By fastening a few feet of rubber hose to the water spigot the water can be carried directly to the tubs whether the washing is done in the kitchen, shed or porch—either of the two latter being more desirable than doing such work in the room where the food is prepared and generally eaten. The hose can be transferred from the hot to cold water spigot as desired by using what, in plumbers' parlance, is called a "water thief" or Royal attachment. This is a brass fastener or holder which screws on to the hose end and has a rubber washer inside it which clamps tightly on to any sized spigot until pulled off. This "thief" costs but 35 cents and can be had at any place where a hose can be purchased. Rubber hose costs from 10 cents to 12 cents a foot. More expensive kinds may had but as none are guaranteed more than a year and as these cheaper kinds last a long while with reasonable care it

is not desirable to buy the expensive sorts. Hose comes by the foot usually in 25 or 50 feet lengths. When not in use it should be hung so it may dry out on pegs in the cellar or along the shed or porch wall where it is handy to get at and yet out of the way. A

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

STATIONARY TUBS. good substitute for stationary tubs is shown in the accompanying drawing—place the tubs on a bench and have a hole bored in one of the staves and closing it with a plug so that the water may be drawn off from the bottom of the tub and thus do away with the strain of lifting the water from the tub or carrying the heavy tub with the water in it. A "wringer" also is an essential to ease in washing, but be sure to turn the buttons inside before



A BRAVE GIRL.

The driver of a coal team was delivering an order the other day, and the horse, after two or three efforts to back the heavily-loaded cart, became obdurate. The driver began to beat the animal, and a crowd quickly collected. Many exclaimed over his cruelty, but the driver kept on beating the horse, and nothing was being done about it, when a little girl approached and said, "Please, mister, if you'll only stop, I'll get all the children around here, and we'll carry every bit of the coal to the manhole, and let you rest while we're doing it."

The man looked around in a defiant way, but, meeting with only pleasant looks, he began to give in, and, after a moment, he smiled and said: "Mebbe he didn't deserve it, but I'm out of sorts today. I'll let un on the whip, and perhaps a lift on the wheels will help him." The crowd swarmed about the load with a will. Many hands helped to push the cart, and the old horse pulled it to the right spot with one effort.—Our Dumb Animals.

Continental Memorial Hall is the only building in the world built and planned by women. It is the home of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which has a membership of nearly 70,000 women of the purest American strain. Delegates come great distances yearly to attend the continental Congress on which occasion the President of the United States always greets them. It is an incorporated body making an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution and officially recognized by the Government. The building is of white marble and cost \$350,000.

THE HEN.

Alas! My child, where is the Pen That can do justice to the Hen? Like Royalty, she goes her way Laying foundations every day Though not for public buildings, yet For custard cake and omelette. Or if too old for such a use They have their fling at some abuse. As when to censure plays unfit, Before the stage they make a hit. Or at elections seal the fate Of an obnoxious candidate. No wonder, child, we prize the Hen Whose egg is mightier than the Pen. Oliver Herford.

No wonder the "Kansas Farmer" puts on its title page for May this charming picture of its two best citizens—I am wondering if the Eastern Rural Woman cannot come to the front and let "Eastern Fruit" pay them and their able co-adjutor, The Hen, as fine a tribute and one as well deserved.

PLUMAGE TRADE DOOMED.

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that an investigation of the traffic in plumage ordered by Secretary Wilson was completed last November. The result shows that from Los Angeles and San Francisco to Chicago the trade in bird plumage for millinery purposes was very limited, apart from Chicago, where aigrettes were being sold in large numbers. Preparations have been made looking to the more stringent enforcement of the laws restricting the plumage trade. As New York City is the receiving and distributing point for practically all the plumage brought in from foreign countries, the Shea law, prohibiting sale and possession in New York of much of the plumage now used for millinery purposes, is one of the most important measures relating to plumage ever proposed for adoption in the United States. As New Jersey has adopted a similar law, it will not be possible to evade the New York law by transferring the business to Jersey City or other points adjacent to New York City.

THE LITTLE BOY.

When he comes with many questions, When he begs you come and play, Do you tell him to get out, That he's always in your way? When he comes to stand beside you And to watch you, do you fly In a passion of impatience, When the little boy is by?

When he comes to you with whimper, All his piteous little voice Asking sympathy and kindness, Do you scold him or rejoice? When he's been a lot of bother, Do you drive him out to play Till he feels he won't come near you, That he's always in the way?

Do you try to make him love you Just by giving him your love In a way that is unconscious, As the love that's from above? Do you chase him out with anger And proclaim you haven't time To be bothered with a youngster— Is a little boy a crime?

Don't you ever be too busy When your little boy comes by To lean and listen to him, Or to wipe his teary eye, He will grow up awful swiftly, And you're going to see the day When you'll want him boy forever, And he'll not be in your way!

—The Bentztown Bard.

THE PACKING OF APPLES IN BOXES

A Very Valuable Treatise Prepared at Pennsylvania State College, Under the Supervision of the Professors of the Department of Pomology.

Written by F. H. Blythe, student, and published exclusively by "Eastern Fruit."

The box for the packing of apples was first used with the origin of the fruit industry of the Pacific Northwest, about 1850, when the first boxes of fruit were shipped to California. The use of the box came about primarily because boxes were the easiest package to obtain at that time. As shippers in those days found it necessary to bind packages with hoop iron to keep them intact during transportation, they found it more convenient to use ordinary packing boxes, and in this manner the first apples were sent out of Oregon. With the development of a considerable trade in shipping to California, the box naturally came the package of commerce. Later, as the orchard industry developed and markets for the fruit were secured in the East, growers found it necessary to establish a uniform box suitable for the use of the trade and also for the purpose of economy in transportation space. Then again, since there was a great deal of box lumber in the country and relatively little barrel lumber, as a matter of convenience it was found more desirable to make boxes than to make barrels. In other words, it was a simple operation, and the people found it rather more convenient to handle boxes than barrels, especially over the rough, undeveloped roads of the country. Later, as the commerce in apples developed, the growers found it necessary to devise a uniform package that would practically hold a bushel, and permit of the apples being neatly and tastefully packed in a system or systems. This brought about the discussion of the size and form of the so-called standard boxes, the Oregon standard box and the Northwest special. These sizes were determined by the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association and the Oregon Horticultural Society in 1901.

Some of the horticulturists of the East have claimed that the apple box was fashioned after the orange box, but this is hardly just, because apple shipments were made before orange shipments; but it is probably fair to say that the method of packing in uniform rows was fashioned after the style of orange packing.

Enormous Success of Western Box Apples. The enormous success of the Western box apple on the Eastern market drew the attention of some of the progressive apple producers in the East, and they immediately realized the advantage of packing the better grade of apples in boxes. With the many large orchards that are being planted in the East, it is time that more of our Eastern fruit growers consider the proposition of competing with Western growers in producing apples, and some important steps should be taken in this matter. To have apples expressed from the Wolf district in Oregon to New York City, costing the Western growers \$200 a car, and to have the commission merchant completely outsell at a higher price the merchant handling the Eastern product, is fast becoming a serious question. The one subject that should concern the producers in the East is the packing of their better grade of apples in boxes. It will be well for the growers to pay particular attention to the points regarding the small package. First, all fancy high-priced apples should be shipped in boxes; secondly, only the best grades are prepared; thirdly, the box is the only practical package in which apples can be transported with reasonable economy.

The Western apple, when packed in a neat apple box, makes a better appearance compared with the fruit put on the market by the Eastern grower. Western fruit has not the flavor of Eastern fruit, and there is no excuse for the orchardist here in the East for not growing an apple with a good appearance and an excellent taste, which when placed in a box, packed, and put on the market, should sell at a price lower than the fruit produced by the Western man, who must pay the high cost of transportation.

What Prominent Growers Say.

Since my knowledge of the practical use of the box for packing apples in the East is limited, I believe it would be well to give the experience of some of the prominent apple growers of Pennsylvania with whom I have had correspondence and interviews concerning the apple box.

N. J. Lewis, of Pittston, writes:

First, relative to the time he has used the box pack: "At the Exeter Fruit Farm we have been using the box as an apple package four years."

Second, relative to the size of box: "We use a panel end box 10 x 11 x 20 inches, inside measure, made by the South Side Manufacturing Company of Petersburg, Va."

Third, relative to the cost of packing a box: "When we started first to use the box we figured that \$200 per box was a good fair price. We get that from local customers or delivered at the express office for those boxes we ship. This is for single or hundred box lots to a customer, retailer, or commission man. We have never deviated from that price."

Fourth, relative to the markets: "We sell locally to stores, fruit stands and to Bristol, Sheffield, Liverpool and London, England."

Fifth, Does it pay? "Not the average grower. The average consumer will not pay the extra price of the packing and for the extra quality that must be packed in a box. I presume that not 10 per cent, of the apples grown in the State of Pennsylvania can be packed in a box with the label attached, stating that every apple in the box is guaranteed to be perfect in size, shape and color, free from worms, scale and fungus diseases. The box will pay the grower of an extra quality of fruit who has the ability to work up a trade demanding the best. Every grower should be encouraged to pack at least a few boxes, if for no other reason than to learn just what grade of fruit he is putting upon the market. It would certainly be profitable if the only result was to make of him a better grower. The box certainly is working out very satisfactorily for us."

R. Daetwyler, a prominent commission merchant and business man of Philadelphia, has given me some facts in an interview held with him on his recent visit to State College. Mr. Daetwyler has handled the box pack, and the barrel for some time, and is, therefore, in a good position to know the exact facts relative to the box and barrel from the "middleman's" standpoint. He said that boxing apples has proved a successful and profitable method of securing to the producer higher average prices. The fact that the originators of box packing, and who are producers in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and Colorado, and who must meet a freight charge of 50 cents per box in carload lots as against 24 cents to 30 cents per barrel, containing three times the amount of fruit, has made it necessary for them to grade and pack the fruit in a much better manner than local growers, who in the main are extremely careless, packing poorly colored and defective fruit in barrels, and very seldom realizing more per barrel than is realized per box for well-graded and perfect fruit. The fruit dealer and grocer, have direct distributor to the consumer, have gradually found that he can sell every apple out of a box, while he can probably only sell one-half or two-thirds of the fruit contained in a barrel as it is packed by the average grower, and therefore his willingness to pay what looks like a high price for the fruit in boxes, which is well-graded and perfect, can be easily understood. If local growers would use nearly the same methods in grading and packing in barrels as the distant grower must do in order to find an outlet in the large Eastern markets, which must always take the greater part

of the production from all points, the local grower would be surprised to find how close his prices would be to the price of box fruit and the advantage of being able to market three times the amount of fruit for one-half of what the shippers of a box of apples from points mentioned above must pay should make the production of apples in the Eastern States very much more profitable than it is now. In fact, the high cost of freight the Northwest, California and Colorado producer and shipper of box fruit must pay to land his fruit east of the Rockies is equivalent to a tariff which operates in favor of all growers in the Eastern and Southern States. The box pack is desirable, and the expense of packing as compared with barrels cuts no figure, but quality and grade must be there to bring results.

In conclusion, the wholesale merchant has not, except in a small way, demanded the box because it was a box or a smaller package, but because it gave them an honest pack. The prevailing sentiment among dealers is to use the box for private trade, and when we get a true Parcels Post system, such as all other leading countries have, the box could be sent immediately from the producer to the consumer and would, therefore, be in greater demand. (Next month Mr. Blythe will give practical directions, with details furnished by experts, on "How to Pack Apples in Boxes."—Ed.)

Notes from the Schools.

A course in journalism has been established at the Pennsylvania State College, and a course in agriculture at the Williamson School.

DIRT ROADS AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM

Concluded from page 6.

versible road machine should be made in the spring of the year before the ground becomes settled and hard. The ditches should be cut out and cleaned; hard shoulders should be scraped off, and the surface of the roadway should be made smooth and even. Up to within the past few years it has been the general practice all over the country to grade the dirt roads in the spring and then leave them untouched until the following spring. The result of such a system is a matter of history. During the summer, fall and winter months the average dirt road has been a miserable affair. As soon as a dirt road becomes rutted or shows

ward the center so that the road is properly graded. When the drag is simply run up and down the center a flat surface that cannot be drained will result.

When the road drag cannot be used to advantage, as in grading a stony road, in grading and leveling a road where considerable dirt must be moved, or where the ditches must be lightly scraped, the light two-horse road machine should be called into service. These light machines are in constant demand at present by road makers, who realize that a road must be maintained as well as built if it is to be kept in good condition.

The whole problem of dirt road building and maintaining is one of constant care with the exercise of good judgment. If a railway company

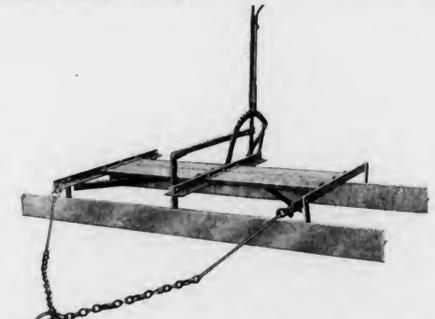


Fig. 4—Indiana Lever Road Drag. An excellent type of drag.

evidence of wear it should be promptly repaired. This work can be done either with a road drag or with a light road machine at small expense, providing it is taken in time.

The road drag as an implement for repairing dirt roads has come into popular favor during the past few years. It should be faithfully borne in mind that a road drag is not intended to take the place of a road

repair gang, it would soon go out of the business. More produce passes over our country roads than over any railway system. Why then is it not good policy from an economical business standpoint, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure of our people, to maintain our dirt roads in the best possible condition? Most public

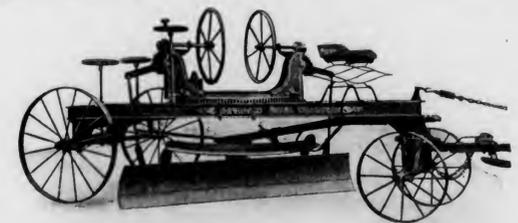


Fig. 5—Little Winner Two-Horse Reversible Road Machine.

machine. It should never be used until the road has been formed and given its proper shape with a road grader. It will not cut out ditches or move quantities of earth, but it will smooth and level a roadway if the conditions are right. The road drag should never be used on a stony road, nor should it be used except when the earth is slightly damp. In repairing a road with a drag it should be driven up one side and down the other, and should be gradually worked to

spirited citizens will answer this question by saying that our dirt roads must be properly maintained.

FRUIT NOTES.

A light green caterpillar is a new pest in apple orchards, gnawing the surface of the young fruit. Arsenate of lead spray, ounce to gallon, fixes him.

EASTERN FRUIT and the GREAT EAST

A Practical Monthly Journal of Eastern Rural Life and the Development of Eastern Resources and Opportunities

"YOUNG MAN COME EAST"

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JUNE-JULY, 1912.



The importance of grading and packing fruits and vegetables for market is just beginning to receive the attention it deserves in the East. Not only does appearance and soundness count for a lot in the eyes of a purchaser, but buyers of food products prefer to pay a higher price in order to be sure that they get the same goods on the bottom layer as on the top. When grades are mixed the average buyer the world over assumes that he will get his full share of the culls and he buys at the price of culls or passes on to buy goods he can see or on which he can get a guarantee. This is literally true in regard to the products of thousands of small Eastern orchards. While many of them are producing the finest quality of fruit, large, flawless, beautiful and of surpassing flavor, they are too often selling them "run-of-the-orchard" and getting reluctant bids at cull prices while fruit that is not as good as their best, but has been carefully graded, is being grabbed up at fancy prices. The lower grades are thus kept from intelligent sale to those who could use them as seconds or culls and who would gladly pay for them as such.

to grade that a distant buyer could deal intelligently and both be satisfied.

Light on packing methods, light on the fruit situation, light on the products of Eastern soil, light on the business side of country life and light on the opportunities afforded to those who cultivate the soil close to Eastern markets are all well symbolized in the above cut, that was issued by the New York College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

FARMING WEST AND EAST.

Farming on Government-irrigated lands does not seem to be such a cinch for the agriculturist as the highly-colored literature sent out by Western railroads and land companies would seem to indicate. These picture the fortunate owner of such a tract as leading an idyllic existence, in which the chief labor is opening the flood gates that let into the irrigation ditches the life-giving streams of water, and leaving to nature the growth and ripening of monster crops of fruits, cereals, alfalfa or other products of the fields. That this rosy picture is by no means justified by the facts is shown in a paper prepared by Director Newell, of the Government's reclamation service, who, speaking of the discouraging experiences of many settlers, says:

"Success must be preceded by subduing the soil, getting it into good condition of till, applying water day or night, and perhaps all night, wading around in the mud, or enduring the heat of long days of brilliant sunshine and the accompanying dust of the arid regions, the troubles with neighbors over division of water, the possible seepage followed by crop losses or ruin from alkali. As a consequence a considerable part of the first settlers on every irrigation system sell out or relinquish their homesteads and seek other fields."

On the Atlantic seaboard nature provides an abundant rainfall and a fertile soil when properly tilled, while man has established splendid markets in the form of teeming cities. It is safe to say that the same amount of energy and intelligence applied to a good Eastern farm as to a Western will produce equally good results, while the element of chance, such as droughts, disastrous storms and destructive insect life, is materially less.

The above, from the Philadelphia Record, would seem to indicate that Eastern railroads and land companies could afford to use Eastern newspapers and printer's ink in general to tell the story and the advantage of what they have to sell. The day has gone by for real business men to sit on store boxes and expect people to come anyway and buy. People do not so much as buy a railroad ticket now-a-days unless something has been advertised some way at the end of their journey. The most marvelous advertising the world has ever seen has been the advertising of the West.

WHAT ORGANIZATION DOES.

G. Harold Powell, the son of the East, raised on his father's model farm, at Ghent, New York, and after obtaining his master's degree at Cornell was appointed horticulturist, in 1896, to the Delaware Experiment Station, and having been connected with it for five years, went to the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., where his work saved millions of dollars every year to the fruit trade; that man was called in 1910 to the West to go to Los Angeles as Secretary and Manager of the Citrus Protective League.

A man, who is still badly wanted here in the East, who taught us that rough

handling of fruit greatly increases its liability to disease, that the life of fruit is greatly prolonged by cooling it as quickly as possible after it has been picked, that apples keep better when picked green and are thereby less liable to diseases, and many other valuable things in regard to fruit growing and marketing, he answered the call of the West because fruit growers could do through organization more than the Government can offer, whereas the scattered fruit growers never will be able to obtain the assistance of men who are big enough to help to promote the prosperity of all. The Citrus Protective League of Southern California, representing 90 per cent. of the California growers, is a splendid example of what can be obtained through co-operation; and the secret of its success lies, for a great deal therein, that it keeps distinctly out of politics. The League induced the railroad, in 1907, to reduce the freight rate, which saved nearly a million every year.

The change in the refrigeration tariffs of the transportation companies, which became effective July 5, 1909, was another important accomplishment.

The activity of the League had for results the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, of August 15, 1909, was not in conflict with the interest of the citrus trade in this country, but the railroads attempted to get a part of the duty granted by Congress by increasing their rates, and it was again only through the co-operative action of the League that it was possible to fight this move of the railroads.

If apple growers of the East would follow this splendid example and do what Washington and Oregon and other States in the Northwest have done to make apple growing such a success, much can still be accomplished to make the Atlantic States soon again the big apple country of years ago, and much can be done to induce our valuable men to stay in the East.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

At least two candidates for President of the United States talk of making the present high cost of living one of the issues of the campaign. Everybody knows that prices of nearly all articles of general consumption are up—up to top notch, and everybody knows that politicians will get a hearing along these lines because everybody is interested. Undoubtedly the government could do some things that would help. There are some things that need regulation, but the fundamental causes of the present condition should be kept clearly in mind, and never confused with political issues. The law of supply and demand cannot be overcome with talk nor buyers stopped from paying high prices when supplies of the grade they want are scarce. The inference is plain. It will pay farmers, fruit growers and producers in general to supply the kinds and qualities that are bringing the prices and it will pay to reckon on a steady increase in population. There are many articles in daily use the supply of which has not kept pace with the demand.

FRUIT AND POULTRY SHOWS.

The importance of horticulture and of its twin farm specialty poultry raising has been so far recognized in a number of the Eastern States that legislatures have passed laws enacting the officers of the State militia to rent State armories for the holding of agricultural exhibitions and poultry shows. In some cases the use of the armory is free for these educating

demonstrations. One of the States in the forefront on this matter is Maryland. In New Jersey such a bill was passed, but apparently too much discretion has been left with the local colonels. It will not be long, however, until the Eastern rural rooster will be on top and crowing.

It does not take much of a student to see the logic of the short haul in the price per bushel. It is beginning to be just as plain that the easy haul—the good road—may cut as big a figure in the reduction of the cost of living.

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

A very important feature of this department will be the answers by Dr. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, on Pest Suppression.—Ed.]

Petroleum.—W. T. Shaw, Atlantic City: In the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where I have a fine young apple orchard, I am advised to use crude oil around the trunks of the trees to kill the insects. What do you think of it?

Answer: I do not recall any definite case of the use of crude petroleum around the trunks of trees as an insecticide. I should not be willing to use it on my trees because of the danger of killing the trees thereby. I am wondering what insects anyone is after in placing such material around the trunks of trees at this season of the year. The horticulturists must learn to go after definite pests with definite material in a definite manner, and at a definite season. No one feature of these essential factors must be ignored. The entomologists by studying the life histories of insects have worked out the seasons in which pests should be attacked to have the best results. If anyone will ask me as to whether a certain material is best for a certain insect, applied at a certain time or way, I can give him a definite reply, or if he wishes to know the best remedy for some pest which he can send me, I should be pleased to give him instructions. H. A. S.

Rose Bug.—August Moe, Merchantville, N. J., asks: What is the best remedy for rose bugs on grapes?

Answer: There is no good remedy. The best thing to do is to place bags around the grapes while spraying with 3 or 4 pounds of arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water. This will be found very beneficial. H. A. S.

Thrips.—Philip Ritter, Philadelphia, asks: Can you give me any information about the Thrips that is said to be doing so much damage to fruits in California?

Answer: The Thrips of the California fruits are very small gnawing insects, which partly jump and partly fly, and also run with the long tip of the body elevated. They are about like small gnats, and often very abundant. They are found in the pears in New York State and we may get them in this State. The State of New York recently issued a bulletin on the Pear Thrip. H. A. S.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

To the East ancestors are most important; to the West descendants are most important. The East delights in memory; the West in prophecy. The East says, This thing is rather unpleasant and inconvenient for us, but it served our fathers well; therefore we will keep it. The West says, This thing will be a nuisance for us, brought up in other customs, but it will serve our children, therefore we will adopt it. The East though moving slowly forward looks backward; the West though sometimes moving backward, yet looks forward. The East takes delight in being behind times; the West in being ahead of them. The East is History; the West is Apocalypse.—Life.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN

The Pennsylvania School at Ambler—Its Purpose and Methods.

(Written for EASTERN FRUIT by J. L. Doan.)

The School of Horticulture is situated a little over two miles east of Ambler and about twenty miles north of the business portion of Philadelphia. It is the first institution in this country designed solely to give women the theoretical knowledge and practical training for the pursuit of horticulture. The plan to establish the School of Horticulture was formulated and definite steps towards its organization were taken several years ago by a band of capable, energetic women, who saw the urgent need of a more healthful vocation for women, free from the confinement and nervous strain of the office and school room, and who had the initiative and courage to attempt something new and the staying qualities to make their vision a reality and their undertaking a success. Such was the origin of the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women.

The school is on a farm of seventy-one acres, the greater part of which is devoted to general agriculture under the management of a competent foreman. The school has direct charge of about twenty acres devoted to various horticultural crops and allied lines of work. There is a bearing apple orchard,



supplements and explains that of the orchard, nursery, greenhouse and garden. Botany is treated from the viewpoint of horticulture. Chemistry is considered from the standpoint of its relation to the soil and the use of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides. The purpose of the course in Entomology is to acquaint the student with the horticulturist's insect friends and foes and the methods of protecting and encouraging the former and combating the latter.

The subject of Soils seeks to teach the student those methods of soil management that will yield the largest returns and at the same time maintain or increase the fertility of the land. The students' work is made productive. Those taking the poultry course have the care of certain lots of fowls, the management of incubators and the raising of chicks. They are offered a larger amount of practical work than the poultry student has in most agricultural colleges. The members of the carpentry class have made screens, bookshelves, cold-frame covers and bits, and have glazed hotbed sash and done a large part of the work of constructing a small greenhouse. During the past winter more than twelve hundred apple grafts of over twenty-five leading varieties were made, and these now look as promising in the nursery block as if they were the work of a professional. In addition, apple, plum, peach, pear, rose and cherry stocks are in the nursery rows, ready to be budded next summer and autumn. Many of the apple trees are being top-grafted. The work has an educational value in itself and will afford the students an opportunity to have a large number of the leading varieties

fruits upon the grounds in three or four years. One tree is of particular interest. It is being grafted to as many varieties as practicable, as a curiosity, and a member of the Board has appropriately christened it "Heinz."

The plants for the future small fruit plantations are also, for the most part, to be propagated by the students from those already on the grounds. It would be difficult to select more fitting gifts for those who shall enter in the years to come than the fruit plantations and the products of the carpentry class. They will be, not only a cause for gratitude but also an incentive and encouragement to diligence and efficiency.

One valuable part of the training is the use and care of tools. Still more important are the records of daily operations that each student is required to keep. By these she learns the time required for the germination of seeds and the development of the plant, the time of blooming and ripening of fruits, the proper seasons for the different horticultural operations and the times of danger from insect and fungous enemies. This work, faithfully performed ever months in the year for two years and supplemented by business experience, should enable the well-qualified young woman student to become a successful fruit grower, vegetable gardener, florist, or poultry raiser. And it is to be hoped that the opportunity offered by the School of Horticulture may lead many young women from the confining vocations in the cities to the freer and more healthful occupations that the country offers.

Among the founders of this noble institution were Miss Jane B. Haines, its

president, and the one to whom it is probably more indebted than to any other; Miss Elizabeth L. Lee, vice-president; Misses Ellen P. and Susan Williams; J. P. Stewardson, J. A. Clark and M. G. Thomas, and Mesdames Biddle, Martin and Patterson. These have more recently been joined by others, as staunch and loyal in their devotion to the school. Among them was Miss Mary O. Collins, who was for more than a year principal, for which position she was eminently fitted by education, experience and natural ability, and which she filled so well. J. L. DOAN.

SOME SOUTHERN WAYS.

A Pennsylvania lady, who has lately visited the South, gave an interesting account of some of her experiences. She said she suffered from the cold, the houses being built on pilings the wind blowing under them. They do not use coal. When one wishes to get warm he goes out in the sunshine. Housekeepers take life

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POULTRY CULTURE

The Best in Poultry Practice To Date, A Monthly Department for the Farmer, Amateur, Commercial and Fancy Breeder

Edited by F. V. L. TURNER

THE EGG, THE HEN AND THE MILITIA.

The Business Crime of New Jersey.

States, big cities, towns, villages and communities vie with one another in the attempt to induce recognition of fitness for industries tending to uphold in every manner peculiar facilities productive of profit.

New Jersey is possessed of certain climatic soil and market conditions which make it desirable as an operating field for poultrymen. As a governmental institution it is apparently opposed to the encouragement of an industry which not only amounts to millions of dollars annually, but which is growing by leaps and bounds, having increased over 50 per cent. in the last ten years.

For the encouragement of poultry raising of every description poultry shows are held all over the United States, the adjacent islands, Canada, and every foreign country; States, colleges, industrial institutions, railroads, etc., send out lecturers, employing special trains and renting public forums to disseminate news of poultry subjects, methods, and numerous free lectures, some printed, some spoken, and much general literature relative to this second largest National industry.

New Jersey arrays the State militia against the hen, her egg and the hen's supporters, denying them the use of an armory for the exhibition of a feathered horde that is of real value, that knows not the rattle of tin, the hike of endurance without result, nor the display of brass, nor the rattle of play-boys, nor the uselessness of an existence wherein all is consumed and nothing returned.

It is passing strange, sad beyond human charity, that the hen is compelled to furnish so much of the sustenance of New Jersey's militia and receive nothing in return but an additional tax on her resources and the resources of her owners. Shame for New Jersey; shame that the greed of a consuming body should put a price upon the New Jersey Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association's intended winter show that is prohibitive.

Perhaps the despised Jersey hen will resent the effort to obscure her efforts, just as will the poultry raising public who bears a part of the burden of support of this otherwise useless controlling body, individual or collective.

COLONY CHICKS.

The writer has been an industrious, honest reader of poultry literature for so long that his first interest in feathered life is almost forgotten; as an ardent student of poultry culture the necessity for keeping in touch with everything pertaining to the art of rearing fowls has been uppermost; diligently prosecuted and with an anxiety born almost of frenzy, a still hunt has been in progress for some one ray of intelligence upon a blank horizon indicating the proper care of chicks from the brooder house to the laying house—the moment at which the chick shall enter the colony house. There is no such information extant in the mass of litera-

ture foisted upon an indulgent and misguided public. Novices or beginners have searched in vain for the information.

It is admitted that it would be found difficult in the case of some writers to impart sufficient knowledge to enable the beginner to correctly state the moment of removal from the brooder house to the colony house because of lack of experience; to raise chicks in all of the months, from January to June, successfully through the brooder house and colony house requires an extensive experience through different climates and temperatures.

In January, when fertility is low and vitality lower, the practice of artificial rearing or brooding is hard and discouraging, few of the hatched chickens ever reaching maturity. The most successful practice with early hatched chicks is hardening rapidly through outside runs by day and as nearly as can be done by fireless houses at night. A slow ventilating house, without heat, provided

fifteen days. The cockerels, except those that are to be retained for breeding purposes, should be fattened and sold while prices are high.

Clean colony houses means more and healthier chicks; fresh water as often as necessary to keep the drinking vessels sweet is highly essential to success. Good, clean food, plenty of it, and ample green stuff, promotes rapid growth and early eggs.

The hen that never cackles often lays. She's usually too busy to make a noise.

Common Sense in Poultry Raising.

However much common sense may be worth in other lines it surely commands a premium in poultry raising. Mr. D. J. Lambert, the well-known judge, used to say that a man ought to take more common sense than feed into his chicken pen. Be that as it may, there are those who apparently



Model Colony Houses

it is low enough to conserve the animal heat generated by the chick, and also low enough to prevent crowding and piling up, can be made to harden it off preparatory to entrance into the colony house. If, when the chicks are fully feathered at six, eight or ten weeks, they have been properly hardened, they are then ready for the colony house. By way of making the colony house comfortable, place about 4 to 6 inches of clean straw on the floor and use a muslin curtain over the front opening, which should face the south. Gradually lower from the top this curtain until the youngsters are satisfied to remain seated closely touching each other on the floor and not huddled in the corner, when piling up and death is sure to follow if they have not been properly hardened.

This rule follows with every hatch in any month, varying with the necessity for excessive hardening in the cold months as against mild hardening in the warmer months, the youngsters hatched in late April and early May rarely requiring more feathers than can be put on in four weeks.

In the matter of food it is suggested that the poultryman select any good growing food and feed it to the pullets until four months old, gradually changing to a laying mash in not less than

Common Sense in Poultry Raising.

TRUTH ABOUT POULTRY.

Many poultry writers overestimate the poultry business. They make statements that are not borne out by facts. I think that this is wrong. Beginners who have no knowledge of the business have their minds filled with wrong impressions, and embark in the business with false hopes. The result is that in a few months they awake to the truth and quit the business in disgust. They condemn the business and everybody in it and often discourage others. It is better to tell the exact facts so that the would-be poultryman will know just about what he is "going against."

To be successful, one must work and give the business attention. We have to be satisfied with a slow growth. I have known people who bobbed up like mushrooms in the business, but before long were not heard of again.

A profitable business is not established in a year. The rose-hued arguments of some writers would have us believe that all we had to do in order to reap a comfortable income would be to invest a few dollars in a flock of fowls and a building, and then take it easy the rest of our lives. The profit is in the poultry, but, like gold in the mountain, it takes work to get it out. The business is made of details.

Anyone with ordinary business ability and plenty of stick-to-itiveness can in a few years establish a nice business which will be both a pleasure and profit.—Ex.

A MAN'S CHICKEN FRY.

The woman provided with cooking facilities and who does not know the difference between a fried and stewed chicken is very much like the hen that does not lay.

Fried chicken is boiled in grease and stewed chicken is boiled in water. Recognize the difference?

The writer is an artist of the highest order when fried chicken is the subject. First secure a chicken (no matter how), young, plump, fat and healthy. Don't "pick" the chicken, skin it; it is easier, quicker and prevents excess drainage of the juices. Dismember (meaning cutting up into the ordinary pieces recognized from the gulf to Alaska), and dip into a batter composed of one tablespoon of butter, two well-beaten eggs, a dash of black pepper, a little salt and enough flour to make the mixture about the consistency of custard. Place the pieces in a pan of hot ham or bacon fat and fry (or boil) until the "sizzle" begins to disappear, then serve.

Now the most important factor to be reckoned with is the appetite of the eater—under no circumstances allow more than five pieces of chicken to each consumer. Crimes of every description are immediately traceable to over-consumption of chicken prepared as above.

FERTILITY OF EGGS.

After mating the males and females eggs are fertile in four days, and remain fertile for twenty-one days. It is safe to set eggs after the fourth day; vitality is always questionable in any season, and in order to overcome future losses it is best to allow at least one week to elapse before setting. You are then much more certain of results and in a better position to leave the youngsters to their own resources.

SQUIBS.

Big prices for eggs, chicks, broilers and roasters means the hen will arrive at old age proud of the fact that she has exceeded the stewing limit and met the proud value of the beef steer. Move up the condition of your flock, Mr. Farmer, and give them a chance to pay handsomely for the small care and attention necessary to make them productive.

If men had spurs like a rooster they would be no necessity for megaphones,

HANDLING THE DAIRY COW

First of a Series of Articles on Making Cows Pay—Modern Methods for Handling Milk and Etc.

Regular Department. Look for Announcement of Contributors.

Written for Eastern Fruit by Hennis Hall.

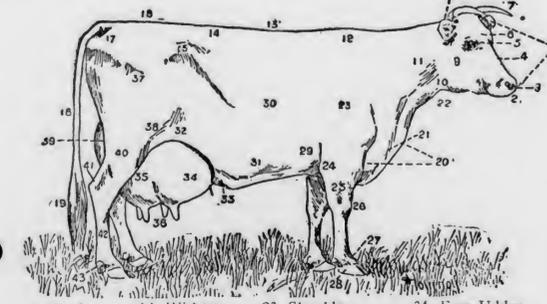
While the average yield of the dairy cow throughout the United States is less than 3000 pounds of milk per year it is a proven fact that a good cow carefully bred and well kept will yield over 5000 pounds of milk and over 200 lbs of butter fat per year. The testing of the individual cow—the Babcock test—is a cheap, simple and infallible method and there is no excuse for keeping cows which do not produce a profit. Every cow can and will yield cash dividends. The introduction of a pure-bred sire into a common herd will produce a high-grade herd in a few years. Any farmer may reasonably expect each succeeding generation of grade heifers to produce, on the average, more heavily than their dams, if he selects the right sire and holds fast to his purpose to grade up the herd. He should make it a point to know what each cow produces and keep only the better ones. Aim for a yearly average milk yield of at least 4000 pounds per cow—then see how far you can beat it. Many farmers have passed that point—some even doubling it.

The Way the Grading Works.

The herd of cows at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (mostly grade Jerseys and grade Holsteins), averaged a little more than 3000 pounds of milk per cow for the year 1874. The descendants of these same cows now average over 7500 pounds of milk annually. This remarkable improvement has been secured by the use of pure-bred bulls and a rigid selection of the best heifers. The bulletin giving the history, care and feeding of this herd says this increase of two and one-half times in the milk product is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and that every farmer can obtain equally satisfactory results by following a similar course.

The Points of the Cow.

As you want me to start this series at the beginning, I have secured the enclosed diagram as showing the various points or parts taken into consideration when judging dairy cattle.



- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore Udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind Udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loins. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper Thigh. |
| 5. Eye. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump. | 28. Hoof. | 39. Twist. |
| 7. Horn. | 18. Tail. | 29. Heart girth. | 40. Leg or gaskin. |
| 8. Ear. | 19. Switch. | 30. Side or barrel. | 41. Hock. |
| 9. Cheek. | 20. Chest. | 31. Belly. | 42. Shank. |
| 10. Throat. | 21. Brisket. | 32. Flank. | 43. Dew claw. |
| 11. Neck. | 22. Dewlap. | 33. Milk Vein. | |

Treat Cows Gently.

Dairy cattle are more or less nervous. The more highly bred, the more nervous they are inclined to be. Because of this, they very quickly show the effects of rough handling or abuse. It causes a decrease in the milk yield. Treat them gently. Handle them quietly. Speak to them kindly. Do not run them, do not hurry them, do not allow dogs to annoy them nor

hired hands to stone, beat or kick them. Keep them clean. Protect them from cold winds and cold storms. Remember that they have individual likes and dislikes and cannot all be treated or fed exactly the same. Study them individually. Try to appreciate the fact that they give all they have to you—their milk and their calves, while you keep them, their lives when you sell them for beef. You can only repay them in one way for this life of service—that is by kind treatment. If humane motives do not lead you to treat them kindly, remember that you lose in profit for every excitement, worry, exposure, abuse or neglect your cows suffer. It pays to treat them as considerately as you treat yourself.

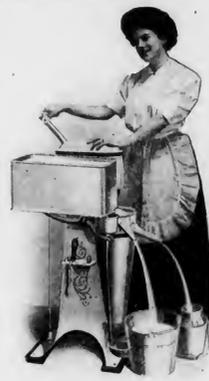
Provide Plenty of Water.

Dairy cows should have good water to drink. Care should be taken in this matter for the cow's taste or selection is not always a guide to be trusted. A well-known authority says: "Nearly seven-eighths of the cow's milk is composed of water. A heavy producing cow must drink large quantities of water. A cow will not produce a large flow of milk if she is not provided with water in a drinkable condition summer and winter. Make it convenient for the cow to drink and she will pay back many fold in increased milk production. It is believed that one reason why silage, roots and grass are excellent milk-producing feeds is because of the water they contain. Cows should have access to salt daily so that they will desire to drink more water."

Selling Milk or Butter.

There are two distinct methods of dairying now-a-days. One is to sell the milk for use as milk, the other is to make it into butter, either at the creamery or at home, and while the matter of profit depends of course on the price received, yet as a standard price proposition it is becoming more and more apparent that butter fat is the only real standard to go by and in most cases the separation of the

feeding the skimmed milk to young stock. Unless you get both profits, you are not getting full value out of the milk. A proper centrifugal separator seems absolutely necessary to successful dairying now-a-days. A cream separator also saves time and labor, purifies both skimmed milk and cream, and permits the skimmed milk to be fed while warm and fresh.



Caring for Milk.

The secret of keeping milk is to cool it quickly. Milk from small or medium size herds may be cooled by setting in freshly pumped water and stirring frequently. Well water is, however, seldom cooler than 50 degrees, so ice water is almost a necessity. A cooler and aerator, in which the milk is made to flow slowly over a cold surface into a receiving can, should be used. Milk thus cooled will remain sweet a long time.

HINTS FOR THE APIARY

Practical and Timely Notes for Bee Keepers.

(Written expressly for Eastern Fruit by Frank G. Ostell, of Lincoln, Neb.)

Thoroughbred Italian bees pay largest returns in honey and are the most gentle to handle. If you cannot get colonies of Italians, a pure-bred Italian queen can be secured for a dollar or two and introduced in the hive. Her progeny will speedily populate the hive with pure Italians. There are many reliable breeders of queen bees whose addresses can be secured safely by mail for thousands of miles; full instructions for introducing the queen to the new colony come with each queen sold.

For your crop of comb honey use clean, new section boxes of white bass wood; use comb foundation freely in every section and use separators between each row of sections in the "super" (surplus box). This will ensure the building of straight combs of honey in the sections and avoid much unnecessary cleaning of the sections. Wedge the sections up tight in the super so that the bees will not find a lot of loose corners in which they will invariably stick propolis, or bee glue. Aim to produce nothing but fancy comb honey and your market is assured.

The wax moth is a great pest in the apiary; it can only be kept out by keeping colonies sufficiently strong in numbers to defend themselves against this intruder. Italian bees protect themselves against wax moth better than many other races of bees. The population of the hive depends entirely on the fertility of the queen; therefore, it is advisable to renew queens at least every second year; the more progressive beekeepers now practice re-queening every year, usually in September.

The beekeepers' tools are few and inexpensive; a smoker, which costs about a dollar; a veil to cover the face; for sixty to seventy-five cents, and a hive tool which costs about twenty-five cents, are the indispensable; the hive tool may be dispensed with and a common screwdriver used instead. The profits from bees may be generally reckoned at about five dollars per colony for surplus honey annually, over a period of years. The increase is customarily one swarm to the colony, worth as much as the parent swarm the second summer. Artificial swarms may be made at will, to almost an unlimited number, by rearing queens with which to supply them.

See Notes.

"Gleanings" shows an interesting picture of a swarm of bees crawling down from a tiny cherry tree, on which they had swarmed, and entering a hive placed directly at the foot of the tree. This is an ideal condition and all bee-keepers wish that in piping hot days the bees would always swarm in this mannerly way.

"LET AGRICULTURE GET A HEARING."

The Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association held a meeting at State College on June 11th. The attendance was gratifying and several important steps were taken. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Conservation Association and the Pennsylvania Charities and Correction Association to consider the details of the joint conference to be held at Wilkes-Barre in October. This committee consists of Mr. C. S. Kates, Chairman, and Prof. H. E. Van Norman. The Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association put itself on record as anxious to do all in its power to co-operate with the other agricultural societies in the State in the improvement of agriculture in Pennsylvania. The legislative appropriation for the Agricultural School at State College has been, in the past, entirely insufficient, and the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association declared its intention to bring all its influence to bear to call the attention of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the fact that this institution, which is alone in Pennsylvania in teaching farming, is insufficiently equipped and maintained as compared with the support which other States give to similar institutions. The slogan of the State should be "Let agriculture get a hearing in the Legislature of 1913."

New Labor Saving Farm Machine



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In The Great East

Brief Notes Gathered Monthly from Maine to Florida, Where the Best Fruits of the World Grow Close to Market and Opportunity Calls: "Young Man, Come East"

EDITED FROM NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES

REPORT OF FRUIT PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(Written for EASTERN FRUIT by W. N. Hunt, State Horticulturist.)

I have hesitated in giving a report of fruit prospects in North Carolina until I was sure that the mantle of Jack Frost had safely passed beyond our borders of the State. At every report of a drop in temperature in the Northwest and Mississippi regions the Southern fruit growers would wait with bated breath to see if the cold wave would be fierce enough to extend over his protecting barrier of mountains.

The past winter was unusually severe in the South, and fruit trees were kept in a perfectly dormant condition until much later in spring than is usual for this part of the country. They were not in bloom this season until nearly a month later than they were last year. This very much shortened the danger period of possible injury from cold.

In a comparison of reports for the last thirty years the United States Weather Bureau has set April 20 as an average date for the last killing frost in spring for the general fruit region of North Carolina, but occasional cold spells have occurred as late as May 10. This extreme date has now safely been passed at which the fruit can be injured by cold. There has not been a single setback, but everything has been most favorable to a heavy set of fruit. Trees all over the State have bloomed profusely and the "set" of all kinds of fruit has been exceptionally heavy. There has been no untoward weather since to cause much dropping and the fruit has developed so rapidly that in spite of the late spring it is now about as big as in the average season.

There will be urgent need this year for thinning of peaches and apples all over the State. On May 1 my assistant did some experimental thinning on Greensboro peaches. Ten days later he worked on Carman and Elberta, and said that at that time the Greensboro still looked so thick that he could scarcely see where he had thinned.

With the thorough and careful spraying, which is now being given by most of our growers, the fruit of North Carolina will be high in quality as well as abundant in quantity this season.

Many new orchards of improved varieties have been set in North Carolina and are coming into bearing. Much more attention is now being given than formerly to pruning, spraying and general orchard management. At fruit shipping points along railroad lines lime-sulphur barrels are now more common than kerosene barrels. This has tended to put orchards in good, healthy fruiting condition and has made them resistant to insects and fungous diseases.

Our growers are now forming co-operative organizations and fruit exchanges and are preparing to handle their fruit in standard packages in carload shipments to the best wholesale markets.

NEW JERSEY.

In all parts of the State there is prosperity. Fruits and farm crops are in most cases above the average. Peaches, especially those orchards that have had good care, are in very fine condition. Apples are more than an average crop, though apparently not quite so plenty as last season. Potato fields have been a remarkable sight. The luxuriant foliage and the very unusual show of blossoms has been commented on by experienced growers and travelers alike. The abundance of spring rains made an enormous yield of hay, and dry weather as we go to press seems to indicate a very successful harvest.

New Jersey is year by year awakening to her opportunities. The rolling hill country of the northern counties with splendid orchard and grain soils, the fine alluvial, stoneless farms of the middle counties, already famous for its established orchards, berry patches and general trucking that are so close to the doors of the city markets and the lower counties with their berries, fruits, asparagus and seashore attractions, are all of them year by year demonstrating what up-to-date methods can accomplish for the individual who applies them.

The clearing of "rough land" and the intelligent handling of low and swampy land, by the use of dynamite, are working wonders in many directions for Italians and others who put real work on their premises. Ex-Governor Fort remarked some time ago that more fortunes awaited the men who would develop New Jersey's so-called waste land than were to be found in any other State of the Union.

Scientific journals are taking up the subject of flaked potatoes as they are made and used in foreign countries and it is possible that factories for manufacturing them may be built in this country. We suggest that Elmer would be an ideal centre for such a plant owing to the particularly fine flavor of potatoes grown on this soil.

Flaked potatoes which have been kept four and five years show no deterioration whatever and are as wholesome and nourishing as when they were first dug. Potatoes are composed of about three quarters water which has no more value than water which can be had free. The flaking process extracts all the water and reduces the weight proportionately so that in shipping there is a tremendous saving in freight charges.

In the condensed form the tubers become an excellent stock food which sells at a higher price in Germany than corn or stock feeds made from other grains. Small potatoes, usually considered unmarketable except at a very low price, are as valuable for flaking as any other kind. The industry has grown to tremendous proportions in foreign countries.—Elmer, N. J., Times.

NEW JERSEY WAKING UP.

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society Will Hold Its Sixth Summer Field Meeting on Wednesday, July 17, 1912, at the home of H. W. Collingwood, "Hope Farm," Wood-cliff Lake, Bergen County, at 10.30 A. M.; and at Tice's "Pear Grove Farms" at 1.30 P. M.

It is proposed to make a demonstration of Pruning in different ways the leading feature of the day's discussions.

The people of the State are urged to make a creditable exhibition at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in New York City, November 15 to December 2, 1912, as described in our last issue, as the visitors at that exposition should have the opportunity to learn that New

Jersey offers just as great, if not greater, inducements for fruit growers and farmers than the greatly advertised lands of the far West.

HOWARD G. TAYLOR, Secretary, R. D. No. 1, Riverton, N. J.

MARYLAND.

In the report of the State Horticultural Society recently published, Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist for Maryland, is the following:

"At no time since the establishment of this department by the State is the demand for information by fruit growers and farmers concerning the control of injurious insects and diseases greater than at the present. This is, in part, due to the enormous increase in the planting of fruit trees throughout the State, during the past two or three years, and a steady enlightenment among the growers of the importance of controlling various pests, and, thus, either increasing the income from their crops, by producing a higher-grade product, or preventing loss through death of the plant or tree.

The wave of increased agricultural efficiency is nowhere more evident than among the farmers and fruit growers of Maryland, but, with the adoption of up-to-date methods of insect control by the progressive growers, there is greater demand by them for the elimination of neglected orchards, which serve as a menace to the neighborhood."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

E. E. Bishop, practical poultryer of New Hampshire and Michigan, makes the following statement:

"I know from personal experience the opportunities presented to the farmers of New Hampshire in the production of poultry and eggs. I have been in the business for years, and I appreciate what a lot can be done with a broken-down farm, because that was a part of my experience. I would particularly emphasize taking advantage of local conditions in every way possible, but, outside of summer hotel trade, I would establish connections with a high-grade jobbing house in a city for my main output.

"I know there are splendid chances for success on the farms of the old Granite State, but no matter whether the specialty on the farm be dairying, small fruits or garden truck, I urge the farmers not to forget a poultry yard as a side line, conducted along the right lines. I know it will pay. Try it."

PENNSYLVANIA.

At the annual election of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College, June 11, 1912, Chester J. Tyson, Secretary of the State Horticultural Association, was elected to succeed Mr. Gabriel Hiester, deceased. Mr. Hiester had served long and faithfully and his wise counsel will be greatly missed.

NEW YORK.

Estimates from the State indicate lighter fruit crops than last year. The cold rains interfered at the blossoming period. Peas and apples are expected to be in fair supply, while peaches, plums and quinces are going to be quite plenty.

CONNECTICUT.

The editor of that excellent journal "The Connecticut Farmer" intimates that land can be bought for \$10 an acre in that State, cleared of stones, stumps, etc., made into a truck farm of luxuriant fertility and then have a salable value of \$200 to \$300 an acre.

INCREASED INTEREST IN HORTICULTURE.

Pennsylvania State College Shows an Awakening to Eastern Possibilities.

A prominent professor at the Pennsylvania State College, in a personal letter to the editor of this journal, writes:

There is certainly a wonderful demand at this institution for horticultural work. You will be interested to know that the students are not only taking fruit work, but are also keenly interested in market gardening, vegetable forcing and floriculture. We make a strong feature of the laboratory work in all courses and I believe that no institution in the country is giving stronger laboratory courses than are offered in horticulture here at Penn State. For example, in vegetable forcing, each student is given the full responsibility of growing certain crops, as tomatoes, lettuce and radishes. They must not only be present at regular laboratory exercises, but they have full charge of the various plots assigned between laboratory periods. This system secures the very best training, and, although done on a small scale, the boys develop great ability, when the brevity of their courses is taken into account.

We are conducting complete experiments with cabbage, tomatoes and asparagus, and doing some work with a few other vegetables. The students taking courses in vegetable gardening have individual plots aggregating nearly two acres. The next annual report of the college will contain information on the most complete line of cabbage experiments that has ever been conducted at any institution. In the course of a few years we will also publish most complete notes on tomatoes and asparagus. About seven acres are grown annually at State College.

A new horticultural building has been started. I believe that about \$40,000 is being expended on the first story, and the next Legislature will probably be asked to appropriate \$100,000 or \$120,000 to complete the building. We are also greatly in need of more greenhouse space. You will be interested to know that the very small State appropriation allotted to the Department of Horticulture was practically exhausted January 1st, and that the expenses of the Department have since been met by the proceeds from the sale of vegetables and flowers in the greenhouses, which have been grown mainly by student labor. We are very much in need of more greenhouse space for laboratory work and for the growing of flowers and vegetables. I believe that you can do much to arouse greater interest in the needs of the Department of Horticulture, and the School of Agriculture, but of the entire college. It is urgent that the institution be more liberally supported, and I assure you that we will appreciate anything that you can do to help in this great work.

I am enclosing a statement which will show the wonderful increase in the number of students specializing in horticulture. We have a class of sixteen seniors and thirty-five juniors, besides students who are specializing in landscape gardening.

| | 1907-08. | 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Plant Propagation | 22 | 73 | 136 | 205 | 268 |
| Practical Pomology | 4 | 19 | 46 | 54 | 125 |
| Market Gardening | 7 | 17 | 47 | 55 | 112 |
| Greenhouse Construction | 4 | 14 | 28 | 24 | 30 |
| Systematic Pomology | 1 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 30 |
| Vegetable Forcing | 4 | 6 | 20 | 28 | 42 |
| Plant Breeding | 2 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| Floriculture | 12 | 20 | 30 | 27 | 29 |
| Landscape Gardening | 12 | 20 | 30 | 27 | 29 |
| Home Gardening | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Summer School | 8 | 15 | 14 | 35 | 35 |
| Photography | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Systematic Olericulture | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |

I assure you that it is a pleasure to furnish you information regarding the horticultural work at the Pennsylvania State College. I hope that you will feel free to write to me at any time for data concerning the horticultural department or the work in other departments of the college.

MIXING CONCRETE ON THE FARM

How to Mix Your Own Concrete and Care for It.

(Third of a series of practical articles that will appear monthly.)

(The articles that have been appearing in previous issues of EASTERN FRUIT on mixing concrete, have interested so many readers that it may be well for new readers to know that the first one, which appeared in April, described the material; the second one the proportions and the tools, and the following the methods of mixing, the handling and the first of a series on the uses, being a home-built outdoor storage cellar.—Editor.)

Labor-Saving Factors in Mixing.
All the materials (slightly more than the computed quantities) should be on hand before beginning the work. They can often be hauled at odd times. The sand and gravel or stone should be piled so as:

To cause the least amount of wheeling.
To make the mixing most convenient to the water supply.

To allow room for the future location of the mixing board.

If the gravel does not meet selection, place a bottomless frame, previously described for a 1:4 mix, on the mixing board and fill it level full with gravel. Lift the frame, spread the gravel slightly with the garden rake,

visible to keep the stone pile wet or at least to water the stone well as it stands on wheelbarrows ready for the mixing board.

No Vast Amount of Knowledge Necessary.

No vast amount of knowledge and experience is necessary to do first-class work in concrete. Success is dependent upon the care and thoroughness exercised in the

Selection of the materials, Mixing of these ingredients, and Protection of the freshly placed concrete.

The placing and protection of concrete and simple schemes for saving time, labor, and lumber in the construction of forms will be considered in the next article on "Forms for Concrete."

Outdoor Storage Cellars.

On every farm in any locality there is need of a good outside cellar. In cold climates they afford the best and cheapest winter storage for fruit, vegetables, and bees. They are just as valuable in summer for keeping berries, milk, and butter. In the Southwest such cellars offer the only means of safety during cyclones. Because they can do all the work themselves, farmers everywhere are building their cellars of concrete. The one we illustrate is cheap and easily constructed. Detailed plans will be published in next month's number.

The most popular size for the average farm is a cellar 10 by 14 feet, in-



An Outdoor Storage Cellar, Built of Concrete, That is Useful Both Summer and Winter.

and upon it distribute evenly 2 bags (the full amount) of cement. Set the frame upon the leveled surface of cement and gravel and again fill it in the same way.

Mix Carefully With a Rake.

Remove the frame and spread the entire mass by dragging it back and forth with the rake. Two men, opposite each other, then turn the batch with the square pointed shovels. Again use the rake. Keep turning until the cement no longer shows in streaks, until the mixture has a uniform color. Throw up the ragged edges and, with sprinkling can or hose with spray nozzle, apply water in quantity, according to special directions given later for each particular kind of construction. Turn again and add so much more water as may be required. If dry streaks are still evident, continue the turning until they disappear. With wheelbarrows quickly remove the concrete and immediately use it in the work.

If crushed rock or screened gravel is to be used, fill the bottomless frame with sand and distribute upon it 2 bags of cement. Drag the materials back and forth with the garden rake, then turn, as described above, until the mass has a uniform color. Spread the mixture so that 2 framefuls of crushed rock or screened gravel may be placed upon it. Wet the mass and turn as for bank-run gravel until each stone is coated with cement mortar. Remove as for the gravel concrete.

For the proportion of 1:2½:5 or 1:5 the method of mixing is the same.

Since crushed stone is more or less porous, in dry hot weather it is ad-

side measurements, with a self-supporting arched roof 5 feet above floor at the sides and 7 feet 8 inches in the center.

Building the Walls and Floor.

All of the side walls are 8 inches thick, therefore dig the hole 11 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 4 inches and to the depth desired, usually 5 feet. At one end cut out the earth to a width of 4 feet 4 inches and slope it upward for seven concrete steps with a rise of 8 inches and a tread of 10 inches and for a thickness of 4 inches of concrete back of the steps proper. Arrange for an 18-inch landing at the bottom of the stair.

(Continued next month, when detailed plans and directions will be published for the home-building of the storage cellar.—Editor.)

Work of the Experiment Stations.

The crossing of standard and dwarf tomato plants at the Geneva, N. Y., station resulted in an enormous increase in the yield of fruit from plants in the first generation, but no improvement in the shape of a permanent variety. It has been found that climatic differences in different parts of the same State make it impossible for experts to safely recommend corn varieties without making local tests.

In the United States in 1910 there were 6,340,120 farms and the only crop exceeding poultry was corn.

Mr. Pomona is striving to increase the yield of corn materially during the present year. Should we not raise more hens to eat more corn during 1912? If not, why not?

EVERGREENS AND THEIR CARE

What a Practical Man Has to Say After Long Experience as an "Expert."

By Henry A. Fitzgerald

It does not pay to water the evergreens frequently during the summer. When dry they should be given a thorough soaking, and then no more for about ten or fifteen days. It is better to try to conserve the natural supply of water by making a dust mulch or by mulching the plants with manure or leaves. We have found that leaves and leaf-mulch are far better than manure. In the fall cover your beds about six inches deep, with good, clean leaves, and then cover these with a little earth to prevent their blowing off. The next spring these can be dug in, and in this way you will easily get a mulch which will be very similar to what nature provides in the woods, that will hold the water and protect the fibrous roots of these with a little earth to prevent their blowing off. The next spring these can be dug in, and in this way you will easily get a mulch which will be very similar to what nature provides in the woods, that will hold the water and protect the fibrous roots of these with a little earth to prevent their blowing off. The next spring these can be dug in, and in this way you will easily get a mulch which will be very similar to what nature provides in the woods, that will hold the water and protect the fibrous roots of these with a little earth to prevent their blowing off.

We have noticed that sun injury is not as apt to occur on plants that have been mulched and fertilized as those which have not had this attention. With evergreens, in fact with every plant, we have found that the little extra cares are the things that little plants over severe freezing weather, and the long hot droughts of summer. I can take you over a large part of the work that we have been looking after and doing for the last five years, and you will readily see the plants which have had the benefit of the extra care and those that have not; the difference is always very plain.

Now, fertilizing the evergreens is very simple. They like a mixture of potash and phosphate powder and a little lime. We found a mixture as follows to be very good:

- 100 lbs. phosphate powder.
- 50 lbs. bone meal.
- 55 low grade potash.
- 50 lbs. blood.

The object is not to force the evergreens too fast; grow them slowly; let them develop good, sturdy plants, and then they are able to withstand the severe winters and look well during the severe droughts of summer.

When evergreens are planted in beds or near a house and you are satisfied with their present height, then use a mixture of only phosphate and potash, using as little of nitrogenous substances as possible. This will keep them healthy and green, yet will not encourage them to grow fast. If, on the other hand, you wish the plants to grow as quickly as possible, and are anxious to force them as fast as is safe, then add nitrogen to the mixture.

Evergreens, as a rule, are not badly infested with insects or fungi. It is true, like other plants, they have their parasitic enemies, but in this part of the country I cannot say that these are of any great consequence. White pine aphid, spruce gaul louse, juniper scale are the most common

infesting the plants, but a little care, a thorough application of a properly mixed phenolated whale oil soap compound generally keeps them clean. We have found that a mixture of whale oil soap and phenol makes a very adhesive and effective spraying material for the evergreen. For the white pine aphid, which are generally visible on the branches and trunks of the trees in white, furry masses, apply a phenolated emulsion with a paint brush, being careful not to get too much on the needles or foliage of the trees, but at the same time soaking these furry masses very thoroughly. This phenolated emulsion will penetrate and destroy the eggs, and in a little while the rain will wash off the white, furry masses.

This may seem to be a rather slow and expensive method of fighting the insects, but when you consider its effectiveness and the fact that you are almost sure to completely exterminate the pests, you will understand that after all it is the best method of doing it.

Evergreens can be utilized in reforesting the waste grounds on many of your estates to a very good advantage. Seedlings can be secured in the West at a very reasonable price. These should be transplanted for a few years in rows on some fertile part of your property. Cultivate them as you would any other farm crop and you will be surprised how these will develop, and how interesting they will become. After a year or so they can be transplanted to the ground you wish to reforest.

On almost every estate there is ground which at present is not being utilized, that can be made very valuable and attractive by reforesting with evergreens. White pine, hemlock, spruce and a few others are best adapted for this purpose. They can be secured as seedlings from 6-8 in. high at prices ranging from eight and twelve dollars up to thirty-five dollars per thousand.

Everybody knows the evergreens. This genus of plants includes many of our most beautiful trees and shrubs, from which we can select varieties adapted to almost any soil or climate. As specimens their individual beauty cannot be surpassed. How much would many of you readily give for a beautiful old white pine, and how its Japanese appearance is admired! Spruce, firs and retinosporas, too, make very beautiful specimens, and they are invaluable for planting in groups to shield unsightly objects or for beds and for informal garden work.

Evergreens are generally very hardy. With a little care they will thrive under almost all conditions, and once established, they will keep

(Concluded on page 17.)

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Centrally located, pleasant, private cottage; can accommodate a few select boarders. Excellent table. C.W. Paschall

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| <p>Dock Street District</p> <p>Frank W. Stanton & Bro., Fancy Fruits, S. W. Cor. Dock and Walnut streets.</p> <p>C. Wilkinson's Sons, Established 1864. Commission Merchants, Fruit, Produce and Nuts, 121 Dock street.</p> <p>Moore & Wade Co., Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables, Fancy Fruits, Southern and California Vegetables, 212 Dock street.</p> <p>B. F. Ives & Co., Fruit and Produce, No. 224 Dock street.</p> <p>Joseph P. Repp, Wholesale Fruit and Produce, 151 Dock street.</p> <p>Louis Hanselman, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, 146 Dock street.</p> <p>Robert McCaulley, Fruit and Produce, 156 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>E. S. Armstrong & Co., Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables, 122 Dock street, Philadelphia.</p> | <p>Dock Street District</p> <p>S. S. Darnon, established 1862, commission merchant, fruit and produce; member of National League of Commission Merchants of the United States; 115 Dock street.</p> <p>Harvey E. Stewart, commission merchant, fruit and produce, Bell Phone, Lombard 2590; Keystone, Main 536; No. 121 Dock street.</p> <p>C. H. Peacock, wholesale commission merchant, fruits and vegetables, Florida oranges and grape fruit, peaches and berries, 137 Dock street.</p> <p>John J. Krider, Commission Merchant and Dealer in all Kinds of Country Produce, Southeast Cor. Second and Dock streets.</p> <p>J. M. Morris, Wholesale Commission Merchant in Dressed Poultry, 202 South Second street.</p> <p>L. F. Fride, established 1855, dealer in foreign and domestic fruits; Bell Phone, Lombard 39- 79; 141 Dock street.</p> <p>A. Cancelmo, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, 113 Dock street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>Jones & Co., Specialties, Southern Vegetables, 141 Dock street.</p> <p>Muir & Co., Wholesale Fruits, 129 Dock street.</p> <p>S. F. Haines, Fruit and Produce, 153 Dock street.</p> <p>F. T. Brant, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, No. 145 Dock street.</p> <p>J. L. Culver, Late of Culver & Pilehard, Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables, 115 Dock street.</p> <p>J. P. Moyer & Co., Fruit and Produce, 111 Dock street.</p> <p>W. S. Shallcross, Fruit and Produce, 127a Dock street.</p> <p>W. J. Westcott, commission merchant, foreign and domestic fruits and vegetables, 100 Dock street and 253 South Front street.</p> <p>Wm. B. Brown, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, 128 Dock street.</p> <p>P. S. Scott Co., Receivers, Wholesalers and Shippers of Produce, 150 Dock street.</p> | <p>Callowhill Street District</p> <p>Williams & Co., Fruits and Produce of Every Variety, 413-415 New Market street.</p> <p>J. F. Cook's Sons, Commission Merchants, Fruits and Vegetables, 119 Callowhill street.</p> <p>William Bryan, Wholesale Commission Merchant, Eggs, Poultry, Live Stock, Fruit and Produce, 111 Callowhill street.</p> <p>The Starkey & Fleming Produce Co., Incorporated, commission merchants, growers of and dealers in fruit and vegetables, 131 Cal- lowhill street.</p> <p>Frank Hellerick & Co., wholesale commission merchants, fruits, berries, vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry; reliable agents wanted at all shipping points; 120 Callowhill street and 349 New Market street.</p> <p>D. P. Fries Co., Commission Merchants, Vegetables of All Kinds, 143 Callowhill street.</p> <p>A. J. M. Murdoch & Co., Commission Merchants, Quality Butter and Egg House, Nos. 102 and 104 Vine street.</p> <p>J. D. Hendrickson Co., Produce Commission Merchants, All Fruits and Vegetables in Season, 104 Vine Street.</p> <p>Oscar Kresser, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, Bell Phone, Market 292, 316 North Front street.</p> | <p>Callowhill Street District</p> <p>William Weinert & Co., vegetables from all parts of the globe; correspondence requested and shipments solicited; Southwest Corner Front and Vine streets, and Southwest Corner Second and Dock streets. commission merchants, fancy fruits and</p> <p>Roberts & Andrews, Commission Merchants—Fruits, Vegetables N. W. Cor. New Market and Callowhill Sts.</p> <p>R. W. Montgomery, Fruit and Produce, 405 North Front street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>W. L. Evaul, Fruit and Produce Commission Dealer, No. 411 North Front street.</p> <p>Elwood S. L. Moore, Wholesale Commission Merchant in Fruit and Produce, 419 North Front street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>George D. Edwards, Jr., Commission Merchant, Farm and Garden Produce, 103 Callowhill street.</p> <p>R. Daetwyler & Co., commission merchants and dealers in for- eign and domestic fruits, Northeast Corner Callowhill and New Market streets and 62 New Market street.</p> <p>W. L. Evaul, Fruit and Produce Commission Dealer, No. 411 North Front street.</p> <p>Geo. F. Moore & Co., Fruits, 316 North Front street.</p> |
| <p>J. P. WILSON</p> <p>Edson Brothers, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Squabs, Nos. 119 and 112 Dock street.</p> <p>William Rode, Commission Merchant, Poultry, Fruit and Produce, 206 Dock street.</p> <p>B. F. Ives & Co., Fruit and Produce, No. 224 Dock street.</p> <p>Joseph E. Blizzard, Fruit and Produce, 138 Dock street.</p> <p>Smart & Mulkeen, fruit and produce brokers; car lot distribu- tors; auction attended daily; 216 Walnut street.</p> <p>William T. Mullikin Co., Inc., Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts, 140 Dock street.</p> <p>Berry & Brandt, Commission Merchants, Fruits and Vegetables, 142 Dock street.</p> <p>F. B. Wooley, Fruit and Produce, 152 Dock street, Philadelphia.</p> | <p>Spruce Street District</p> <p>T. M. Parker & Son, Commission Merchants, Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Eggs, Fish, Game, &c., 115 Spruce street.</p> <p>Camp & Rainer, Fruit and Produce, 110 Spruce street.</p> <p>Bellinger & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Produce and Fruit Baskets, 112 Spruce street.</p> <p>Wesley Brown, fruit and produce commission merchant; consignments solicited; returns made promptly; 106 Little Dock street.</p> <p>Warrington & Co., Fruit and Produce, 124-126 Little Dock street.</p> <p>C. T. George & Co., Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants, 129 Spruce street.</p> | <p>DELAWARE STATE FAIR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE Only Fair in the Entire State Of unqualified importance to Growers and Breeders. Educational Exhibits. Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912 L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Secretary Address all communications to Secretary No. 1 W. 5th Street, Wilmington, Del.</p> <p>Pottash Bros., Dealers and manufacturers of burlap bags, barrel covers and twine, 506 North Amer- ican street, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> | |

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| <p>The J. E. Fricke Co., Manufacturers of all kinds of rope and twine, 247 Market street, Philadelphia, Mills: Hilmerville, Pa., and Chester, Pa.</p> <p>W. E. Woodward Co., Official grange grocery house; you can save 10% to 30% on your groceries. Write for our clear and pipe catalogue, issue No. 110A, 255 North Front street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>John Middleton, Write for our pipe catalogue, Dock and Walnut streets, Phila., Pa.</p> <p>John C. Clark Company, Printers and Stationers, 230 Dock street, Branch store: 1430 South Penn Square.</p> | <p>Hoffman-Corr Manufacturing Co., Rope, burlap and twines; gold medals awarded contractors to the Government; 312 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>L. C. Siner & Co., (Krider's old gun store), shot guns, fish- ing tackle, Corner Second and Walnut streets.</p> <p>Ezra Levinson, Egg boxes \$1 per 100, \$2 a bundle of 250, \$6 per thousand, 26 South Fifth street.</p> <p>Windsor Hotel, Rooms \$1.00 per day and up, Waldo T. Brubaker, manager, Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Ter- minal on Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> | <p>S. P. Lummus Supply Co., Repairs for agricultural implements, all makes, No. 1917 Market street, Phila.</p> <p>Mallalieu & Conrey, Agricultural implements, gasoline engines and a general line of farm supplies, 1816 Market street, Phila., Pa.</p> <p>Scientific Spraying Co., Orchard specialist, write for interesting booklet, Bullitt Building, Phila.</p> <p>David N. Knott & Son, Burlap bags and barrel covers, 326 New Market street, Philadelphia.</p> | <p>Philadelphia Farmers' Supply Co., Agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, spraying outfits and other supplies, 1916 and 1918 Market street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>Crain Pump and Lumber Co., Buckeye wood and iron pumps, hand and power use, No. 2013 Market street, Phila.</p> <p>Charles T. Robinson, Bags and bagging, burlap and twine; also second-hand bags and burlap, 107 and 109 Walnut street.</p> <p>Gilles Monville & Co., Manufacturers of burlap barrel covers, also second-hand bags and burlap, 127 and 129 Catharine street, Phila., Pa.</p> |
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The Open Grange

A REGULAR DEPARTMENT

A GOOD COMMUNITY.

Co-operation One of the Essentials of Rural Progress.

A community in which there are good homes, a good Grange, an up-to-date school and a prosperous rural church is a good place to rear a family of girls and boys, and the Grange can perform no higher public service than to promote the development of these institutions. How can we strengthen the rural home? In what way can we make our Grange stronger and of greater service to the community? How can we so improve the public school as to make it a greater power in the preparation of boys and girls for the duties of higher citizenship? In what way can we build the rural church strong, enduring and effective in the conservation of those higher things that are, after all, of greater worth to humanity? How can we best build and maintain a strong and helpful public opinion upon matters pertaining to self-government so that just as nearly as may be every individual shall have an equal opportunity in life? Here are five great questions. To answer them aright and to live up to our knowledge is to build, in the best and strongest sense, the rural community.—Michigan Farmer.

All good New Jersey grangers count on attending the picnic at Aleyon Park, on August 7, 8 and 9.

EVERGREENS AND THEIR CARE.

(Concluded from page 15.)

on growing with almost no care. However, we have found that any added care is generally repaid in additional growth and beauty. Evergreens cannot be planted on southern they are very large, and the success of this operation is almost assured. This is a decided factor in their favor when you consider that they will give you the immediate desired effects.

It is generally believed that evergreens cannot be planted on Southern exposures; however, I have noticed many fine specimens growing under these conditions that have not been burnt by the winter sun, although when we experience a winter as severe as the last one, they are apt to sun-scald in almost any location. You cannot use too much care in the preparation of your evergreen beds, especially our evergreen shrubs, which include our native and hybrid rhododendron and azaleas.

For the evergreens make your holes extra large. It is a good idea to dig up the subsoil for a foot or so, and then throw in some rich meadow sod. Set the plants about two inches deeper than what they were in the nursery; straighten out all their fibrous roots, and cut off any that may be broken. Then pack in the earth very slowly, using very fine earth at first, and every care to get it worked in around the fibres of the plants carefully and solidly. Then fill up the rest of the hole. If the plant is to remain as a specimen, it is best to leave a little water-cap made by ridging the earth around the plant to the height of about two and one-half inches, and according to the size of the plant. This will catch the rain as it falls and get it down to the plant.

When planting in beds the beds should be prepared in much the same manner. Dig the bed very deeply, from a depth of eight to ten inches to two feet, then the plants can be set around and carefully planted. When the plants are planted in beds it is well to mulch with leaves or well-rotted manure to conserve the natural supply of water, and when this is not possible, to at least have a dust mulch made by cultivating the top of the soil for a depth of two inches after each rain.

To insure **RAPID GROWTH** and **Earlier PROFITS** use

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A Fertilizer Specially Prepared for Fruit Trees

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To Fruit Growers of the East

WE DESIRE to bring to the attention of a limited number of large fruit growers a proposition that will involve a *considerable increase in net orchard return for 1912*. This proposition has especial reference to apples. If you are interested write us at once, and we will give you a general outline of our proposition, and later our representative will call on you and take the matter up with you in detail.

Write to-day. Dept. G.

G. W. BUTTERWORTH

N. E. Cor. Second & Dock Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Plant Trees

Why not make your home more attractive, as well as more valuable, by planting trees? It will repay you many times. A well-shaded homestead, with an abundance of fruit trees, is worth more than one without these advantages, if you should ever want to sell, to say nothing of the satisfaction of having such a home.

As the largest growers of trees in this section we are in a position to advise what kinds to plant. We have 2000 acres of growing nursery stock. Our trees are true to name, large tops, well rooted and specially prepared for transplanting.

Our twenty years of experience is at your service. Write us if you are thinking of planting trees of any kind.

We also grow small fruit plants of every variety, shrubs and vines. The name Harrison stands for quality in trees, plants and shrubs.

Send for our 1912 catalog. It contains information of value to every man who intends to plant trees of any kind. Mailed free to any address on request.

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THE SUSSEX COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

(Written for EASTERN FRUIT by H. W. Gilbertson, Manager.)

The Sussex County Farm Bureau, the first to be established in New Jersey, was organized on March 16th, 1912, as the result of a co-operative agreement entered into between the County of Sussex; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The State Experiment Station will assist in the work by giving information and advice to the manager, while the other three parties to the agreement will furnish \$900 each for paying the salary of the manager and the necessary expenses for carrying on the work. The people of Sussex County and the business men of Newton have raised by popular subscription nearly \$1,300. More than two hundred ninety of the people in the county have contributed to this fund, about two hundred fifty of these being farmers. Many of the contributors have offered to double their subscription if necessary.

The work will be carried on by the local agent under the direction of the Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Farm Bureau has been established for the purpose of conducting investigations in farm management, aiming to determine what systems of farming are best adapted to the conditions found in the county. The successful farms will be studied to see what combinations of crops and live stock are most profitable and what farm practice and systems of management help to make these farms successful. The unsuccessful farms will be studied aiming to account for their failure.

The manager drives out among the farms and studies their problems with them during three or four days of each week while two or three days are reserved for work in the office answering letters of inquiry, preparing material for extension work, giving advice to farmers seeking information on such subjects as—remedies for insect and fungus pests, weed eradication, amounts and kinds of fertilizers to use, renovating old orchards, pasture management, soil management, ratings for dairy cows, crop rotations, etc.

As far as possible talks will be given before local Granges, teachers' meetings, agricultural clubs and other or-

ganizations. Small groups of farmers will also be met and informal meetings be held in school houses and other places for the purpose of discussing with the farmers their local farm problems. Corn and potato growing contests will be promoted among the school children and, where desired, the rural school teachers will be given suggestions in regard to teaching agriculture.

Experiments and demonstration work will be conducted in co-operation with the farmers to determine the value of commercial fertilizers and manures, the importance of using insecticides and fungicides, etc. The farmers will be encouraged to test varieties of forage crops to ascertain which are best adapted to the locality.

The market demands will be studied and an attempt will be made to aid the farmer in finding the market for his products which will give him the largest returns.

Improved methods of farm management and farm practice will be investigated and encouraged. Where desired, farms will be re-organized so as to get a maximum yield at a minimum cost from each acre under cultivation. This will be done by the proper combination of crops and live stock on the farm so as to use the available land, labor and capital most economically.

Briefly, the work of the Farm Bureau here is to help in every possible way to promote the agriculture of Sussex County, and at the same time to contribute reports giving the results of observations and investigations to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WRITERS HAVE "WESTERN EYE."

Looking at Actual Eastern Orchards Is a Cure for the Disease.

Mr. G. R. Cushman, the well-known manager of the Thomson Chemical Company, of Baltimore, who is an authority on trees, their diseases and cure, sends the following to "Eastern Fruit" by way of suggestion and encouragement:

"There is unquestionably a great field for a publication devoted to fruit growing in the East, and the writer has felt that this field has never been properly approached by the present publications.

Many of the writers upon whom the Eastern publications depend for their information seem to the writer to be totally out of joint with the development going on in the East and are certainly very much behind the times.

If the Eastern publications would carry on some careful investigations in the actual orchards and take up the various fruit sections of the Eastern country and publish detailed information about them there would certainly be no trouble to stimulate circulation and to build up a great paper, devoted to Eastern fruit culture, and the writer would co-operate with such a paper cordially."

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WHAT is known as "The East Shore" of Maryland is an old settled section. Some of the richest plantations of all times since America was settled have been right here, and the lands granted to Lord Baltimore by the King of England are now, as they were two hundred years ago, the cream of the country. Here there is room for progressive farmers to make big successes.

BUY A FRUIT FARM—We Have Them

FARM No. 1—225 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, trucks and fruits. 2 1/2 miles from Berlin, 5-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.

FARM No. 2—95 acres at railroad station, 35 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for trucks, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc. Can be divided in 10 acre lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.

FARM No. 3—800 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 600 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 3 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 50 acres or more to a house and buildings, if desired.

FARM No. 4—10 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin; excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barn and outbuildings. Can add as many acres as wanted up to 50 acres.

FARM No. 5—160 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.

FARM No. 7—173 acres good soil near railroad station. Can be divided in two farms or more. Will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., excellent for strawberries. One set of buildings. We can build more if customer desires.

FARM No. 8—50 acres; new house, 7 rooms, near depot, tomato cannery, good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres timbered land to this property if desired.

FARM No. 9—10 acres, excellent home, 11 rooms; barn and corn crib, a large lawn, planted in ornamental and shade trees, excellent shape; will sell additional acreage up to 200 acres on reasonable terms at a reasonable price. Located on stone road 1/2 mile from corporate limit.

FARM No. 10—600 acres on the bay, 200 acres cleared, 150 acres in marsh, 150 acres in timber, excellent for stock raising, 8 miles from Berlin, 6 miles from Ocean City. One set of buildings.

FARM No. 11—20 acres near Berlin on Improved Boulevard road, house 14 rooms, good barn and outbuildings, can add more land to make up 100 acres.

FARM No. 12—20 acres, house and lot, 5-room house, a large barn about 40 x 50 feet and other outbuildings in good repair.

FARM No. 13—400 acres Bay Front on stone road leading from Berlin to Snow Hill, the County seat. Four miles from Berlin, two miles from the railroad station. Ironshire, two sets buildings, about 200 acres cleared land, 100 acres timber and 100 acres grazing marsh land. Soil, sandy loam with red clay sub-soil, excellent for stock, grain, fruit, good for trucks. Will sell as whole or divide; will sell 50 acre blocks or less. Terms easy.

FARM No. 14—182 acres on the water; excellent farm for sporting men for fishing, shooting; two sets buildings, can be divided in two farms or more to suit customer. Sandy loam land; clay subsoil suitable for growing corn, tomatoes, wheat, etc. One mile from stone road, two and one-half miles from Berlin. It's a bargain. Terms easy. And a number of others.

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The GREAT BIG BUGABOO to automobile owners and users is tire trouble. PUNCTURES and BLOW-OUTS not only cost a lot of money, but they cause you to lose a lot of time in connection with some hard work, for it is no picnic these hot days changing tires along the roadside with no protection from the hot sun.

Our tire filler does away with all this and makes motoring a pleasure at all times of the year.

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Auto Tire Filling Company, Inc.

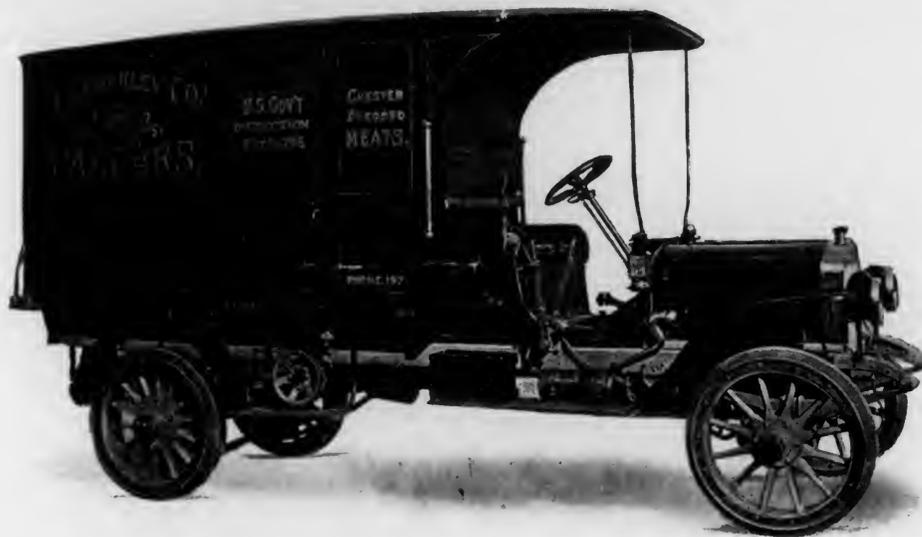
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SPECIFICATIONS.

MOTOR: Four cylinders, vertical type 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore x 5 in. stroke, 35 H. P., 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bore x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. stroke, 40 H. P., and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore x 7 in. stroke, 60 H. P. Extreme care in design has been taken to protect all moving parts from dust, and to keep the lubricating oil from leaking out. All attachments and parts of the motor are easily accessible. Magneto, water, and oil pumps are gear driven. **CONTROL:** Stationary gas throttle on top of 18-in. steering wheel, with foot control. **IGNITION:** Dual magneto. **RADIATOR:** Honeycomb, square tube type. **CLUTCH:** Multiple disc. **DRIVE:** **W-O-R-M G-E-A-R** or double chains on rear wheels. **TRANSMISSION:** Three speeds, selective type, high duty roller bearings, nickel-steel throughout. **WHEELS:** 34 x 36-in. artillery type, selected hickory. **TIRES:** Solid, single front, dual rear. **FRAME:** Pressed chrome nickel-steel channel section, heat treated. **SPRINGS:** Semi-elliptic, front and rear, platform rear on 2, 3 and 5 ton Trucks. **BRAKES:** Two complete sets on rear wheels, service brake external contracting and operated by foot pedal, emergency brake internal expanding, operated by side lever. **WHEEL BASE:** 120, 144 and 156 inches. **TREAD:** 56, 61, 64 and 68 inches. **BODIES:** Made to suit purchasers.

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