

for part of the loss of oak trees in this section, there was no evidence obtained that such was the case. In certain trees a small area of the center of the base of the tree was found to be decaying. This type of decay results when the tap root dies and in the specimens examined, the amount of decay was very slight and of no importance in so far as affecting the health of the tree. The lateral roots were found to be healthy.

The three principal causes of the weakening and dying of white oak trees in this region are preventable and on many estates visited, the trees were found to be in a high state of vigor, with large dark green leaves and excellent twig growth for the season. In many cases specimen trees were pointed to with pride by the superintendent as a tree which had been in a weakened condition only one or two years ago.

Even though these examples of healthy white oaks on certain properties are abundant enough to prove conclusively that care will make healthy trees of those that are now in very low vigor, the opinion is all too prevalent in this district that it does not pay to spend much effort on the white oaks. Many trees are being sacrificed needlessly and at greater expense where replacements are made than it would cost to keep them in healthy condition.

The measures of controlling starvation by feeding and of spraying for the oak scale and anthracnose are not new or experimental. They have been used extensively in other parts of the country as well as on a few estates in the Chicago region. The program for oak trees in this region should include feeding with a well balanced tree food, spraying with a good dormant oil spray and two applications of Bordeaux mixture in the spring. The first of the foliage sprays should be applied when the first leaves are about half grown and the second application should be made about two weeks later. If anthracnose is epidemic, one or two more applications of Bordeaux may be needed.

An additional fact was noted during this study. In the laying out of new properties, serious difficulties are encountered in keeping the oaks alive. It is not surprising that trees more or less in the balance as to their remaining alive are so seriously injured when landscaping is attempted. If, for example, the water table is lowered or raised, or if the land is cleared of undergrowth and the soil disturbed, the oaks in this region may die within a year, while under more favorable conditions there would be no harmful results. Preparing the trees before such landscaping operations are begun so that the trees are brought into a state of health is the only way to avoid this difficulty.

Someone has found that when he buys one shirt he gives employment to 50 persons, and 47 of them do nothing but hide pins in the tail.—Ohio State Journal.

### West Point Exams Open at Fort Sheridan; Many Privates Are Eligible

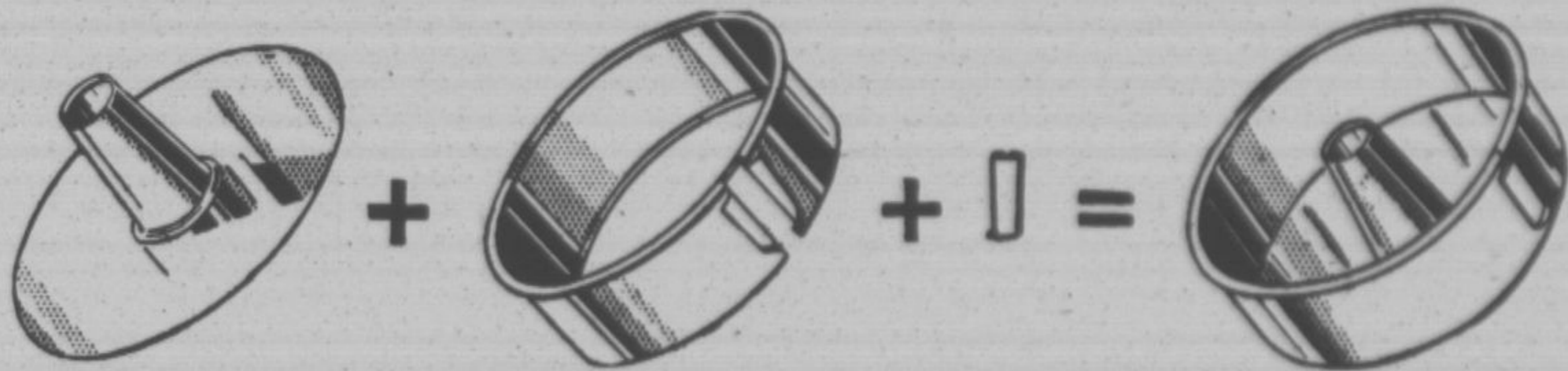
The West Point Preparatory school of the Sixth Corps Area began its sessions at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Tuesday, September 16, according to announcement made by Major General Frank Parker, Corps Area Commander, with headquarters in Chicago. 19 young enlisted men (all privates or privates first class) from various military units within this

area, comprising the three states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, who have been specially selected by a preliminary examination, will have the privilege of undergoing this course of instruction to prepare them for final examination for admission as cadets on the Hudson next July.

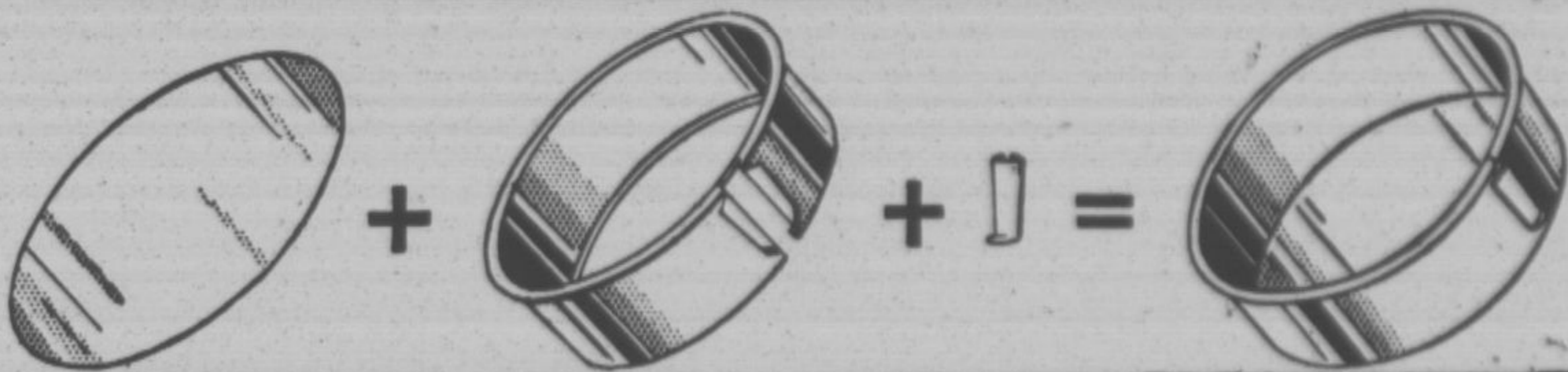
Those in this Corps Area who by hard work and study have earned for themselves the distinction of taking the preparatory course at Fort Sheridan are: from Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Willard J. Allen, Millard Durham, Glenn A. Heyer, Daniel P. Schofield, and Richard Bergman, all of Company

C, 2d U. S. Infantry Regiment; Owen Colaw, Fred Grafft, and Chester Meyers, of Company D; John Boersema, Company A; Edward Hoefler and Warren Wildrock, headquarters battery, 61st Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) Regiment; and John G. Pope, Troop A, 14th Cavalry.

If that smart scientist who says nothing is impossible is so sure he is right he can win a quarter off us on a bet he can't keep from scratching a chigger bite. — Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.



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