

ward the interior of the tree. It was a slower job than simply cutting off a few big limbs but it has paid me well, as a comparison with trees not so pruned plainly shows. The apples on the trees on which the wood was carefully thinned out were very large and fine; but on those not so treated they were small and uncolored."

"And I," said another neighbor, "have had extraordinary results from a very simple method of fertilizing. Some years ago I read in the report of the Ontario Fruit Experimental Stations a recommendation of a treatment for enriching orchard soil; it was the yearly plowing under of a cover crop of red clover, together with the annual application per acre of 50 lbs. of superphosphate and 50 lbs. of wood ashes. This was a very economical treatment, and I resolved to try it on the poorest bit of orchard on my farm. The soil was very poor, and for years the fruit produced had been almost worthless. The orchard was chiefly Spy apples and Bartlett pears. I have persisted in this treatment every year for about six years, and now this plot is acknowledged to be the best on my farm. Both the Spys and the Bartletts have given me splendid annual crops, the fruit has been large and fine, and more highly colored than in any other part

of my orchard. I attribute the heightened color to the potash."

#### EVAPORATING SURPLUS APPLES.

**I**N some cases we have no doubt that it would pay the fruit farmer to evaporate his own second grade apples rather than sell them to a company who will only pay him from forty to fifty cents a hundred pounds. The only question is that of hands to do the work. A profitable machine, capable of turning out from 300 to 400 lbs. a day, can be purchased for about \$100, and would prove a profitable investment, especially in cases where the family will turn in and help on the work. Evaporated apples sell at about six cents a pound; and since a hundred pounds of fresh apples would give about fourteen pounds of dried product, worth about 85 cents, or a little more than 40 cents a bushel for the green apples, it is evident that the investment would be a good one.

McArthy, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, does not favor the common method of bleaching apples by fumes of burning sulphur, but advises instead that they be dropped into a tub of weak salt brine, made in the proportion of one pound of clean table salt to sixteen gallons of water, and boiled together for ten minutes.

## EDUCATION AND SUCCESS

**A**N uneducated child has one chance in 150,000 of attaining distinction as a factor in the progress of the age.

A common school education increases his chance nearly four times.

A high school education increases the chance of the common school child twenty-

three times, giving him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated.

A college education increases the chance of the high school boy nine times, giving him 219 times the chance of the common school boy and more than 800 times the chance of the untrained.—*The World's Work.*