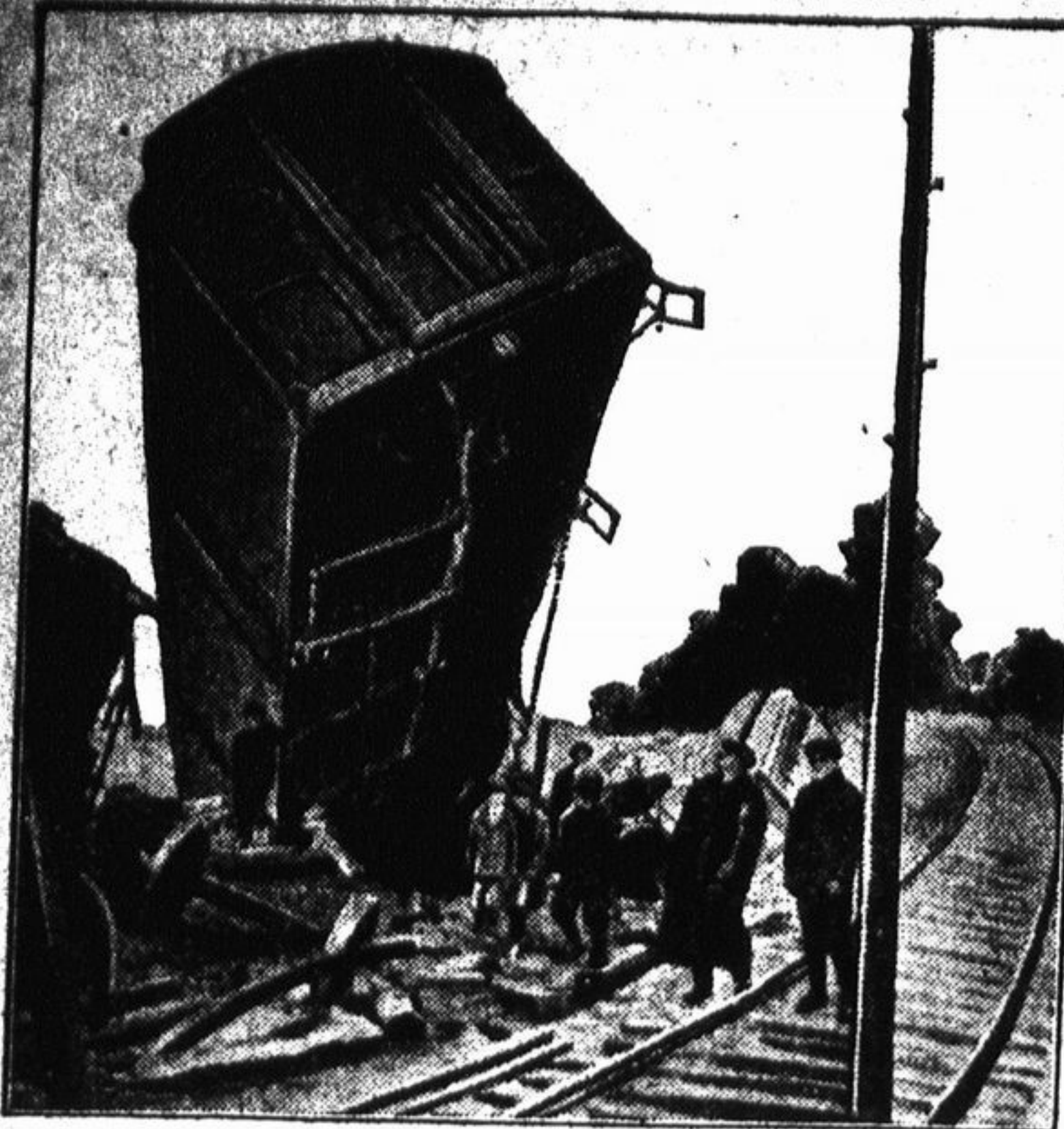


RAILROAD CAR STOOD ON END



UNUSUAL POSITION OF THE BAGGAGE CAR FOLLOWING A TRAIN WRECK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In a train wreck near Claremont, N. H., in which several passenger cars were thrown down the embankment into a flooded swollen river, the baggage car was left standing almost at right angles to the roadbed with one end high in the air. The car had started to slide into the river, but had stopped when about halfway down the embankment, with the result that it remained in this unusual position. The wreck was caused by a washout. Incident was so unusual that a photograph was taken.—Popular Mechanics.

VICTIM OF "CUT-OFF" TURN TO ELECTRIC TRACTION

RAILROAD'S LITTLE JOKE ON VISITOR TO LOANVILLE.

Although Mr. Cloop Could Not See It at the Time, His Good Angel Really Engineered Happening for His Good.

Of many pranks of railroad trains, few are more pleasant to contemplate than what is called the "cut-off." This joke is played by suburban trains, which suddenly uncouple a section of two or three cars at some obscure way station, and then proceed to their destination, snorting back jeers at the marooned passengers.

The best example of this practical joke known to historians and critics of transportation humor is the case of John R. Cloop of Loanville by the Lake.

Mr. Cloop was invited to attend a house-warming given by the Mortons, who had just built in Loanville. Mr. Cloop took the 5:24 from Jersey City, carrying a suit case containing his evening clothes and a box of candy, a large box of candy for all the female Mortons. He went through the gates of the train shed before the alert attendant could close them against him, and swung on to the last car as the train steamed out. Of the melancholy young migratory merchant who offered him mental and physical refreshment he purchased one of those cigars which the train crew manufactures in its leisure hours, and abandoned himself to reverie.

After three-quarters of an hour he started from his reverie with an amazement which was justifiable, for he had an idea. The smoking car, in which he was seated, was empty, save for himself; neither he saw, were there any passengers in the car ahead. The conductor had some moments before whispered "Passenger-waiting car," but he had not heard, or heard, had not heeded. Why should he not take advantage of his privacy to change into his evening clothes while on the train? He had heard that commuters did such things.

Mr. Cloop was a man of action. He reversed the back of a seat to make his shelter more secure, opened his suitcase and soon was proudly clad in his new bathroom-plaited tango shirt, immaculate collar with funny little tabs, and a pair of socks. Also he had assumed silk socks and shiny black pumps. He was admiring his reflection in the darkened window when a young and still hind-hearted conductor swung open the car door and shouted "Awk! Awk! For'd cars! These cars is cut off, young man!"

Mr. Cloop seized a light overcoat he had brought with him, and, donning it as he ran, reached the third car ahead in time to go on toward Loanville with the engine. But back in the village known to him only as "Awk," in the abandoned car reposed his suit case, his day clothes, and his evening clothes except those he had on, that is, shirt, collar and necktie.

He reached Loanville, a strangerly silent as he rode in the Mortons' car to their bungalow, and paused to remove his overcoat when he entered their hospitable doors.

There was a conference with Mr. Morton, and Mr. Cloop was clothed after a fashion.

But this practical joke of the railroad had, as was intended, its beneficial effect. It called Mr. Cloop's attention to the fact that Loanville was not a place to approach frivolously, occasionally, that it was a place to which one must go habitually if he would go conveniently.

So he married a female Morton and became a daily traveler.

Great Tonnage of Eastern Lines.

The total tonnage which passed over the 13 leading eastern railroads during the calendar year 1914 totaled 21,364,477 tons, an increase of 1,066,955 tons in 1913, and 346,079,061 tons in 1912, against 176,448,639 tons in 1911. The total tonnage was 15,737,169 tons in 1914 against 25,029,217 tons in 1913.

Paid Out Large Amount in Wages.

The railroad of the United States paid out a large amount in wages...

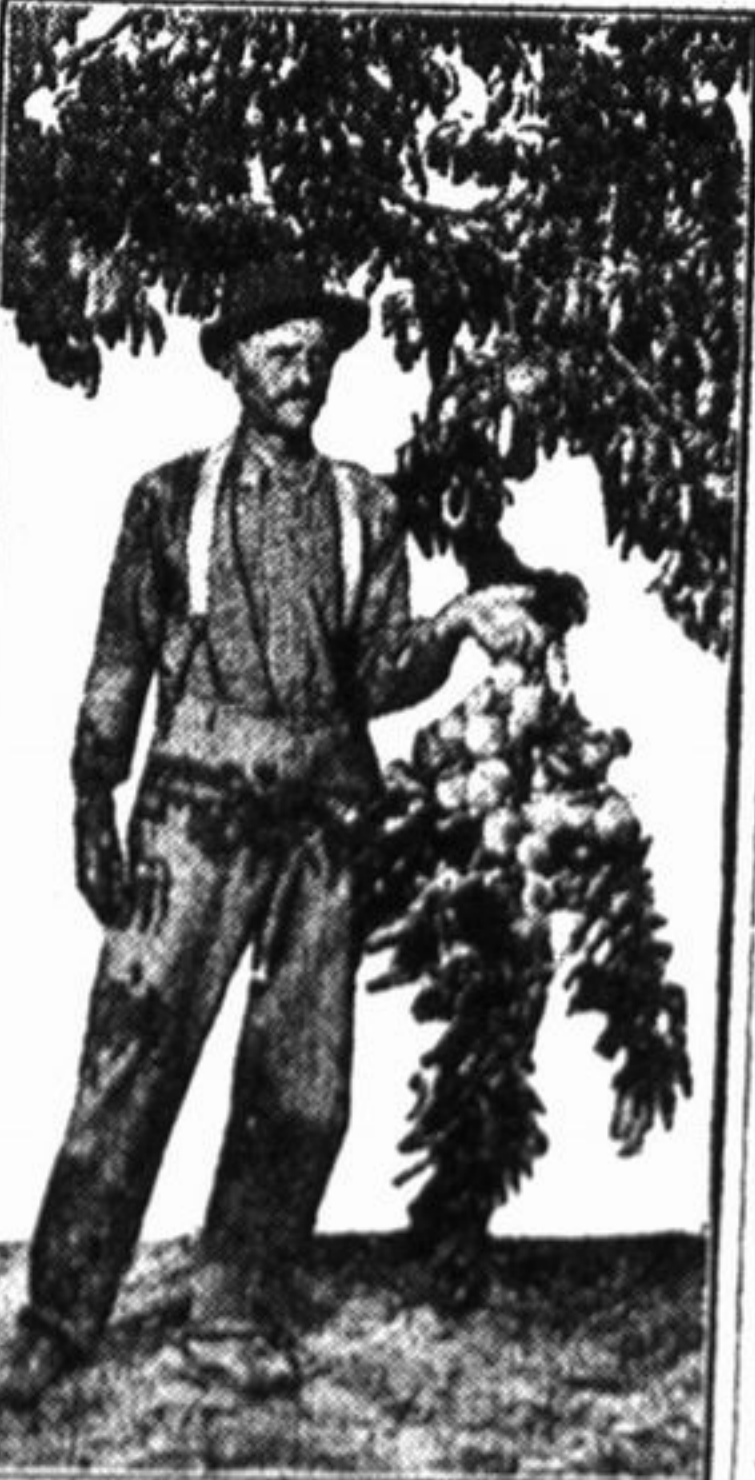
ORCHARD GLEANINGS

SPRAY OUTFIT FOR ORCHARD

Choice of Machine Must Be Governed Largely by Number of Trees and Local Conditions.

Spray machines which get their pumping power from the wagon wheel are entirely inadequate to the present requirements for orchard spraying and are unsatisfactory where the size of the trees necessitates stopping in order to do thorough work. These machines are very useful, however, for spraying such crops as grapes, potatoes, tomatoes and the like.

The choice of a spraying machine must be governed largely by the size of the orchard and the conditions under which it is to be used. In an orchard of fifteen acres, if the trees are ten years old or more, a power machine will soon pay for itself in the saving of labor and the increased profits from more effective spraying. In large orchards there should be a sufficient number of machines to make an application in the course of six or



Peaches From Well-Sprayed Tree.

eight days if best results are to be realized.

In the selection of power outfits, aside from efficiency, the chief points to be considered are weight, construction, mounting with reference to convenience of handling in the field and the accessories, such as agitators, rods, hose, nozzles, etc. Aside from the weight there is little difference in the desirability of the efficiency of standard makes, excepting as certain features of a particular machine may appeal to different individuals.

PRUNE GOOSEBERRY TO BUSH

Plant Should Be Reduced to the Number of Plants That Will Grow in Vigorous Condition.

(By C. I. LEWIS, Ohio Experiment Station.)

Prune the gooseberry to a bush. Berries are borne on the two, three and four-year-old wood, but occasionally the fruit grows too small on the four-year-old wood and it should be pruned out. The current bears most of its fruit on the two and three-year-old wood. All canes of either of these fruits should be cut out when they begin to droop toward the ground, and all canes that are weak.

The plant should be reduced to the number of plants that will grow in a vigorous condition. When canes tend to grow gnarly, old and weak, they should be removed. The entire planting should be renewed in from six to ten years.

While the bushes will fruit for a longer time, the fruit tends to grow too small to be profitable.

WHY WE PRUNE FRUIT TREES

Chief Objects of Operation Briefly Summed Up—Among Other Things Facilitates Harvesting.

- The principal objects of pruning trees may be summed up briefly as follows: 1. To modify the vigor of the tree. 2. To keep the tree shapely and within bounds. 3. To make the tree more stocky. 4. To open the tree top to admit air and sunshine. 5. To reduce the struggle for existence in the tree top. 6. To remove dead or interfering branches. 7. To aid in stimulating the development of fruit buds. 8. To thin the fruit. 9. To make thorough spraying possible. 10. To facilitate the harvesting of the fruit.

Tree Pruning.

Some people fall into the mistake of supposing that every tree needs pruning and spraying, but such is not the case. It is for you to decide whether your tree needs pruning and for others to decide whether their trees and shrubs need spraying.

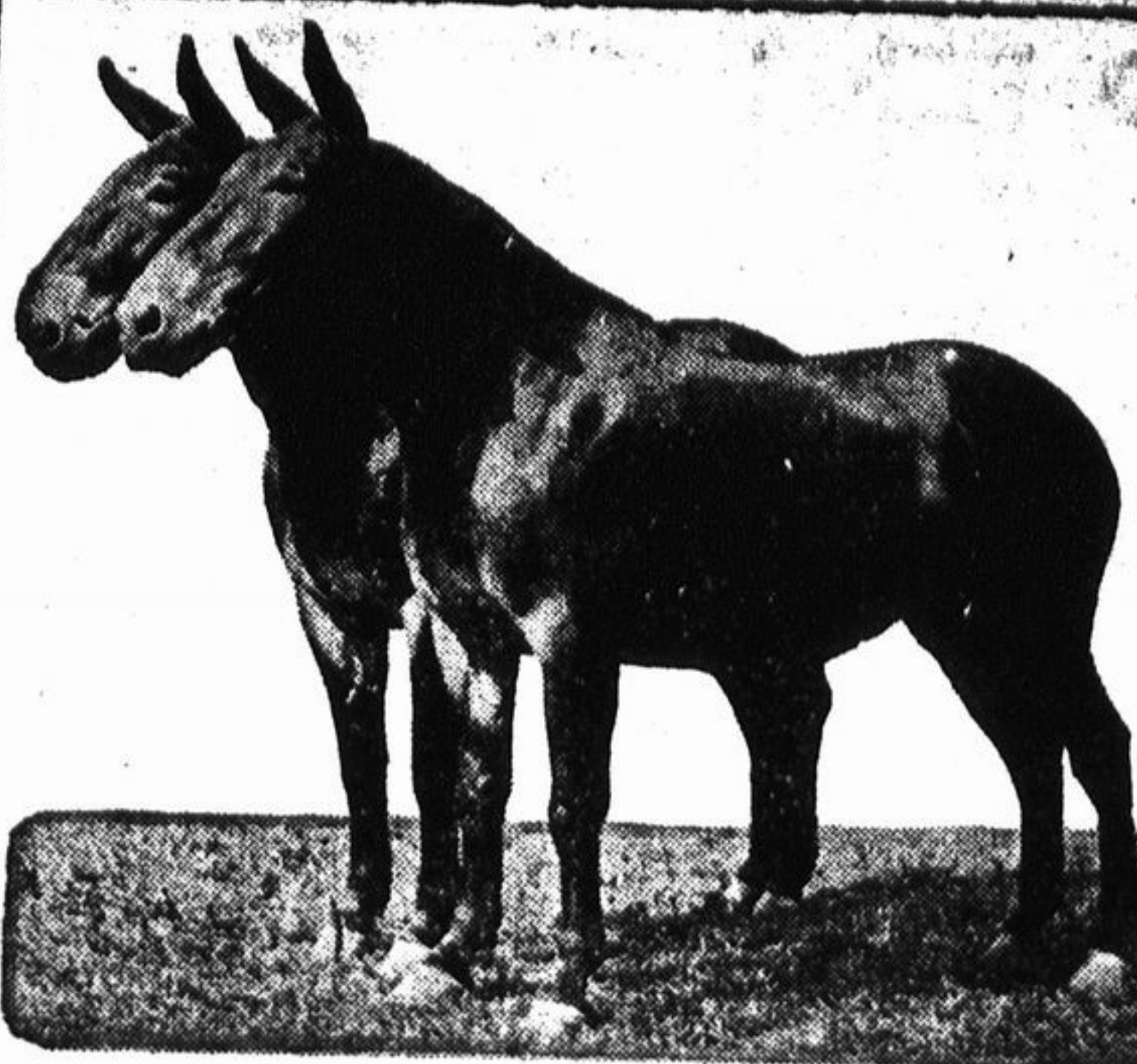
Keep Fertilizer Away.

Do not place any fertilizer in contact with the roots of trees at planting. The trees can be fertilized at any time after planting with almost any fertilizer used in farming. The needed ingredients are potash, phosphoric acid and nitric acid.

Unpacking Nuts and Peanuts.

Always unpack nuts and peanuts in a cool, dry place.

USE KINDNESS IN DEALING WITH MULES



Docile and Tractable Work Animals.

(By W. F. PURDUE.)

It is a common error that all mules are vicious. To "kick like a mule" is a proverbial and misleading saying. Mules are not worse than horses in this respect. While it should be denied that mules are naturally vicious, it is undoubtedly true that some are made so by ill-treatment and abuse. The same is true of horses. In general, the mule is quiet and patient in temperament, and, when properly instructed during its youth, is just as steady and reliable as a horse. It is much easier to take a mule colt in hand at an early age and train it properly than it is to take an older animal that has been misused and overcome any habits or tricks arising from years of poor management. Kindness is the best policy in dealing with mules as well as with other domestic animals. Mules that are accorded decent, humane treatment when young nearly always make docile and tractable work animals, and are always ready to respond to good, commonsense treatment. The mule that is roughly abused becomes ugly in the same way as the horse develops viciousness when he is continually mistreated.

The mule foal's education should begin early. The young animal should be accustomed to the halter and taught to lead before being weaned, and thereafter it should be handled regularly until time to break it to harness. Gentle methods are desirable in the latter operation. If the young animal develops normally, it is capable at two years of age of doing considerable farm work, and in any case it is advisable to give some light work. It is not well, however, to put mules at hard work much before four years of age. The mule's keep is reckoned at a third less than that of a horse.

For the indications of disposition of old mules look at the head and eyes, say those who have handled these animals for many years. Avoid mules with abnormally long heads, as well as those with hollow faces. The eyes of the gentle mule are soft and mild and set well apart. A sign of docility in a young mule is indicated by constant motion of the ears; one ear pointing forward, the other backward is also regarded favorably. But beware of the mule that habitually lays the ears back upon the neck, says the authorities. It is claimed by some that the little mule is more apt to be ill-tempered and vicious, and that the larger the animal the better the disposition.

PUSH THE PIGS TO MAKE BEST RETURNS

Corn, Alfalfa and Clover Pasture Will Lay on Fat—Provide Suitable Shade.

After the pigs come feed the sow all she can eat of nutritious ration. A fair amount of corn will not hurt her then.

To keep the youngsters free from lice, dip them just before they are weaned. Then dip them again late in the fall.

Corn, alfalfa and clover pasture will lay on pigs about as fast as anything else that grows.

The hot sun will drive the fat out of a pig about as fast as you can lay it on. It pays to provide plenty of shade.

The best shade is a shed on an elevation over which the wind can sweep without obstruction. Dusty holes in fence corners or in stifling underbrush are not desirable.

If your pigs are running on clover pasture and you are feeding grain give it to them at night.

A light feed of grain may be given pigs three times a day, but twice is better, provided they have plenty of good pasture.

Plenty of clean water should be provided every day at noon time and again in the evening for the hogs.

Only the best bred pigs which are pushed from the start to the finish make the most money.

Don't forget that pigs never sweat, and therefore they must be supplied with plenty of water in which they can cool themselves during the warm summer months.

GOOD FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

Tankage, Peruvian Guano, Fine-Ground Bone and Sulphate of Potash Are Favored.

The following are recommended in the culture of this fruit: Tankage or Peruvian guano; 600 pounds per acre; fine-ground bone, 1,000 pounds; low-grade sulphate of potash 500 pounds; nitrate of soda, 100 pounds.

Every Good Farmer Should Take an Education to Southern

Now in full bloom. Come see our magnificent wheat crop. Threshing it every day. As fine clover and timothy as you ever saw. Alfalfa and corn you cannot beat in Illinois or Iowa. See them all now, 50,000 acres of good, rich, alluvial cut-over bottom land, both drained and undrained, level as the Illinois prairie, rich as the Valley of the Nile; no rocks, hills or gumbo, but mellow sandy loam soil always works well, short mild winters, long growing seasons, abundant yields of all staple crops. Two crops a year off of the same land. Land owned by Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, largest hardwood manufacturers in Missouri, largest land owners in South-

Himmelberger-Harrison Land Selling Company, Cape Girardeau, Missouri

A Plain Defense. "What has the lawyer to say about this charge against his client of stealing a pair of scales?" "He says his client merely made a weigh with them."

FROG IN BABY'S STOMACH

Tadpole Grew and Waxed Fat as Infant's Milk Did—Child Is Dead.

The eighteen-month-old child of Mrs. Harry Wolf of Chicago is dead following an operation which disclosed conditions that many surgeons had declared to be impossible, says a Southern (Ind.) dispatch to the Indianapolis Star.

BIG INCREASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Province of Alberta Shows Increase of Over 20 Millions.

Figures just compiled by the publicity branch of the provincial department show that last year, notwithstanding that quite a third of the province was affected by the drought to a very serious extent, the total value of agricultural products actually produced in the province showed an increase of over twenty million dollars over that of the previous year.

The value of mixed farming, in fact, was never better illustrated than last year as the value of the animals slaughtered and sold alone equaled the value of the spring wheat crop, without taking into consideration the value of the butter, milk, cheese, poultry, vegetables, and other by-products of the farm.

Oats was the banner grain crop, 1,147,382 acres being seeded, and producing 34,397,117 bushels, or 30.15 to the acre. Sold at an average of 50c per bushel, these yielded a revenue of \$17,198,558. Comparatively little winter wheat was produced, the yield being a little short of one million bushels, but the spring wheat crop amounted to 15,162,682 bushels, the yield per acre being 15.24. At an average of \$1.25 per bushel, the value of the spring wheat crop was therefore \$20,873,212. The total production of barley was 7,847,640 bushels, which, at 55c per bushel, yielded a revenue of \$4,316,202.

Other productions were as follows: Flax, 207,115 bushels, \$210,672.00; rye, 261,843 bushels, \$194,392.00; speltz, 42,707 bushels, \$23,030.00; hay, 200,000 tons, \$2,600,000; potatoes, four million bushels, \$3,000,000; turnips, three million bushels, \$750,000; carrots, 350,000 bushels, \$180,000; mangolds, 640,000 bushels, \$320,000; animals slaughtered and sold \$20,000,000; butter and cheese, \$1,500,000; milk, \$2,000,000; wool clip, 1,300,000 pounds, \$100,000; \$95,000; game and furs, \$600,000; horticultural products, \$150,000; poultry and products, \$2,650,000.

PROVIDE SUPPLY OF CHARCOAL FOR HOGS

Corn cobs Burned in a Pit Three Feet Deep Will Furnish All That Is Needed.

For the last 20 years, to the writer's positive knowledge, farm writers have been telling their readers to feed the hog plenty of charcoal. Even if the advice is old it is good. There should be charcoal before the hogs all the time. The supply may be made from corn cobs. These must be burned in a pit, which should be three or four feet wide, three feet deep and eight or ten feet long.

A load of cobs should be put in the pit and set afire. As soon as they are well ablaze the pit should be covered with strips of sheet iron and the cracks with earth so as to exclude air. In a day or two the pit may be uncovered and a supply of charcoal will be ready for use.

Point of View.

Blot—Bilkins has the clearest head of any man I know. Knox—I see where you are right. There is absolutely nothing in it.

The man who is buried in thought has no funeral expenses.

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jelly Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Food Products Ready to Serve