

Fruit and Flowers

CARNATION NOTES.

Varieties Attracting Attention at the Recent Carnation Convention.

Aftersglow—Well to the lead in many classes. A fine thing.

Alma Ward—Peerless on the exhibition table.

White Perfection—This and White Enchantress are leaders in the commercial class.

Apple Blossom—A fine flower, but not quite distinct enough.

Beacon—Very much in it in the red classes; lacks in color.

Cardinal—Shown in fine shape.

Creole Beauty—Perhaps the brightest crimson shown.

Defiance—Not shown at its best.

Enchantress—Still best of its class.

Harvard—A little dark.

Imperial—Not a pleasing color.

John E. Haines—No place for it.

Mrs. Tom Harvey—Fine dark pink.



CARNATION AFTERSGLOW.

Pink Imperial—Looks well under artificial light.

President Seelye—Will score well up to head of standard whites.

Red Chief—Not quite large enough for the show table.

Robert Craig—A few still shown.

Rose Pink Enchantress—Fine, but too many varieties too near alike.

Ruby—Crimson, promising.

Lawson—Enchantress; very pretty.

Lieutenant Peary—Scores high.

Melody—Will not trot with Enchantress.

Mrs. C. W. Ward—Lights up well under electric light.

Mrs. Charles Knopf—Large flower, a little weak in color and stem.

Mrs. M. A. Patten—Nothing better shown in its class.

Mrs. Robert Hartshorne—Not shown at its best.

Sarah Hill—Fine white bloom.

Snowflake—Very good white.

Splendor—Fine flower in the Winsor class.

Toreador—Very decorative, unusually long stem and fine color; under-sized.

Varietated Lawson—Shown in good shape.

Victory—Disputes with Beacon first place in commercial reds.

Viola Sinclair—A pretty rose pink, medium in size.

Wanoka—Fine crimson, a little dark in color.

Welcome—Not quite in it with Winsor.

White Enchantress—A leading white.

—A Writer in Gardening.

Work For Boys.

The man who hopes for fruit, whether he has ten trees or a thousand, must keep the insect war moving. Something can be done now which will tell for the saving of the fruit next summer. Those who have large orchards are prepared for spraying, but thousands of farmers whose fruit is only a side issue are not so prepared, remarks Iowa Homestead.

But for that reason they need not abandon the orchard entirely. They may do much to save the crop on their fifty or hundred trees. Have the boys go over the trees carefully and gather all of the worms' eggs, cocoons, etc. Every dead leaf found adhering to a limb covers a bunch of worms' eggs, and you will be surprised at the number of these when they are gathered together. An active boy with a good tall stepladder will gather a pocketful in an hour, and every one of them should be carefully deposited in the red-hot kitchen stove. Do this work carefully and persistently, and the result will appear next summer to your great delight.

Cultivation of the Currant.

As the currant to do well must have a good supply of moisture, cultivation should be begun soon after planting and the surface soil kept loose during the summer. While the plants are young the cultivation may be fairly deep in the middle of the rows, but when the roots begin to extend across the rows cultivation should be quite shallow, as many of the roots are quite near the surface.—W. T. Macoun.

Disease of the Quince.

The quince is subject to much the same disease and insects as pear and apple. It is especially liable to injury by the black rot, blight, rust and leaf spot, which together almost destroy the quince crop annually. They could be easily prevented by a little trouble in spraying and cutting out blight and black rot injuries.—J. B. S. Norton.

Two Timber Claims for Sale

Two timber claims for sale at a bargain in 14-18 and 14-19. For further particulars address P. O. Box 205. 6-1

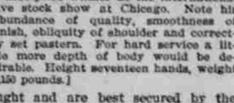
Farm and Garden

HORSE THAT PAYS.

The Drafter a Money Coiner For the Farmer Breeder.

By RUFUS C. OEBRECHT, University of Illinois experiment station.

Draft horses whose principal work is to haul heavy loads at the walk are divided into three subclasses, heavy draft, light draft and loggers, all of which are much of the same type. The ideal drafter is a rugged, heavy set, compactly built horse with great weight and strength. Strength and endurance are the principal qualities



OF SHOW BING TYPE.

[A choice heavy drafter, for several years a first prize winner at the international live stock show at Chicago. Note his abundance of quality, smoothness of finish, obliquity of shoulder and correct set pastern. For hard service a little more depth of body would be desirable. Height seventeen hands, weight 2,150 pounds.]

sought and are best secured by the horse throwing weight into the collar rather than by muscular exertion of the limbs. The drafter should be a broad, massive individual with symmetry of bone and muscle, standing from 15.3 to 17.2 hands high and in good flesh weighing not less than 1,600 pounds for the lighter sorts. Since he does his work by throwing weight into the collar, the heavier the horse, other things being equal, the more efficient he will be. Along with weight he should possess moderately heavy bone with quality, indicating sufficient strength and substance to carry his body and not give the appearance of being top heavy. His height should result from depth of body rather than length of leg. In fact, as a rule, the medium short legged horses possess more endurance than those with long legs. He should be broad of chest, with a large girth and not cut up in the flank.

His legs should set well under his body, for if they are otherwise and he is very broad he will likely be inclined to roll, causing laborious action. The back and coupling should be short and the loin broad and well muscled, this region being the connecting link joining the propellers to the weight carriers. The hips should be rounding and smooth, the croup long and muscular, the quarters deep, the thighs short, the gaskins and cannons relatively short. The head should be medium in size and neatly set on a neck of good length, with crest moderately heavy and well developed. The ideal conformation of the draft horse will vary somewhat according to the market under consideration. European markets, especially British markets, want a more upstanding draft horse with a longer neck than is demanded by American markets. New York, being a great shipping port, demands larger and more upstanding horses than

DOUBLE BROODING COOP.

inches square, according to the size of the hens kept. The board floor is covered with sawdust or sand. Food and drink are readily supplied through the door, which preferably lifts in front.

Up to Date Gardening.

Three things are essential to the production of an early crop—namely, early varieties, early planting, rapid growth. It is as useless to attempt to beat a competitor on the local market with a variety that is normally ten days later than his variety as it would be to enter a draft horse in a speed contest against a standard bred trotter. While it is true that many of the earliest varieties are not of as high quality as the later sorts, when earliness is the factor which determines the profits, other characteristics of the variety are of secondary importance. Of course the man who is growing vegetables for his own table will include in his garden some of the later high quality sorts, but the present attitude of most market lets offers little inducement to the commercial grower to select varieties of high quality unless they are also early.

Very early in the spring there are usually a few days of warm weather and a cessation of showers, resulting in sufficient drying of the soil in favored locations to permit the preparation of a seed bed and the planting of certain hardy vegetables. It often happens that in this brief period of favorable weather the soil does not quite reach workable condition except in favorable locations.

The aim, then, should be to select a site for early vegetables which will reach a workable condition as early as any soil in the locality. A well drained piece of land should be chosen, and if the slope is to the south it will dry out still earlier.—John W. Loyd, Illinois.

Nut Growing.

Nut growing in the United States would be a much more profitable industry were it not for the insects which inhabit the kernels, rendering them unfit for food. This is especially true of the chestnut and chinquapin and to a lesser extent of pecan, hickory and hazel nuts, while others, which include butternuts, walnuts and almonds, suffer little or no injury from this source. Considerable diminution in the yield of many forms of nuts is also caused by the larvae of insect larvae in the growing husks. Examples of the first class are the chestnut worms or weevils, of the second the hickory worms and walnut curculio.

Transplanting Cabbage.

In transplanting cabbage plants for the early crop put them in deep enough to completely cover the stem.

Imported in a'd linoleum \$1.35 per square yard at A. H. Lippman & Company's.

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For Irrigated Farms and Fruit Lands

IN THE DESCHUTES VALLEY

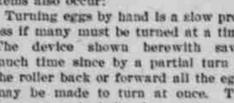
WRITE H. F. JONES
 Redmond, Oregon

Farm and Garden

CHICKEN BUSINESS.

Use of the Brooder—Turning Eggs Double Coops.

My experience has been that in raising early broilers or fancy poultry to hatch the chicks in the incubator and raise them in brooders gives best results. A day or two before the time for them to hatch I boat the brooder to 90 degrees and keep it as near that point as I can for two or three days



BOB TURNER READY FOR BUSINESS.

after I put the chicks in. Then I begin to let it run down two or three degrees each day until I get it as low as 65 or 70 degrees. I keep a lamp burning all the time, day and night, for two weeks for fear of a sudden change. Of course I let them out in a run by the time they are a week old, but when they begin to feel cold they will go back to the brooder, says S. H. Bass in American Agriculturist, in which the following timely items also occur:

Turning eggs by hand is a slow process if many must be turned at a time. The device shown herewith saves much time since by a partial turn of the roller back or forward all the eggs may be made to turn at once. The drawer may be built of any light stuff, with still lighter divisions. The bottom is replaced by a rough cloth stretched between two rollers and held tight with a crank for winding. One turn of the roller should be enough to turn the eggs. Any one can make it.

The double brooding coop shown in the drawing is four feet square, three feet high at rear and two and a half in front. It may be built of tongue and groove stuff or straight edge boards one-half or three-quarter inch thick. The hinged lids should have two cleats each to make them firm. In front is an inch mesh wire netting, and at the edges are strips of three-quarter by 1 1/2 inch stuff to insure rigidity. In one corner, as shown, is the nest, four inches deep and fifteen to eighteen



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IN THE DESCHUTES VALLEY

WRITE H. F. JONES
 Redmond, Oregon

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY F. E. TRIGG REGISTER ROCKFORD, ILL.

REGISTER ROCKFORD, ILL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The careless hired man, even if obtainable at boy's wages, is the most expensive proposition that a man can have on his farm.

It is well to remember that, as a rule, weeds exhaust the fertility of the soil in just as large measure as do the crops which may be grown thereon.

If the orchard is doing business—filling baskets and barrels at harvest time—it should be fertilized just as should the corn and oat field or potato patch.

While a horse trader may be honest, there is presumptive evidence that if he is consistently so he cannot stay in the business any great length of time.

In one district in the state of Washington straw has been used very effectively on the highways in overcoming the difficulty encountered with mud and dust.

Perhaps eaves properly adjusted on the yard side of the big red barn will prevent the place from becoming a nasty mire during the rainy months of the spring.

The granger who will sell filthy cream to the creamery or added eggs to the groceryman has no kick coming if he should find water and sand in the sugar or worms in the prunes.

It is a good idea to wage an effective rat and mouse campaign up to the 1st of May and then give the birds full sway by shipping the old tabby and her multicolored litter over into the next township.

Much butter we eat and like because it is juicy contains from 12 to 16 per cent of plain water. If it contains a larger per cent than this the government calls it adulterated and proceeds against the manufacturers accordingly.

He is a very inconsistent school patron who buys ten dollar roosters for his flock of poultry, a \$200 sire for his herd of cattle and yet who kicks on paying \$40 a month for the services of a competent teacher for the district school.

Any farmer is justified in setting his dog on the lightning rod agent, the average fruit tree peddler, the book agent and the small boy from town with the gun. It is a debatable question perhaps whose claws out of the bunch ought to be chewed the hardest.

For the novice in the horticultural business it is well to remember that it is more satisfactory all around as well as more profitable to set one or two varieties of apple trees of recognized hardiness and merit as to quality of fruit than to dabble in ten or fifteen varieties, which are quite likely to be well described by saying that they are good, bad and indifferent.

It is fair to assume that the man or woman who makes much of his or her religious profession and yet whose theories are not put into practice in the home life and relations has but a shoddy, veneer kind of religion after all. We once knew an old codger of this type who was piously personified in the prayer meeting, but who was that night in a more ungodly manner than he would the cur that licked his boots in the street. The good Lord discounts heavily all such counterfeit stuff as this.

One western municipality that the writer knows of has settled the tramp problem in a very effective yet simple manner. The aldermen of the town have passed an ordinance levying a fine on any person who feeds a tramp. Coupled with this, strict orders have been given to the residents requesting them to ring for a patrol wagon at once when a tramp stops and asks for food. If he is there on the arrival of the patrol he is taken to police headquarters, where he is given food and clothing, if necessary, but where he is made to work his board and lodging out on a city wood or stone pile. So well does this plan work that tramps shun the town as they would a pestilence.

In view of the stress which the federal government and many states are now laying on the matter of a preservation of the forests of the country, Arbor day should take on an added meaning with its interesting and patriotic observances. Not only should the thought of the day be put into actual practice by planting trees in the school yards to furnish shade and make them more attractive, but there should be instituted into the hearts of the pupils at an early date the important services which these trees render to man and the duty that rests upon all of so protecting trees and forests already growing and setting new trees that in future years the lumber and fuel supply of the country shall not utterly fail.

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World Record Captured By "Reo" Touring Car

We have just received a telegram from I. T. Shettler, of Los Angeles:

F. A. BENNETT, Agent, Los Angeles, Cal., April 17, 1908.

Portland, Oregon.

Reo captured world record non-stop engine run, 4992 miles made in twelve days, two hours, thirty-five minutes; averaged seventeen miles to gallon of gasoline, and over seventeen miles per hour; fifteen gallons of water used in engine cooler.

LEON T. SHETTLE.

The above is self-explanatory, except that it will be necessary for you to stop and think what a wonderful performance this is, especially with a two-cylinder car. This engine ran continuously for twelve days, two hours and thirty-five minutes without coming to a stop and the average mileage of this car was over four hundred miles per day. This distance of 4992 miles is as far as from New York City to San Francisco and from San Francisco back to the Mississippi River, and is as far as the average family car would be run in two seasons. This is simply another proof of the wonderful reliability of the Reo car. This broke the previous record by eighty-six miles, the previous record being held by the Premier car, which we are also proud to represent, the best previous record having been 1300 miles less. Adding this to the fact that the Reo and the Premier were the only two cars costing under \$500 contesting for the Glidden trophy in the Glidden tour of 1907, which passed through seven states at a distance of almost 1600 miles, over mountains and all kinds of muddy roads, with a perfect score, and that immediately after finishing this strenuous trip the Reo made a non-stop run from New York City to the Jamestown exposition, a distance of 500 miles, in twenty-three hours and twenty-four minutes. We certainly believe that this is positive proof that the Reo and Premier cars are the very best in their class for strength and reliability.

E. G. Hodson, Agent
 PRINEVILLE, OREGON

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