OUR FARMERS' IMPROVEMENT PAGE

Information Gathered Everywhere that Is of Interest to the Men and Women on the Farm. Good Roads, Dairying, Horticulture, Fine Stock, Hogs, Etc.

ALL OUT FOR SALEM PRUNE GROWERS MEET

Special effort will be made to get every prune grower of Oregon, and of the prune sections of Washington, out for the Salem meeting July 3-4, as the discussions are expected to prove immensely valuable, and an attempt will be made toward the standardization of the prune. This is now necessary for proper commercial success with this fruit.

The program July 3 for the Northwest Packer's Association includes addresses by Luther J. Chapin, soil expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. H. S. Jackson of the Oregon Agricultural College on brown rot and other prune diseases; Prof. C. I. Lewis on standardizing the prune; O. C. Beall on prune drying; J. T. Brumfield on prune marketing problems. Discussions open to all will follow each address.

TREATMENT FOR HEAVES GIVEN

Care in exercise and feeding together with arsenic acid is the treatment for heaves recommended by Dr. B. W. Hollis of the veterinary science department of the Oregon Agricultural College in a recent reply to an inquiry from a McMinnville man. He says:

"There is no absolute cure for heaves. True heaves are due to an anatomical change in the minute structure of the lung tissue that cannot be replaced.

"The little partitions which separate the air cells in the lung have been broken down and there is nothing which will cause these to be replaced.

"Heaves may be palliated to a certa n extent, however, by proper feeding and careful feeding and careful exercise, together with a long course of arsenic acid. You are correct in your assumption that, in feeding, hay s ould be reduced and grain increased. You should feed about 1 lb. of hay for each 100 lbs. of live weight of the horse daily. The reason for not feeding very much hay lies in the fact that hay, being bulky, will overload the stomach and press forward on the lungs and cause more or less difficulty in breathing. The arsenic acid should be given in the form of Fowler's Solution, 1 oz. every third day. This contains arsenic and should be given with care.

"In exercising the anima l, watch the breathing and if he seems to have very much trouble with breathing, he should either be stopped or allowed to move with a very slow gait. Six months to a year's treatment along this line will bring about a temporary recovery usually. The trouble will return however, if the horse is put to hard work and fed improperly."

J. C. Muerman, field manager of the United States Bureau of Education, states the Oregonian, has reported to Superintendent of Public Instruction Alderman that in Polk County 44 of 118 teachers are natives of this state, and of other states represented, Kansas and Nebraska come next, with Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska in the order named. Nineteen states and two foreign countries are represented.

Seventeen of the rural teachers are graduates of high schools, four of normal schools and three of colleges. Mr. Muerman reports that 17 have not taught before this year, and 11 had teaching experience before coming to Oregon. Fifteen have taught two years.

Salaries have been increased nearly 20 per cent in the past four years. There has been a large increase in the number of native Oregon teachers and in the number of high school graduates teaching.

APPOINTED AS FIRE WAREEN

Charles Durrell Gets Appointment This Week

The state board of forestry has appointed Charles Durrell of this city as a local fire warden for this county.

The state law in the matter of fires is the imposition of a fine of from $50.00 to $1,000.00 or a term of imprisonment of from one month to one year for neglecting or wilfully allowing fire to escape from one's own lands; or a fine of from $25.00 to $500.00 for leaving camp fires burning or permitting fire to spread upon lands not one's own. And if a person unfawfully or maliciously sets fire to any woods, forest, timber, brush or any vegetable matter with intent of injurying another's property, he shall be imprisoned from one to ten years.

A permit must be secured by persons burning slashings, etc., from June 1 to October. Without getting a permit from the fire warden, one is liable to a fine of from $25.00 to $500 00.

FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS ON PASTURE

The question is frequently asked whether it is economical to feed grain to cows during the pasture season, writes E. V. Ellington in Orange Judd Farmer. On this question there is a considerable difference of opinion. Judging by the direct results in milk production from feeding grain to cows on succulent and abundant pasture, there seems to be no profit in such a procedure. While there may be some increase in milk yields, the increased yields do not in all instances pay for the grain consumed.

The pastures in the early spring are immature, and the grass contains a high percentage of water and a low percentage of dry matter, and the high producing cow does not secure sufficient nutrients to furnish the needs of the body and maintain a large production of milk. For a cow of this type—that is, one that produces one to two pounds of butter fat daily, a grain ra-

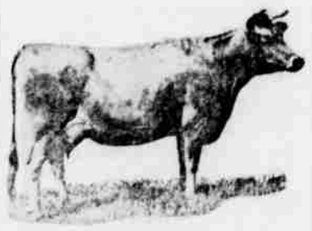

Photo by Kansas Agricultural college.

The cow's Design, here pictured, a prize bred Jersey cow owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college, is the first Jersey in Kansas to make over 700 pounds of butter in a year. She completed her record on the 15th of March and made during the year 11,066 pounds of milk and 714 pounds of butter fat, which is equivalent to 854 pounds of butter. The milk record classes The Design among the first seven hundred cows of the world. Only six have made more than this amount, according to R. M. Gow of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club.

[illegible] should supplement the pasture and it should be allowed all the leguminous hays that she will consume.

The cow that is producing an average quantity of milk—say from twenty-five to thirty pounds of milk of average quality—will produce but little if any more if fed grain to supplement the pasture and for economy of production should not be so fed. Experiments have proved that an additional quantity of milk was secured for every pound of grain fed, but it was observed that cows that received grain during the pasture season gave 16 per cent better returns [illegible] period was over than did those that received no grain. In other words, there was an increase in weight in the cows that were fed grain which resulted in the laying up of a considerable amount of surplus nutrients on their body which was utilized in future production.

Weaning the Pigs.

Some people seem anxious to wean the pigs. I do not believe a person should be in too much of a hurry about this, however, says a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer. As a matter of fact, there is no feed quite so good as their own mother's milk. There is a limit, of course, for the length of time she can provide this food. If the sow is to raise two litters each year we must not expect her to care for each litter as long a time as when she raises only one.

If she is holding up fairly well in flesh I would not hesitate to leave the pigs with her nine or ten weeks. When you start to wean the pigs do not take the whole litter away at once. This will not only prevent the sow worrying, but it will probably avoid trouble with her udder. Take away the two hardiest youngsters first, and then, after a day or two, remove one or two more. Keep this up until the whole litter has been taken away.

Removal of Shoe Boils.

To remove a shoe boil, if you cannot employ a graduate veterinarian, says the Farm Journal, proceed as follows: Put a twitch on the horse's nose and have one fore foot held up by an attendant. Make a single loop knot or noose on a length of piano wire. Put the loop over the shoe boil and pull tight so as to make the tumor have as narrow a neck as possible. Now cut off the shoe boil by means of a redhot hatched shaped iron or cut it off with a sharp scalpel and at once stop the bleeding by cauterization with a thermo cautery or redhot iron. This leaves a large, flat wound, but it is surprising how quickly it heals and what a small blemish (scar) it leaves if simply wetted a number of times a day with a lotion composed of one ounce of sugar of lead and six drams of sulphate of zinc shaken up in a pint of water.

Piles In Pigs.

Piles, or protusions of the rectum, are common in young pigs and are often induced by overfeeding and lack of exercise. Give the pigs free range on grass and in addition feed light slop of sweet skimmilk, middlings and a little flaxseed meal. Mix one ounce of limewater with each quart of slop. The bowels must be kept active. If constipation is present omit the limewater and mix in an ounce or two of raw linseed oil to act on the bowels. Local treatment consists in bathing the protruded parts, wetting them well with extract of witch hazel, then smearing with witch hazel ointment and returning to place.—Farm Journal

PASTE THAT IN YOUR HAT!

You may think wife has an idea
That you're perfect and then some
And to your many, many faults
Is blind and deaf and dumb;
You may take a sly joy ride
And go on a quiet lag
And think she isn't on to it
Because she doesn't nag,
But wait, old silly lunkhead,
You'll get knocked flat.
You can't fool a woman.
Just paste that in your hat.

You may play saint before the town
And snicker in your sleeve
Because these silly duffers
In your fake righteousness believe;
You may put on your false face
And fix yourself so slick
As to think no one upon the earth
Can tell you're a gold brick,
But wait, you wolf in sheep skin.
You'll get skinned like a cat.
You can't fool the people.
Just paste that in your hat.

C. M. BARNITZ.

SMASHED EGGS.

When the broody smashes eggs in a setting the wise fancier runs for warm water to wash the smeared eggs, for he knows that the albumen will act like varnish and close the shell pores, and the growing embryos within the egg will suffocate.

He washes and dries them carefully and places them at once under the hen and at the same time registers a doubt as to whether that hatch will make good.

Such accidents generally find their cause in too small a nest, too deep a nest where eggs pile on top of each other and can't be turned, nests that hens must jump down into, nests where clucks and layers are together, fighting broodies, lack of nest material, too full a nest, hard nest material, too large a setting, thin or rough shelled or misshapen eggs, clumsy clucks, overweight hens or sassy screechers that rough house whenever the nest is approached.

By remedying these particulars smashed eggs and consequent poor hatches may be reduced to a minimum.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

A handler of pigeons in a live bird shooting match near Pottsville, Pa., tied firecrackers to a pigeon's feet to make the bird lively, so it would be hard to shoot. The pigeon flew into a hay mow, the hay was fired, and the Reading's big stables, worth $6,000, were burned, and the big Otto colliery barely escaped destruction. Such a cruel human should be sent to jail or an asylum.

Raydon, Ipswich, England, boasts a turkey farm that has been a success for thirty-five years. Over 200 turkey hens are kept for breeders to supply the trade with eggs and day-old turkey chicks. Can any of our Texas friends beat this?

York (Pa.) cops are wise on poultry. A bird burglary being reported to headquarters, a cop entered a suspect's coop, picked out a rooster of the breed described in the complaint, turned the bird loose in the alley, and the fowl made a bee line for the complainant's coop. On that evidence the thief went to jail.

The Emden goose should be selected in preference to the Toulouse. At best age they dress from nine to fifteen pounds, a popular size; are fine grained, white as marble, their feathers are more valuable and the carcass sells for more money per pound.

If you use acetylene in your house or for lighting your automobile pour the lime from the used carbide down the ratholes or where rats frequent, and the long tailed varmints will quick vamoose. They can't stand that acetylene smell.

The laying contest at Storrs, Conn., last year shows an average of 158 eggs per hen, while the Missouri competition shows the average of 134 per hen for the year. This does not give eastern breeders ground to boast that their birds are higher bred for eggs than the western, for the ration at Storrs had extras that the Missouri cacklers didn't get.

Six years ago we exhibited at a show, and among our winnings was a cup that had to be won two years in succession before the exhibitor owned it. On account of state lecture work we have not been at that show since, but in the meantime five different fanciers have won the cup once. A prize with such a string to it is a farce. When won once and won fairly the prize should become at once the property of the exhibitor who has expended his money and time to win.

Johnny Bull is certainly having a crying time over poultry and eggs, and we suggest to him that good old remedy, "The Lord helps them that help themselves." He has depended on other nations for his poultry, and in 1912 importations shrunk $85,000. Canada even went back on him and imported from Uncle Sam for her own use only 7,476,242 dozens of eggs.

When you test out those infertile eggs there are fewer eggs to heat and more room on the trays for the fertiles and they can be turned to better advantage. When you make your second test about the fifteenth day you rid the hatch of everything that's dead and bound to corrupt the air in the machine.

When the army worms started in on ten acres of corn belonging to M. M. Kicklighter of Groveland, Ga., he drove a flock of turkeys into the patch, and they went for the wrigglers and saved him 500 bushels of corn. Congress recently appropriated $25,000 to eliminate the worm. Better use that money to encourage turkey culture.

Some fanciers seem to breed birds entirely for the outside. Any old shape seems all right to them if it has feathers barred to the skin, red ear lobes, a fine point comb and seven feathers to the tail.

C. M. Barnitz.

DAIRY POINTERS.

The milk check is not an accident. It's the result of good, careful handling with conscientious feeding.

The safest way to salt the cows is to keep a supply before them at all times.

It's a mistaken policy to let the dry cow rustle for herself. She should have good care if she is expected to do well at the next freshening.

Success does not lie in the number of cows the dairyman keeps, but in the kind he keeps and the way he keeps them.

Be sure that the calves are started right. Feed regularly, not too much at a time, and young calves at least four times a day.

Individual excellence is the only safe guide to be depended upon in selecting cows to build up a good herd.

STALLION TO PATRONIZE.

Avoid Using Animals With Glaring Faults of Conformation.

Soundness and pure breeding come first in the selection of the stallion to patronize, writes Annandale in the National Stockman. Too much hurry is to be avoided. Nature abhors the union of widely differing types. It is a mistake to mate very small mares with very large stallions. Better make the advance in two generations than try to span the gap at one jump. The more closely the united types resemble each other the greater will be the likelihood of the progeny striking the happy medium desired. The greater the dissimilarity between the united types the more certain the production of low class offspring, presenting the characters of both parents in ill assorted proportions.

Breeding is by no means a matter governed by rule of thumb. In a general way the offspring will partake of the characteristics of both sire and dam, but nature has a mean trick of perpetuating the bad qualities at the expense of the good. This must always be taken closely into consideration. Avoid using a stallion with any glaring fault of conformation or disposition. A sour head, a lop ear, small eye, ewe neck, long weak back, drooping rump, short rib or a narrow, boxy, mulelike foot is almost certain to be transmitted if possessed by one parent, no matter how good the other may be in that particular point. There may be a modification for the better, but the rule is that any glaring fault of conformation is practically certain to be transmitted, and for that reason mares faulty in any regard which means depreciation of value should not be used as breeders. Stallions cannot do it all. Mares have just as much to do with molding the progeny. Very inferior specimens should not be mated. It is substantially impossible to eradicate their defects. Avoid using either stallion or mare particularly weak in any part. It is better to use a stallion moderately good at all points than one transcendently superior in some and glaringly faulty in others.

Eschew light boned sires, no matter what the breed. Be careful to avoid thin, shelly feet, stubby pasterns, sickle hocks and calf knees, together with long weak backs and short ribs. These defects of conformation are worse than some actual unsoundnesses and are renamed to emphasize the necessity of avoiding them. Good temper, docility and high courage are always assets worth cash.

A Heifer's First Calf.

A good deal of loose, unfounded doctrine is floating about in dairy circles. One is that a heifer's first calf, male or female, is apt not to prove as efficient in dairy work as those of her maturer years, says Hoard's Dairyman. We cannot find that there has been any attempt to secure substantial data on this question. We know in our own experience of twenty-five years of special breeding that some of our best animals were the first calves of two-year-old heifers. Among them was the bull Espanore II., who stands in the Advanced Registry with seven daughters to his credit.

But the most notable example in this direction is the world famous Jersey cow Jacoba Irene. The Jersey Bulletin in commenting upon this fact says: "Jacoba Irene, the world's champion long distance dairy cow, was the first calf of her dam, born before her mother was two years old."

Raise the Calves.

Raise the calves on the farm, have enough to ship in car lots, feed well and make money. In this way the risk is reduced, the investment lessened, the cost of production cheapened, rough materials are consumed and the land benefited. It don't cost much to raise well bred calves to baby beef age, and it does keep the working equipment of the farm in profitable use the year round. A carload of home grown steers turned off each year will go a long way toward reducing the operating expenses of the farm.

Worm Medicine For Horse.

Santonine, twenty grains; powdered calumba root, sulphate of iron and Barbados aloes, two drams of each, excipient to one ounce. Get three balls made and give at intervals on the morning of a rest day.—American Cultivator.

Clean Milk.

A wire strainer is more harmful than good. If you have clean, fresh cloth strainers for each milking they will save a lot of trouble and maybe explain why the milk has soured.

Frank Fluke, who is now foreman and manager of the hopyards at the Wigan-Richardson Company yard was in town Tuesday. In company with Supt. Carmichael a purchase was made of a new sprayer from the J. D. Hibbs Co., and it was taken out to the yards that afternoon, Mr Fluke reported the hop yard of the company in fine shape and the yards will be thoroughly sprayed so as to save this years crop for the company in its entirety.

Mr. Rockwell, formerly associated with K. C. Eldredge in the creamery, purchased a hotel property in California for speculative purposes, expecting to sell before the fair in 1915.

NOTICE—Order copies of the Monitor's big special edition now. Single copies 10c, 6 for 50c.

CITY OFFICERS AND CLUBS

Independence, Polk Co., Oregon.

Population 1800, has water, sewer and electric light systems, $25,000 high school, public school city park, hotel, paved streets, two banks, fine railroad and boat connections, and city hall.

The city officers are:

Mayor, K. C. Eldredge.
Marshal, A. J. Tupper.
Recorder, B. F. Swope.
Treasurer, R. R. DeArmond.
City Councilmen, J. L. Hanna, J. H. Dixon, A.L. Sperling. C. W. Irvine, W. H. Walker, P. H. Drexler.

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays ofeach month.

Independence Commercial Club

Meets First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Membership over 100.

J. S. Cooper, President.
K. C. Eldredge, Treasurer.
J. G. McIntosh, Secretary.

Allen Clark is in the market for oats and wheat in car lots.

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Lard in bulk,	15c per lb.
5-lb. Buckets,	75c
10-lb. Buckets,	$1.50
COMPOUND	
5-lb. Buckets,	60c
10-lb. Buckets,	$1.15

We buy live and dressed cattle, sheep, hogs and veal.

A. NELSON

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Call at Ranch for Cherries

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Independence, Oregon

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Jars that are air-tight, paraffine that is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and all the other little items that make canning the pleasure should be. And the prices are the lowest in the town consistent with value. Call in and inspect our Stock before Purchasing.

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