

Fruit and Flowers

DWARF APPLE TREES.

An interesting Account of Two Types Used For Stocks.

Unlike the dwarf pear, which is budded or grafted on quince stock, the apple when grown as a dwarf is worked on dwarf forms of the same species. Dwarf and many other curious forms of any plant may appear where many seedlings are grown. The dwarf or bush lima bean may be mentioned as an example. The bloomless or seedless apple, of which so much has been said of late, has appeared at many places, both in the United States and in Europe, as is shown by the literature of horticulture.

Paradise and the Doucin.

There are two types of these dwarf apples which are used for stocks, known as the Paradise and the Doucin. The exact origin of the Paradise apple is not known, as several ancient writers describe different apples under this name or the apple of Adam. One writer describes a variety as the true Paradise, in which the bite of Adam and Eve can be seen. This notion probably comes from a peculiar bush on one side of the fruit. It is evident that the name has been applied to many different forms, all of which make a tree of about the same height, ranging from six to eight feet.

The origin of the Doucin is more certain. It appears to have originated in Italy and was first brought to notice probably in the sixteenth century. This makes a larger tree than the Paradise, being about midway between the latter and a standard tree, states an authority in Country Gentleman. For this reason the Doucin has not been much used as a stock. Nearly all the dwarf apple trees in this country are propagated on the Paradise stock.

Most of the stock is grown in France, where our nurserymen procure their supplies.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

Conditions Under Which a Plantation Lasts Many Years.

The gooseberry is a moisture loving plant; hence a soil should be chosen where there will be a constant supply of water during the growing season. In dry soils gooseberries suffer very much in a dry time, the foliage often falling prematurely and the fruit being scalded by the sun. The soil should be a cool one. Moist soils are usually best, but the surface of a sandy soil gets very hot in the summer;



hence it is not the best for this fruit. Well drained, heavy clay loams are the most suitable for gooseberries, as these usually are both cool and moist. The soil should have abundant plant food, easily available. A good application of well rotted manure thoroughly worked into the soil will do much to bring about these favorable conditions.

The Pearl gooseberry is an American variety. The bush is a moderately upright grower and very productive.

Brown Rot of the Lemon.

Brown rot is a certain form of decay of the lemon on an appearance and nature very characteristic of the millar with it. The orange, pomelo and other citrus fruits are also affected, but not to the extent of the lemon, on account of the methods of handling the latter fruit. Brown rot in the packing house is distinguished most clearly by two features—its rapid spread in citrus fruit is most characteristic, and to one familiar with it serves to detect even a very small amount of rot in a large amount of fruit.—Ralph E. Smith, California.

Care of Callas.

Callas require plenty of water, with good drainage. The pot may be set in a dish or saucer of lukewarm water and allowed to soak up into the earth at the bottom of the pot, thus reaching the ball of the root.

Shrubs and Climbers.

Shrubs and climbers together, judiciously placed, will often transform a bare and dreary house and grounds into a scene of harmony and beauty.

Horses Broke.

Horses broke to ride and drive; satisfaction guaranteed. Harry W. Hamilton, Inquire at Smelzer & Ellefson's Restaurant, Prineville, 11-1

Hogs for Sale.

Hogs for sale, all sizes; inquire of J. E. Wilson, the shoemaker, or E. D. Wilson, Prineville, Or. 9-24

Half-soling ladies' and children's shoes 50c a pair; men's 75c to \$1 at Wilson's Shoe Shop, next door to Journal office.

NOT ENOUGH FEED.

There seems to be little question that a good many dairy cows work at a disadvantage and do not bring their owners the return they might expect because they are not given a ration sufficiently large above that required to maintain their physical organism. Details of a test case in which this point was nicely brought out have lately been published by the experiment station at Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y. A cow which had been kept by a farmer in the vicinity for some three years, during which time the average yearly cost of feed had been \$28 and the average return from milk sold by the station directors and for a considerable period fed on a ration which cost \$32 per year. With this feed she gave a return during the year of \$38. Thus instead of being kept at a loss of \$3 per year she yielded a return of \$6. Of course it is seen at a glance that the animal in question was a very poor stick to start with, but at the same time with the former feeding she used so much of her ration in keeping her organism in operation that there was nothing left as a margin of profit. It should be noted that an increase of feed of \$4 per year resulted in an increased return of \$12. It is safe to say that at least 30 or 40 per cent of the dairy cows of the country, as a whole, are kept at a positive loss and couldn't be made revenue producers under any system of feeding. On the other hand, it is also quite likely true that a good many animals are kept at a trifling gain or dead loss simply because they are not given a large enough ration. The determination of the point in question is an easy one and can be ascertained by any dairymen who will carefully measure his feed and measure and test the milk from the individuals in his dairy herd.

PAYING BY CHECK.

A friend of the writer who came in to pay an account the other day hauled a check book out of his pocket with the remark that for the past two years he had paid all his bills by check and found the system a most satisfactory one. The check method of payment has several strong arguments in its favor and should be more generally employed. In the first place, where accounts are paid thus, the check made payable to order, with the payee's signature indorsed on the back, it serves as a receipt for the amount, while the stub in the hands of the payer states for what purpose the check was drawn. Again, with this system the bank keeps one's books and is glad to do so in return for the additional circulating medium which is thus placed in its hands. If a fellow loses his pocketbook and a dishonest person finds it there is always a loss of silver or paper currency which cannot be identified or recovered; if his check book, no one can get money through it except by forging the owner's name, which is a penitentiary offense. Finally the check system gives one a complete record of expenditures and enables him to learn by a review of his accounts at the end of the year just where his money has gone, a record that is likely to be very uncertain and hazy when he uses the cash system and does not keep a careful record of the same. Of course the check system presupposes a bank account, in the accumulation of which the individual ought not to need particular urging.

PANCAKES AND SWILL TANKS.

As showing the obstacles which the average buttermaker has to contend with in the matter of carelessness or right down filthiness on the part of patrons in the handling of their milk and cream, a friend who has the responsible position of buttermaker in a co-operative creamery which is patronized by some 500 farmers cited an instance which would seem ample to account for almost any methods the mind could conjure up when it came to caring for things in the dairy. The patron in question went to the creamery to get a small pail full of butter-milk for cooking, but on this particular occasion the can in which it was kept sweet and fresh from the churn was empty. Nothing damned, our friend, who by the way, is hatching it, went to the pump outside, which leads to an underground tank containing buttermilk of all degrees of ripeness, pumped his pail full, took it home and made soda pancakes out of it. No use looking for "western extras" from creameries patronized by this kind of cattle.

A MISERABLE TYPE OF FRAUD.

If there is a type of fraud anywhere that ought to be discontinued and scouted in every way possible, it is that which is practiced so extensively among the clerks to be found in many of the larger cities by sharpers in the employment of numerous real estate, mining and investment companies. While the victims are often men, they are not so numerous as women, who, having less business experience and being more unsuspecting and confident, often lose their entire earnings in these fake investment enterprises. If one is in a starved position and has an amount of money to invest, before taking stock in any enterprise it would be well to ask the advice of the most reliable and conscientious banker or business man of one's acquaintance, who will in all probability be able to determine from the character of the concern whether the proposition is a safe one to invest in. If ventures of this kind were really good, the persons of small means would hardly be allowed to get in on the ground floor.

Horse Lost.

Gray mare, branded 24 on left shoulder; strayed from farm near on Mill creek; information wanted leading to recovery. Address ARTHUR MIXLER, Prineville, Or.

Willow Creek Lumber—the best in the county—for sale by A. H. Lippman & Co.

Fruit and Flowers

SPRAYING METHODS.

How the Business is Conducted in a Large Way.

Ordinarily we find crude oil emulsion prepared by putting thirty or forty gallons of water in a spraying tank; then put in twelve or fifteen pounds of whole oil or other soap and boil until the soap is dissolved; then pump fifty gallons of oil into the tank, keeping the steam turned in all the time; when the tank to 200 gallons, keeping the agitation going all the time. We use this emulsion one year and if not comparatively free from scale follow the second year with sulphur and lime. We removed the upper story from our thirty-year-old apple orchard, and now find comparatively little difficulty in reaching the tops of the trees with the spray, standing on an elevated platform on the wagon.

Sulphur and Lime.

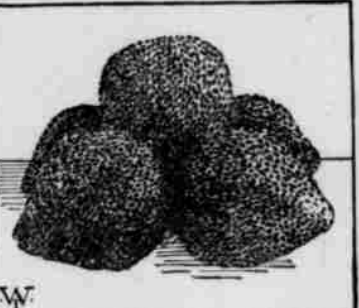
We use sulphur and lime on our peaches, pears and most varieties of plums and prunes. In our various orchards we have three, eight or ten horsepower boilers with elevated tanks for cooking the sulphur and lime and the emulsion and use four power and two hand sprayers. With these modern means of applying the remedies, it is not surprising that hundreds and thousands of acres of apple orchards in western New York and Canada between Hamilton and the Niagara river are being abandoned? In many districts you have scarcely enough apples to supply home demand and canning factories, let alone any for export. There have always been great fears among small fruit growers that soon there would be an overproduction and no remunerative market, as in 1893. This San Jose scale should allay all fears on that score. These untreated scaley orchards are fit for the brush pile in from two to five years, said Willard Hoskins in a paper read before the Ontario Fruit Growers' association.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

A First Prize Winner of Unsurpassed Quality and Size.

The Norwood strawberry was named and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural society at the exhibition this year. This strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshall and Corsica, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where the Corsica was grown at the same time.

I believe the Norwood is considered the best all round strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The



NORWOOD STRAWBERRY.

berry is conic and regular in shape. Not a coxcomb berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded, states a writer in American Cultivator. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, a good keeper and will ship well; has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time; picked the first box June 18 and the last one July 18. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra culture.

Early Magnolia.

M. stellata is the first of all magnolias to blossom, being usually a week earlier than M. yulan. It is more or less bushy, while the other starry flowered species assumes tree form in its native country. M. stellata is one of the loveliest early flowering shrubs, says a writer in the Garden Magazine. Its numerous white petals radiate like a star, flutter in the breeze and are deliciously fragrant. The whole bush is covered with flowers and begins to bloom when only two feet high. It was introduced from Japan some thirty years ago by Dr. Hall, after whom it is often called M. halliana. It is very hardy.

A Special Fruit Trader.

Horticultural products have always been notes for their purity. Many careful growers of fruit have worked up a special fruit trade by shipping high class fruit under their own brand and name. In years when climatic and other conditions render the quality of fruit lower than the grade they are accustomed to ship under their named brands the fruit is forwarded unbranded. A neat, attractive brand or label on well packed fruit soon becomes known and asked for on the market—Maryland Experiment Station.

Good Care Required.

Good care is required to keep trees thrifty. Crowded clumps should be cleared out.

Beautifulizing the Railways.

In the west there is a growing appreciation of the movement to beautify the steel highways, a movement now in popular favor and under full swing on the Atlantic coast. Both steam and electric lines in Los Angeles are each year giving the matter more time and attention. It is a highly contagious work, for it stimulates both towns and rural districts to clean up and plant streets and highways as well as to improve private places. We shall yet see the day when all railway embankments will be permanently planted with suitable shrubbery.

DO TRY AGAIN.

When the hen refuses to lay And there's nothing seems to pay And you're sad and mad and blue, Don't forget the old refrain Just to try and try again, For you'll get there if you do.

When the chicks mash all the eggs And sit upright on their legs And you're mad enough to swear, Now's the time to hear the strain—Brother, try, oh, try again; Just try and you'll not despair. C. M. B.

"CHICKLETS."

If the mother hen has been properly dusted, she and the chicks will come off the nest without lice. As nits hatch in two weeks, dust her again on time, but remove her from the chicks for thirty minutes, for the lice not killed would be chased off on to the peeps. When the chicks creep under the hen the bugs will creep off the chicks. You make a mistake in feeding chicks before forty-eight hours have passed. They have not digested the yolk which they absorbed before breaking the shell. Thus you gorge them, and they die with white diarrhea. Remember they ship day old chicks 1,000 miles without feeding. They ride clear from



"WHERE'S MY BROODER?"

London to Berlin without a crumb and never mind it. Give them water and grit at once and keep them on dry floors for two weeks if you do not want gaps.

The brooder chick should start without lice, but some poultrymen never fumigate the brooder or set it in an infested place. The greedy English sparrows often carry lice to the peeps and in return carry off the feed. These lousy pests steal half the feed on some plants, and back yard fanciers lose more. Thanks to our big tiger cat, who snoozes with one eye open out among the brooders and on the wire pens, we lose no feed to the pirates. Before Tom came we set up a stuffed owl among the pens. The sparrows, robins, catbirds, chickpees, wrens and cherry birds gathered in the plum and oak heart trees and did some tall cussing and threatened that long eared owl with dire calamity; but, more faithful than the majority of policemen, he stood to his duty, and not even the cackle of a juicy hen tempted him away. And the birds fled.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Don't be surprised that the poultryman asks for cash in advance. He does not know you any better than you know him, but it is to be hoped that you will not know him worse after he knows you better.

"Does thunder kill chicks in the shell?" Answer: Does it kill chicks in the shell to fire off a shotgun right beside a nest? We've done the latter, and the eggs hatched. "Is thunder a million miles away worse?" Thunderation! No!

The Audubon society is after the cats for killing the birds and wants a bounty put on them. Don't care if they do kill off the cat chicken killers. Say, are all the members of that society married? Must be. They certainly do beat the cats.

Many of our poultry friends are keeping fox terriers. They are holy terrors to rats, minks, weasels and skunks. An Indiana crank declares his two bottled pups can lick an elephant. Rats! Males are selling at \$10; females, \$5.

Pasture For Foals.

There is far more in arranging about pasturage than is often supposed. A pasture may be good for calves and cows and poor for foals and horses. In respect to the pasture deemed best for foals a Kentucky exchange advises as follows:

It is not required to have for such a purpose what is known as rich land. Very rich land produces rank grass, and this is not the sort to make fine, strong bones and muscles of the firm and enduring sort. Foals raised on such material will be pretty sure to be lacking in spirit, being slow of movement and deficient in wind, so that when placed in harness to be required to go at a moderately fast pace—something not likely to be done except by a frequent application of the whip—they breathe heavily, sweat much and soon tire.

The best soil for foals is one that is dry. Sometimes this is secured by natural and at other times by artificial causes. If the soil abounds in rocks scattered about and that are a foot or more in diameter, they are not objectionable, but small stones are liable to strike them and so injure their hoofs. The grass on the lands needed for foals should be sweet and tender. Thus every part of the animal grows as it should.

Butter Coloring.

"The natural color of June butter is a sufficiently high color, and when only enough vegetable color is added to produce this shade there will be no danger of using so much as to impart a butter color flavor to the butter," says Messrs. Farrington and Miles of the Minnesota experiment station.

Scotch Fife Wheat.

Pure Scotch Fife Seed Wheat for sale. Guaranteed pure. Apply to JESSE WISDOM, Culver, Or. 9-17-2m*

Ice For Sale.

Good ice for sale by D. P. Adamson & Co. 8-20

Land for Sale.

320 acres of well-improved land for sale. Call on or inquire of J. H. QUINN, O'Neil, Oregon. 10-1-2m

W. M. Parnitz.

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Wood for sale at J. E. Stewart & Co.'s.

A lot of medium-sized Hams at J. E. Stewart & Co.'s.

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The Billy Buster Shoe for Boys is hard to beat. You can get them of J. E. Stewart & Co.

MULE RAISING.

The Feed Box and Good Blood Go Hand in Hand.

By GEORGE M. ROMEEL.

In breeding mules the first point is to see that the mule's sire is a large jack, recorded in the American jack stock stud book. He should stand 15 1/2 hands or even 16 hands high and should weigh up to 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. He should have a large, strong body and heavy bone. Weight and bone are cardinal points in a jack. If mares sired by light stallions—standard bred, cobs, etc.—are bred to such a jack, mules of good quality and fair weight may be expected. If the mares are by good standard bred and jack or thoroughbred stallions, the mules will be very active and will possess much quality and finish. If these mares have good weight, say 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, this mating will produce the finest sugar mules. If somewhat smaller, good cobs mules will result. If draft bred mares are used, the mules will be of course heavier. Such mules are the draft mules of the market and are in strong demand for city use. They have more weight than sugar mules, but not quite so much quality.

For small, indifferent 800 pound mares without breeding nothing better can be expected than the production of inferior cotton mules or pit and pack mules. It is useless to try to breed good mules from poor mares. There will probably always be more demand in the south for mules than for work horses which can be supplied by locally raised animals, but it is necessary first to have a supply of good, useful farm bred mares. It is doubtful if any jack is good enough to sire a good mule from a small, coarse, plug mare.

In conclusion let it be said most emphatically that it is a waste of time and money to try to breed horses, mules or any other kind of live stock without feed. It is all right to let animals rustle and find their feed, but



CHOICE DRAFT MULE.

(Height 13 1/2 hands, weight 1,300 pounds. Note his smoothness of form, combined with quality and finish for a mule of such unusual size. Many good judges have pronounced him unequalled.)

They must find something worth rustling for when they do rustle or the rustling will do far more harm than good.

Exercise is splendid for the development of bone, muscle and constitution, but it must be supplemented with plenty to eat. A farm animal (horses and mules are no exception) makes its greatest growth when it is young, and it makes it at the least cost.

It is a straight business proposition to feed young animals well, and it even pays to begin on the mother before the youngsters come into the world. Let the colts learn to eat a little grain before they are weaned, and keep this up when pasturage is poor. Let them run in the fields through the winter—the exercise is good for them—and bring them up at night and give them a feed. Do not think that because a colt eats cotton stalks and dried cornstalks he enjoys it. He may eat them because he has to.

Nothing responds to feed like a colt, and, conversely, nothing responds more quickly to its absence. Stunt the colt after weaning, refuse to feed him, and you have a stunted horse or mule, underdeveloped at maturity. The feed box and good blood go hand in hand, the one supplementing the other. It is a hopeless, cheerless, profitless proposition to separate them.

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Report of the condition of

The First National Bank

Of Prineville, Oregon

At the close of business July 15, 1908

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$218,809.75	Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
United States Bonds	32,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	53,292.53
Bank premises	12,500.00	Circulation	9,199.00
Due from banks	126,841.00	Individual deposits	28,017.97
Cash on hand	32,779.15	Dividends unpaid	480.00
Redemption fund	625.00		
	\$403,499.60		\$403,499.60

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Will Wurzwiler, Vice-President

T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier

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Good house, just been repaired, new sidewalk built, three lots, barn, etc., for sale at reasonable price. Address, T. J. FERGUSON, Prineville, Or. 9-31f

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H. F. JONES
Redmond, Oregon

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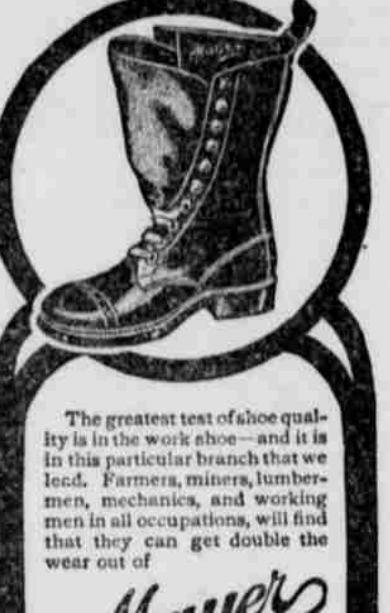
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—A T—

J. E. Stewart & Co.

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I have opened up a shoe shop in Prineville in the McCallister building, on Main street near the Ohio bridge, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing. All work done neatly and promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. A trial will convince you that this is the best place to have your shoe repaired done.

J. E. Wilson, Prineville, Or.