

Court Proceedings

Table of court proceedings including names like Beall & Co, R-C Lillich, Pomala V, Manala H, etc., and their respective amounts.

Col Riv Powder Co 1176.25
P Boysen 2 50
L Sonneland 2 50
L Sonneland 1 25
A M Swensen 2 50
L Sonneland 1 25
General fund bills rejected:
Jos Hickenbottom 4 40
F M Fowler 1 50
State of Oregon 4 10
H J Southard 2 00
Thos Basse 27 75
General fund bills continued for investigation:
Campbell J L 8 50
Road fund bills rejected:
H E Nichols 25
Whereupon court adjourned until Saturday, June 7, 1913.

later years will give a crop that is likely to split down. During the growing season a good deal of needed pruning may be done with the fingers, water sprouts and shoots growing where they are not wanted while still tender. Young trees should be kept well cultivated, and where they are set in the yard or lawn one should spade about them and give a mulch of strawy manure to keep the soil from baking in dry weather. If small trees set fruit it is usually best to pinch it off, so that all strength may go to the development of the tree.

A COUPLE OF FOOLS. The biggest fool pair that the writer has heard of in a long time he ran across the other day. The man had a small house and an acre of ground worth some \$750 and was sparking a half baked girl, who said she would marry him if he would buy an automobile. He fell to this and swapped his place for a machine and \$100, which won't last a great while in defraying gasoline and repair bills. This man, though industrious, is but a day laborer, and just what he and this girl of his will do next winter in a rented house if labor should be scarce it is rather appalling to contemplate. And yet we suppose they will be happy as larks with this auto, and if they don't worry about the future perhaps others ought not to.



It is likely perfectly natural, but there are folks who would rather attend a moving picture show than have a square meal.

Some one has found out that if a bushel basket is slipped over a hog's head the animal can be easily backed up most any kind of a chute.

Have things all shipshape around the poultry yard, so the hens will be bringing in the profits from their eggs while you are making the field crop pay.

Most farms could be made much neater in appearance and considerable value added to their buildings and fences by the use of the paint brush about this time of the year.

A record potato vine is reported by a resident of Lewis county, Wash. It was eight feet long and weighed forty-four pounds, while the potatoes from it weighed twenty-nine pounds.

Next to the apple, the strawberry is the most generally grown of American fruits and, from the standpoint of revenue derived from its cultivation, also ranks next to the apple in importance.

Sweet peas are vigorous feeders on plant food and will be the more luxuriant if they are watered after they are well up with dilute manure water or are given a mulch of well rotted manure.

The late session of the Iowa legislature increased the bounty on wolves from \$5 to \$20. This may serve to lessen the tendency to allow the old ones to live in order that the bounty on the whelps might be secured.

Cows should never be fed exclusively on silage, but should have some dry forage fed with it. Silage is a carbonaceous food and should have some more nitrogenous food to go with it in order to make a better balanced ration.

PRUNING YOUNG TREES. A reader of these notes who recently set out some small trees asks for some suggestions in regard to pruning them so as to give best results. In a general way it may be said that this early pruning—that given during the first four or five years of the tree's life—is by far the most important. In the first place, one should keep in mind that the most important result of this pruning is to give the tree the proper head or frame on which its later growth and strength and usefulness are to depend. To give this it is well to trim one-year-old trees (straight whips) to a height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches. Personally the writer trims both apple and pear trees at the point where the knee strikes in passing. A number of side branches will grow from this stub, and the following season these should be thinned to five of the strongest growing at nearly equal distances from one another and cut back at least a half of their length and to outside if the tree has an upright habit and to inside buds if it has a decidedly spreading habit. The directions just given will apply to branched two-year-old trees that were got from the nursery this spring and to two-year-old trees set last year that were not pruned at all. The aim in all this pruning should be to give a sturdy symmetrical frame and to have the union which the branches make with the trunk as strong as possible; hence no limbs should be left which in

The value of many an otherwise fine horse is often considerably reduced simply because of the postponement of the training referred to until after it has its habits of life pretty well formed. There is to be established on July 1 a new bureau under the federal department of agriculture that will have charge of what will be known as the rural organization service. The main object to which attention will be given will be better marketing facilities, social welfare and other problems having directly to do with the farmers' financial, physical and social welfare.

An examination has been made into the causes of the unthriftness of trees and garden plants in many large cities, and it has been found that leaky gas mains are responsible for the trouble in most cases. Sweet peas have been found to be especially sensitive to gas fumes. Among the trees the cottonwood seems to be the most thrifty of the common shade trees in the presence of this handicap.

A friend reports the loss of several litters of pigs when the sows were halfway through their period of gestation as the result of their getting hold of a quantity of moldy silage which was thrown out. This is but one of several instances which have been reported lately where loss of little pigs has resulted from this cause. This experience is a somewhat costly one, but its lesson is well worth learning.

The dilute solution of lime-sulphur has been found an excellent substitute for the bordeaux mixture in the spraying of vine, bush and tree fruits, but as a fungicide for potatoes it has not been found satisfactory. Experiments carried on last year by the New York station showed that potato vines that were sprayed with lime-sulphur were stunted as a result and that the yield of tubers was materially reduced.

A pretty good fish story comes from Boston to the effect that a fisherman named John Meuse hauled a lobster aboard the other day three feet long and weighing in the neighborhood of ten pounds. It had claws eighteen inches long and is thought to have been at least twenty-five years old. The lobster attacked the man on being hauled into the boat, but was put out of business with an oar after biting the legs of his captor.

According to figures lately issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington, the cost of living was higher during the closing months of 1912 than for any period during the preceding twenty-three years. In 1890 the cost of a year's food supply for an average workingman's family was \$206; in 1896, \$274, and in 1912, \$443. From these figures it is clear that there has been an increase in the prices of food-stuffs of about 60 per cent since the year 1890.

The slugs that often skeletonize the leaves of pear and cherry trees may be put out of business by spraying the trees with commercial arsenate of lead dissolved in water at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons or, if the trees are low, by dusting them with fine road dust. In either case the stuff applied puts a kink in the slug's gizzard. Common road dust is also equally effective in doing away with the rose slug. The worms that feed on currant and gooseberry leaves may be exterminated by dusting them, when the dew is on, with powdered hellebore.

The department of agriculture has recently issued farmers' bulletin No. 518, which gives detailed descriptions of fifty kinds of useful American birds. With each description is given a picture of the bird, done in colored plates. Not only the appearance and habits of these birds are set forth, but emphasis is also placed on their value to the farmer.

indeed that just such a bulletin was not issued twenty or more years ago instead of a great deal of matter which, in the course of events, was used as a filler for law chairs or to start fires with. However, lovers of birds as well as tillers of the soil should be gratified with this publication, even though belated.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

A lady reader makes inquiry as to the method of making the bordeaux solution, which she wishes to use on apple and pear trees. This solution is a fungicide and is for the purpose of controlling apple scab, sooty blotch and other pests of a fungous nature. The solution is easily made, its preparation being as follows: To make fifty gallons dissolve five pounds of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) in twenty-five gallons of water in a small barrel or half barrel. Next shake five pounds of fresh stone lime, using care not to let it get too hot. This is done by having plenty of water handy and stirring it as occasion requires. When thoroughly slaked and reduced to the consistency of a fine putty dilute to twenty-five gallons, as in the case of the blue vitriol. The two ingredients should then be poured together into a fifty gallon barrel, a pailful of each being added alternately and the mixture stirred after each addition. When ready to use the mixture should contain an excess of lime. To be sure that such is the case a few drops of a solution of prussiate of potash (poison) should be added to a small quantity of the mixture, which, if still acid, will give a chocolate precipitate. If this

precipitate is formed the mixture should be added until it doesn't. The worm may be held in check by adding to this solution two pounds of commercial arsenate of lead, which should be diluted in a couple of gallons of water and carefully stirred before pouring it in. The mixture should be stirred frequently while spraying and should be applied to the trees under heavy a pressure as possible. The solution described is also excellent for controlling potato blight. The dilution should be made when the vines are ten inches high and should be repeated at intervals of ten days. Wet or muggy weather prevents the potato bugs show up the amount of lead which the solution contains will fix them, though it is not necessary to add it unless one wishes to rid of them.

It is questionable whether or not the long run there is any gain in getting the seed of a given vegetable the ground before the season for the stuff comes on slowly but steadily warms up and is likely to be steady and not to do so well as that for seeds planted quite awhile later.

The common milk weed, which a few years ago was considered as a pest, is now being cultivated in many gardens as a valuable food for pla. Its thick leaves when cut broken exude milk which is rich in nutrition. The leaves are cooked much the same way as spinach and taste very much like asparagus.

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