

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A CITY

AS SEEN BY A SALT LAKE WOMAN

ONE wintry day in the early twilight, a visitor stood in the doorway of the Home nursery, quietly observing a group of children kneeling about a cradle. The cradle contained a very young babe, and the children were examining its tiny feet and hands and rose-leaf ears with touches light and delicate. There seems always to be present something of the divine at every cradle containing a newly-born infant. Instantly that great painting of Murillo's—"The Adoration of the Shepherds"—presented itself to the visitor's mind, in the half lights with only the blaze of the fire revealing the adoring kneelers; one could easily pick out the "three wise men" and the largest girl seated at the head of the cradle with her pure face and short curly hair making a halo about her head, was a lovely madonna.

After admiring the picture for some time, the observer stepped into the room and asked for the madonna, and when the new babe came in? Then was the discovery made that the madonna was new also.

"Are you one of the neighbors' little girls?" asked the visitor, patting the curly head.

"I am the baby's mother," came so low as to be almost inaudible. In the silence the picture seemed to change to that of the Gethsemane. And the story? Why relate the harrowing details of the loss of that innocence? It is too terrible. Sufficient to know that no one in the great cruel world wanted her, and so with the faith of a little child she had sought the Home, and was admitted to become a mother at the tender age of 16.

"Come here," said the judge, kindly, to a little girl who was standing by for hearing in the juvenile court. "Now tell me why you are here, my little girl."

"The child drew near the judge and replied: 'I don't want to go home.'"

"But why don't you want to go home?"

"Because my mamma don't love me."

"How do you know your mamma does not love you?"

"Because she won't let me call her 'mamma'; she makes me call her 'Auntie,' and she's mean to me."

"Have you a papa?"

"A step-father."

"What do you call him?"

"Charlie."

"Is he mean to you?"

"Sometimes."

"Do you love your mamma?"

"I want to—oh, I want to— and here the poor love-starved child dissolved into tears."

The judge endeared her with his arm, though his face was set and stern; many in the court were weeping in sympathy with this bereft child.

Following testimony showed conclusively that this little child for reasons best known to themselves, was not wanted by the mother and step-father, and so with cruelties had been driven out; sheltered by friends, and finally brought into court abandoned, not sinning, but sinned against.

The judge explained to her that she was not friendless; how the great State of Utah was her legal guardian, and wanted to see her wrongs righted; how she would be loved and cared for even though her unnatural mother did not want her.

The little girl dried her tears and looked up hopefully, and today she is the joyous center of a happy loving home.

the garb of a foreign peasant, worn, no doubt, for effect; a face bearing the stamp of sorrow, trouble, anxiety, and eyes of such brilliance, that one wonders if it be the light of far-seeing, far-reaching intelligence, or possibly the result of a too close application to her calling. At any rate, one feels queer. However, her "good-for-nothing" deed was wonderful, and when she has finished with past, present and future, one can but ponder as to how much of his own mind she really possesses, unknown to the world at large. In this way, the little woman, seemingly on the very verge of nervous collapse, spends her life. According to the number of people in waiting in her shabby little sitting-room, her living should be a fair one, as she gives each his sitting at \$1 per. But at what cost? Day in and day out—hour after hour, playing a dangerous trade in order to support an unruly family, while the husband's fate is the asylum. Last year, a favorite sister and entire family were killed in one of the Russian massacres, and the gloom of this tragedy seems to cling about the little madame like a black cloak. Truly, half the world knows not how the other half exists.

BOBBIE was the eldest of four children, his mother a widow, his home a shack on an unimproved 16-acre outside the city limits. At 12 years, Bobby was the man of all work; he was required to till the ground, milk the cow, tend the old horse, split the wood, tote water, take care of the baby during his mother's absence from home, which were frequent, besides getting the meals. For all this devoted service, his mother, when under the influence of beer, would kick and cuff him about, calling him a "good-for-nothing."

By and by, however, matters were brought to a crisis, when the mother in a drunken fury, beat him with a scolding, and threw him out of the house to remain through an entire freezing cold night. When finally taken in hand by friends, Bobby was too reduced in body and spirit to object to anything; but later, after warm food, a comfortable bed, and rest from work, the lad manifested considerable spirit, by refusing to return to his old surroundings; he fairly fought to protect himself from further assaults of mother-love.

The court agreed with the boy absolutely, and through our never-tiring charitable workers, he is far removed from the place, misnamed a home, while a strict watch is being kept over the other three helpless children.

ONE bright day last week the hills were dotted with happy, wholesome children hunting for dog-tooth violets. Children basking in the light of the all-out-doors and the sunshine and the joys of happy homes. One little fellow, whose supreme delight of the moment and the day, gave vent by his feelings by sliding down a steep sand bank on his stomach, and paused long enough to shout: "Aint it good ter be livin' fellers?"

On being told the story of Bobby and one or two other unfortunate little boys living in the shadows, he replied, as he proceeded to make another rapid descent: "Send 'em up here; we fellers 'll care of 'em; child's wot they needs."

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Starting an Apple Orchard.

By Professor Robert S. Northrop, Horticulturist, Agricultural College.

IN these days, when apple orchards are yielding profits of several hundred dollars an acre, people in all sections of the country are contemplating the planting of trees in amounts varying from a few trees to a hundred or more acres.

To those who have had but limited experience in orcharding it seems very simple to plant trees and sit down and wait for them to yield five hundred dollars a year more or less for each acre set. These people are the ones who later on will say that orcharding does not pay and that sugar beets and lucern are much more profitable.

If an orchard is expected to yield to the utmost, one thing must be kept constantly in mind. It is absolutely necessary to work it intensively. This means that the ground must be kept in the most fertile and perfect condition.



Fig. 1

tion consistent with the development of the tree, and that the tree itself must be of the right variety, properly set, pruned and cared for.

To secure these points requires untiring work and energy from the grower. He should as a rule put the ground which he intends to plant into some cultivated crop for a year or two before setting his trees, thus getting the soil into a fine-mellow condition, but this is not all. He should manure it quite heavily with well rotted stable manure, and by having the cultivated crop there for a year or more, it becomes finely worked into the soil and will be of benefit for several years.

Having the soil in good condition, the trees may be planted. These, for the commercial orchard, should be some of the varieties of red apples. Generally, it is best to confine the planting to two or three varieties, always using those which the market seems to prefer. Just now the Jonathan, Winesap, Gano and Ben Davis seem to be the ones most desired.

The trees should always be procured from reputable nurserymen and never from the itinerant tree agent; they should be accompanied by a certificate of inspection or fumigation and should



Fig. 2

then be carefully inspected by the buyer. If any of them show the swelling or long slender roots illustrated in figure 1 they are probably diseased with crown gall and should be burned or returned to the shipper. This is a disease which is rather prevalent in Utah and should be guarded against.

If the trees are satisfactory they should be planted as promptly as possible. When doing this, cut any injured roots back to clean, healthy wood, and then set the tree two or three inches deeper in than they were in the nursery, and be sure to pack the soil firmly about the roots.

The distance which should be allowed

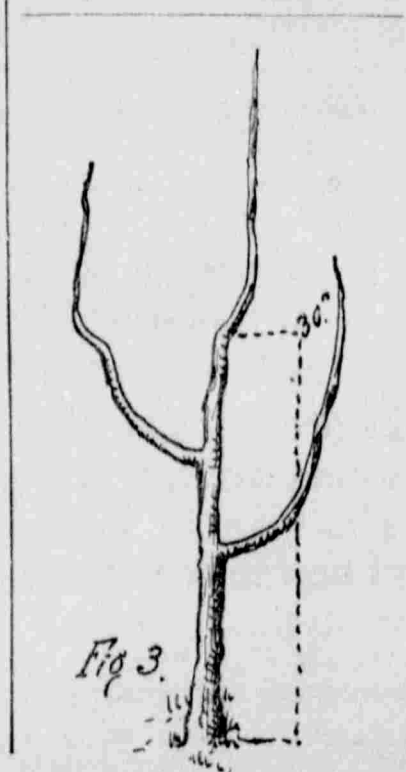


Fig. 3

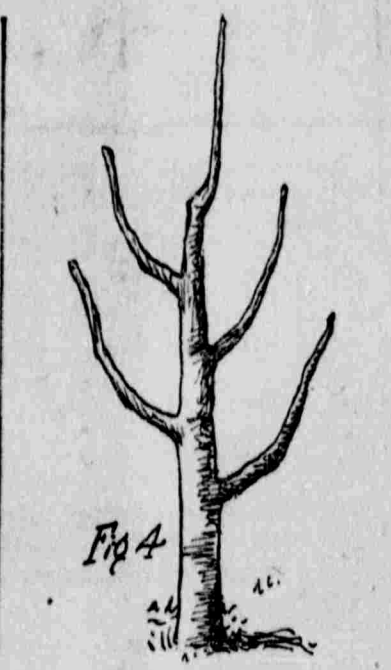


Fig. 4

between trees is generally found to be twenty feet. This will allow the trees to stand until ten or twelve years of age without requiring the removal of any. At that time some may need to be cut out when the trees will stand at such a distance that they will soon be occupying the ground to greatest advantage. It should be mentioned here that, in planting, only one variety should be put in a row and it is preferable to have several rows of the same variety together. This, it is plainly seen, will greatly facilitate the spraying and harvesting of the fruit.

After the trees have been set the tops should be cut off at a distance of about thirty inches from the ground. This will cause a large number of side shoots to come out, from which three or four or even five may be selected to form the top. Three limbs are probably better than five if properly selected. Notice figure 2; here three limbs were selected, but they were chosen from those situated closely together. Whenever two or three limbs come off nearly at the same place, there is great liability of a heavy load of fruit causing them to split as shown.

This defect is easily managed if, when the tree is first formed, the limbs left to be leaders are chosen from those situated some distance, say six inches apart. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate this point quite well. One can clearly see that with either three or five main branches coming off, as in these illustrations, there is no great danger of trees breaking down. Notice how sturdy and stocky they appear and how abundantly able with their low-formed heads to hold any amount of fruit which they may develop with no danger of injury.

After forming the tree, as above outlined, this strong, stocky condition is

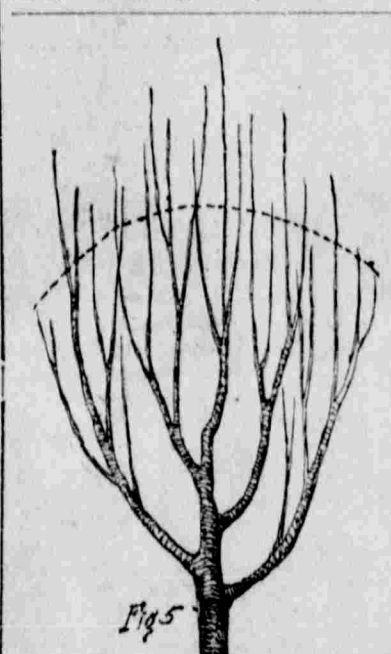


Fig. 5

obtained by not letting the leaders grow too long and "willowy." This is prevented by cutting back the growth from one-third to two-thirds each year, thus making the limbs grow in thickness. The manner of pruning for this purpose is well shown in figure 5, the points at which the cutting should be done being evident.

If an orchard of proper varieties is started properly and the best attention constantly paid to secure a good, strong tree free from disease and able to set, develop, carry a heavy load of fruit each year, in most sections of Utah, it will prove itself a very profitable investment and will repay many times the cost of starting it. It is no uncommon thing for such orchards to net as high as \$200 an acre, and in some cases even more. We all know of orchards which do not even pay for their care because they are improperly planted, of wrong varieties not properly cared for and various other kinds of neglect. Is it worth while to attend to the proper methods of starting them, and continuing to treat them as well as possible?



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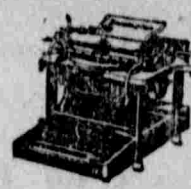
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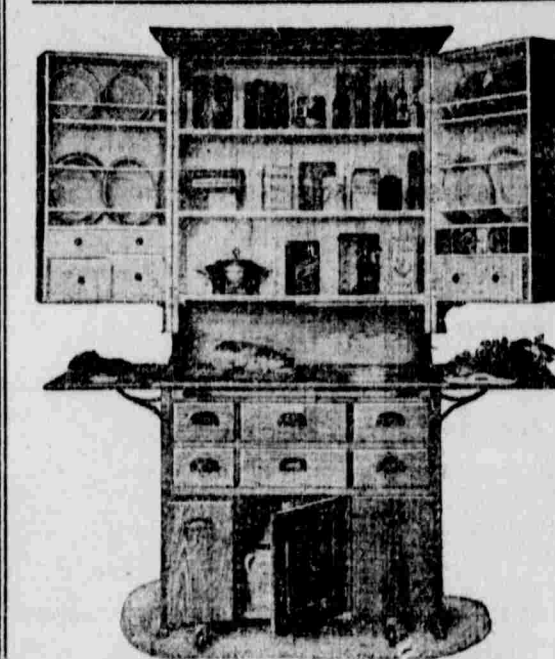
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WONDERS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marvelous Experiments With Kites at Arlington by Dr. Alexander Bell and Abraham White.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, D. C., April 16.—For the first time wireless telegraph messages have been received by means of kites. The experiments were conducted at Arlington, Va., under the joint auspices of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the well known inventor of the telephone, and President Abraham White, of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company, whose system is employed by the U. S. government. Dr. Bell is making extensive experiments with tetrahedral kites which possess tremendous lifting power and unusual steadiness and with which he hopes to eventually solve the problem of aerial navigation. The work done for

the government at its various stations throughout the United States is well known, and it is firmly believed that the problem of Transatlantic aerial messages will soon be solved. The accompanying illustration shows a tetrahedral kite 2,000 feet in the air, attached to a steel wire, and carrying an antenna wire 400 feet in length. The messages were received through the antenna wire and the bodies of two men, one touching the wire and the other the receiver. Among the messages thus received was one from the steamer Bermuda, a hundred miles from Sandy Hook and three hundred and fifty miles from the kite. Dr. Bell has gone abroad where Dr. Lee De Forest is also conducting wireless telegraph experiments with the kites.