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## KEEPING THE HORSE IN GOOD HEALTH

In caring for the horse it is important that food, light and ventilation receive due consideration, says the Iowa Homestead.

The first thing will be the watering. The water from a good well is all right if the water is pure and situated in a place that keeps it so. Water is a source which contributes to disease by carrying the disease exciting organisms such as fungi. Diseases such as strangles and distemper are often carried through water. The wells should be sixty feet or deeper and the area surrounding them free from any low places or manure drains. Impure water is very dangerous to stock, and so is running water where sewers empty into it. Bacteria from different diseases may get into the water and be



The Shire is the result of many years of scientific breeding for the purpose of producing a model draft horse. Having been bred so long for this purpose, their special characteristics have become fixed and are transmitted to their progeny when crossed on any other breed. The Shire has a great deal of vitality and vim and is of kindly disposition and easily broken to harness. Shires are also easy keepers, and, possessed of hard, flat bone, powerful quarters and good feet, are surpassed by no other breed in handling heavy loads.

carried down the streams. The horse will consume six to eight gallons on the average, a little more in the summer, a little less in the winter. They should be watered before feeding and not immediately after feeding, as it has a tendency to wash the food out of the stomach before it has a chance to be digested. Watering immediately before feeding, if the water is cold, cools off the stomach, and the secretion is not so good. Do not water with real cold water or in large quantities of water immediately after or immediately before feeding.

The barn should be well lighted. Several diseases are the result of badly lighted barns due to the fact that they are too dark and the sudden changes from the darkness to the bright light causes a weakness and then disease. You do not want too much or too little light. The windows should be placed as high as the horses' heads or a trifle higher and at the right angle so as not to allow the light to strike the horses directly in the eyes. There should be plenty of light by all means.

We should have good air in our barns, as it is essential to the health of the horse. It is well to have the windows above the horse's head so that a direct draft will not strike the horse. Windows should be on two sides of the barn, so that the air may pass in from the one side and out the other. Be sure the air in the barn is pure. A good way to find out the condition of the air in the barn is to notice the air as you go in from the outside into the barn. See that it smells fresh and clean. If it is good for you it will probably suit the horse all right. Count your air space by the number of windows you have, and do not take into consideration the doors. Do not depend upon fresh air coming through cracks and crevices either. It is not a good idea.

The horses should have a regular amount of feed and be fed according to the size of the horse and the amount of work it is doing. They should receive a balanced ration that is fed at regular periods. They should have salt before them all the time. Feed good feed and see that it is not moldy. Bad results come from feeding moldy feed. Be sure you feed according to the amount of work the horse does. Have a pair of scales and weigh your feed and hay. A good many horses waste from one-half to one-third of the hay. Some men pile the mangers full and let the horse eat what it wants, then use the rest for bedding. Weigh it a time or two, and then you will have an estimate of the amount you should feed. Allow the horse to clean up the manger after feeding, and it will avoid part of the trouble with colic.

**Give the Pasture a Start.**  
Spring days look good to the dairy farmer and the dairy cow alike, but remember that a little time now will make the pasture much better later in the season. Give the grass a good start before you turn the cows out.

**Poor Hog Methods.**  
The man who tries to raise hogs without pasture and forage crops for them is like a puppy chasing his own tail—he gets lots of exercise, but mighty little of anything else.

## STOCK, LEGUMES AND HUMUS.

These three go along together for any adequate success at farming. Growing grain for marketing in its raw state means impoverishment of the soil, as all experience shows. Growing live stock of course means grain to feed them, and a wise rotation means growing of clover or vetch or cowpeas, alfalfa or some other legume to secure the soil nitrogen, and with this combination of legumes and barnyard manure that greatest organic soil element, humus, is secured, which also aids in holding moisture in plant growth.—Farm Progress.

## IT'S A MISCHIEVOUS MOTH.

**Codling Species One of the Most Destructive in American Orchards.**

The codling moth is perhaps the worst enemy with which the apple grower must contend. It lays an enormous tax upon the apple growers of this country, not only in the destruction of fruit, but in the cost of sprays, for this pernicious pest has made spraying a necessary part of orcharding. It has been estimated that the codling moth destroys fruit annually in the United States to the value of \$12,000,000.

Trees must be sprayed for this pest when the petals of the flowers close and before the calyx lobes close and



Photograph by Ohio agricultural experiment station.

#### CODLING MOTH.

the apple turns down. Much depends upon doing it at the right time and in the right manner. The best way is to begin just as soon as the blossoms fall and get over the orchard as soon as possible.

Arsenate of lead or paris green is the poison used. This may be combined with bordeaux or lime-sulphur for summer spray to destroy fungi. About three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water or fungicide or about one-third of a pound of paris green should give satisfactory results. It may be necessary to spray two or three times, in which case the second spraying should follow the first in about ten days.—Farm and Ranch.

## FROM THE HEN DOCTOR.

**Remedies That Restore Health to Ailing Fowls—Homemade Hopper.**

Condimental feeds should always be avoided except in case of sickness, when they should be used as a medicine and the supply stopped as soon as the bird recovers. Instead of paying three prices for these combinations, supply the flock with a hopper of charcoal and occasionally clean out the digestive tract by putting epsom salts in the mash. Half a teaspoonful to each bird can be given without danger.

In feeding the mash dry and keeping a supply of oyster shell, grit, charcoal and so on before the birds at all times a hopper or feeding device of some sort is necessary. To supply this want a varied assortment of devices has been invented. The merits of some would warrant their use if the price were not beyond the farmer's pocket-book, but that is just where the difficulty lies. Every time the farmer pays a big price for something he can easily manufacture at home he is robbing himself of just that much clear profit. A hopper that can be built any length desired and have as many compartments as the feeder has need for is five feet long, eight inches wide and twelve inches high to the square. The board which forms the front of the trough is five inches wide. The laths are placed two inches apart, inside measurement. The top strip, to which the laths are nailed, is two and a half inches wide. The top may be given any slant desired. When raised from the floor a platform must be provided. With these simple directions and some odd pieces of lumber a cheap, efficient hopper may easily be made in a few hours.

#### Summer Pruning.

In theory summer pruning has a strong tendency to check the superabundant growth of the tree, to encourage the formation of fruit buds and to make the tree generally more fruitful. When the work is done carefully it doubtless has this result. It is quite possible, however, by summer pruning to force a weak growth from side buds which might otherwise develop into fruit buds, and such a course naturally tends to diminish the fruitfulness of the tree. It often happens that trees are damaged by storms or broken down under heavy loads of fruit. Such injuries have to be remedied as far as possible by pruning.—Country Gentleman.

#### For Halter Pullers.

Stretch a small rope across the stall behind a horse that is inclined to pull at the halter. Many a bad case of halter pulling has been cured in this way.

## THE SAFEST WAY OF INBREEDING CATTLE

There are many vague and foolish notions entertained on the subject of inbreeding, says Honrd's Dairyman. Like everything else in this world that is good for anything, it is capable of evil as well as good results. Knives have been used to stab people, ropes to hang them and water to drown them, yet no man of common sense would fall on that account to make a right use of knives, ropes and water. The safest way of inbreeding, so far as our observation goes, is from sire to daughter. There is one rule that should always be watchfully observed:

Never inbreed heifer or cow that shows a lack of constitutional vigor.

Keep that idea foremost. Also, with like pertinency, never inbreed to a sire who shows any signs of lacking in constitutional vigor. Now, within those two road fences it is safe and very often advantageous to breed a daughter back to her sire. This should be practiced in breeding grade cows a great deal more than it is done, with close observance of the foregoing rules. It should always be remembered that inbreeding is an intensifier. It intensifies a weakness just the same as it may intensify strength, talent or capacity in any given direction.

Now, suppose we start with a pure bred bull and a herd of cows of mixed breeding. The heifers got by that union inherit 50 per cent of the straight blood of the sire and an equal amount



The Holstein cow is one of the most magnificently generous creatures on earth. She will give liberally and unflinchingly to the fortunate man who possesses her, but she has the inherent and irrevocable self respect of all naturally created things. She will not give something for nothing or worse than nothing. It is gratifying to her admirers to reflect that the man who starves or otherwise mistreats one of these splendid animals will not profit much thereby. The Holstein cow Mag Rector III, produced in one year 23,288 pounds of milk containing 65.16 pounds of butter fat, not a great record for a Holstein, but vastly greater than the ordinary run of cows.

of the undesirable blood, tendencies and scattered hereditaries of their mothers.

When you come to breed these heifers, if you go outside for a sire, the scrub blood they inherited from their mothers is just as prepotent and often more so than the pure bred blood of their sire. But breed them back to their sire—if he is a good one—and the heifers from that union will contain 75 per cent of the blood of the sire. In other words, they are three-quarters inbred. This inbreeding makes them answer back in all subsequent breeding a great deal stronger than if they were bred from another sire even if in the same line.

We should so breed our cattle as to concentrate as far as it is safe the best heredity we can obtain. Starting with the blood of a very desirable bull, the universal practice is to dilute and diffuse that valuable heredity. The consequence is that the valuable qualities of the original bull are very soon so widely scattered as to be of small account.

Skilful breeders like Dauncey with his Stoke Pogis herd of Jerseys so managed his intense inbreeding as to increase size and strength of constitution. It can be done if sufficient care is had at every step in the way to build on constitutional vigor. Without that our cattle are failures anyway.

#### Pasture For Live Stock.

There is nothing that is quite so palatable for any class of farm live stock as green pasture. Stock will do better in growth and production and will remain in better health and condition on green pasture than on anything else. Silage and alfalfa hay come the nearest to it and offer the finest substitutes in winter feeding for the grasses of June. Too little attention has been paid to forage crops for swine. The greatest and most popular growth is made by the pigs under 100 pounds weight. After that weight has been attained his growth is slower and more expensive. But in either period of his life nothing helps so much to a proper growth and development as do green pasture in summer and good alfalfa hay in the winter, to which may be added a little silage.

#### Saving the Young Pigs.

If you have not already built a suitable rail in your farrowing pens or cots it should be done at once. There are two things that will help to save the young pigs perhaps more than any other. These are to give the sow plenty of range before farrowing and to provide a suitable rail in the cot for the little pigs. Another very vitally important matter is to use care in feeding. While the sow needs suitable feed, overfeeding will bring about a feverish condition which will react on the pigs unfavorably if not fatally. Give the sow a thin slop and plenty of fresh water for several days after farrowing and then gradually increase her feed.