THE PROBLEM OF WINDFALL APPLES

More Than One Way to Reduce This Usual Crop Leak

(By Prof. F. C. Seans in The Country

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And it certainly is a problem! No other single question causes the apple grower so many anxious hours and sleepless rights. If his apples are in danger from insects or diseases he sprays; if his soil needs more moisture he cultivates or irrigates or mulches; if there is danger from mice he puts wire guards on his trees; and so on, with most of his troubles. He can fight them and to a large extent he can prevent injury.

But with the windfall problem as ordinarily managed he is largely at the mercy of the elements. If the wind blows—and it almost always does blow at the wrong time—then the apples drop from the trees and thereby, in most cases, they automatically lose from 50 to 90 per cent of their value.

If the orchardist is to reduce this loss from windfall apples to a minimum he ought to proceed along three different lines. In the first place, he ought to do everything possible to prevent his having windfalls; or more properly speaking, to reduce the number of windfalls to a minimum.

In the second place, he ought to do

In the second place, he ought to do everything he can to keep the quality of his windfalls as high as possible, to prevent this automatic reduction of value going any farther than is absolutely neccessary.

cessary.

And in the third place, he ought to be prepared to handle the windfalls which he does get in such a way as to make the utmost possible out of them.

First of all, then, let us see what can be done to prevent apples from falling before we are ready to pick them, because that is the most satisfactory solution of the question.

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It may be worth while to state in the beginning that varieties differ widely in their tendency to drop from the trees. Some varieties, like Wealthy and McIntosh, are naturally prone to drop and will do so in spite pf everything that can be done to prevent it; others, like Ontario and Delicious, tend to hold on to the tree even after their regular picking date. Now, though the propensity to drop may not be sufficient reason for discarding a variety, yet it is a fairly serious handicap.

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Purning now to specific methods of reducing the percentage of windfalls, we have the following, which are all worthy of consideration and some of which will have a very decided influence on the output of windfalls from an orchard.

Naturally our first line of attack against winds in the orchard is the use of good windbreaks and the planting of our orchards on slopes which are away from prevailing and destructive winds. Both are very effective. A well-placed windbreak of pine or spruce or maple—which are the leading trees for windbreaks here in Western Massachusetts—will do wonders in checking the loss from winds. And land that slopes in some other direction than the northwest—from which direction our most serious autumn winds come—is much to be preferred, other things being equal.

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being equal.

Speedier Coloring a Help
Our second line of attack ought to be
in the direction of getting good color on
our apples in time, so that they may be
picked before they begin to drop seriously.
There is no doubt that one of the prime
reasons our growers get so many windfalls
is because they delay picking in order to
obtain better color. If we can expedite
the coloring process we ought to reduce
the danger from this particular direction.
This matter of coloring is an extremely
complicated and as yet little understood
process.

The writer paid his respects to it in
THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN of July twenty-

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The writer paid his respects to it in The Country Gentleman of July twentyninth of last year. But we may suggest here that more open pruning to let in the sunlight, wider spacing of the trees in the orchard to give them more light, the more careful use of nitrogenous fertilizers in order that the trees may not grow too late in the season, and the choice of soils which are adapted to the particular variety grown, are all methods worthy of careful attention by the grower who wanta the best color and wants it early. A third line of attack is, of course, early picking of the crop. If this line is pushed hard enough it will do away with the windfall completely, but it does this at too great an expense in other directions—color and quality and size. So that our problem here is to decide how far this line of attack shall be carried and when we ought to begin to pick. And it is a mighty



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serious problem too! And different growen in different seed on the case of the



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crop, and such crops as crimson clover or vetch are admirable for the purpose in sections where they succeed.

Lastly we may supplement the sod cushion or the cover-crop pad with a special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay placed until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of straw or hay be until hay special mulch of s

HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

Eye Lashes—A little yellow vaseline pplied to the eyelashes each night will mprove their growth and beauty.

Removing Dust—A paint brush used in place of a dust rag can get the dust in revices where the dust rag cannot. Hair—Brush your hair thoroughly. Brush it twice daily—night and morning. Then whenever you have time massage the scalp with the balls of the fingers; this starts the circulation going and one will soon find much new hair growing.

CANADA CONTROLS THE WHEAT

Europe's Imports May Be Reduced But Large Export Already to Orient

Canada is in practical control of the world's wheat market for the next five months, according to a statement issued here today by T. K. Doherty, Canadian Commissioner in the International Institute of Agriculture.

This statment is based upon the assumption that all optimistic news is exhausted, various adverse factors are to develop, the world's old stock of wheat is well cleaned, up and that only eleven million bushels is left from last year's Canadian crop.

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"The persistent increase in North America's trade with Europe, "says the statement, "indicates the latter's increased
purchasing power, improved credit
through better crops and more promising
political conditions. Although Europe's
imports for the current grain year may
be reduced to 538,000,000 bushels, there
is already an exceptionally large export
to the Orient, which forecasts an ex-European total import of approximately 120,
000,000. These quantities with a shortage
in ocean supply on August 1 of over 10,
000,000 will bring the world's requirements to approximately 668,000,000,
against about 700,000,000 taken last year.
These requirements could be met through
the following probable shipments of
bushels:
Canada 300; United States 150; Ar-

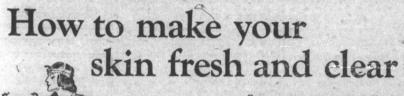
bushels:
Canada 300; United States 150; Argentine 110; Australasia 50; India 30; Balkans 10; Russia 15; North Africa 10, aggregating 675,000,000 bushels.

A SOMBRE LESSON.

within two hours of the accident, the truck, which had been left disabled, by the roadside some time earlier, was far enough to one side to allow any careful driver to pass it; it's front lights were burning, and as the same acctylene gas tank sepplied the tail light, it is reasonable to assume that that was also burning. The speed of the lighter car must been terrific, for the heavy truck, loaded with crushed stone, was driven 30 feet ahead by the impact, even with its brakes set. The passenger car was smashed into a travesty of an automobile. The road is one of the best in the State, and the moon was brilliantly illuminating.

There is only one conclusion to draw, sad as is it to draw it, and that is that the automobile was proceeding at a reckless speed for night driving, and that the driving was not careful at that. No one lives to tell the story, but it seems probable that the man at the wheel was not giving strict attention to his duty.

The wages of carelessness and high speed are all too often the loss of lives. It is a pity that such things have to happen to impress upon others that sorrowful truth.





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changed.

The 1924 Light-Six is practically free from wibration. Studebaker accomplishes this largely by machining the crankshaft and connecting rods on all surfaces. This is an exclusive Studebaker practice on cars at this price—and is found only on a few other cars—and they're priced above \$3,500.

Absence of vibration prolongs car life, causes slower depreciation, reduces the cost of operation and adds to the enjoyment of driving. Aside from its mechanical excellence, the Light-Six is handsome in design, extremely comfortable, sturdy and economical to operate. It is powerful, speedy, has a pick-up range that is seldom taxed and never exhausted, is easy to handle and convenient to park. Its enameled all-steel body, one-piece, rain-proof windshield, ten-inch cushions upholstered in genuine leather, and cowl lamps are among many features heretofore to be had only in higher priced cars.

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