

A CONVINCING FEEDING TEST.

The Oklahoma experiment station completed a hog feeding test not long ago that should have a practical value for hog raisers. Three pens of five pigs each were arranged. The first pen was fed cornmeal only, the second cornmeal and tankage in the proportion of seven to one, while the third pen was fed cornmeal and tankage at the ratio of eleven to one. In each case the pigs were fed all they would eat. In the feeding period, which lasted forty-five days, it was found that pen No. 1 consumed 1,380 pounds of meal, 630 pounds of cornmeal being required to make 100 pounds of pork. Lot No. 2 consumed 1,855 pounds of cornmeal and 265 pounds of tankage, or a total of 2,121 pounds of feed. In this case it took but 367 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of pork. With lot No. 3 the total amount of feed consumed was 2,026 pounds, a trifle less than in lot No. 2, but the pigs made a slightly larger average gain, only 344 pounds of feed being needed to produce 100 pounds of pork.

THE FOOL WITH THE GUN.

Many a farmer gets the reputation of being stingy and unaccommodating for posting "No Hunting" signs on his place when the truth of the matter is quite likely that he has been compelled to do this to protect his animals in pastures and feed lots. If there is any fool that needs trying up in his own back yard it is the chap in city or country who shoulders a gun, takes a hike to the nearest wood lot and who seems incapable of distinguishing a cottontail from a 1,200 pound cow or a gray squirrel from a manny goat. At any rate, these larger quadrupeds are killed frequently by these hunters, and it matters little whether it is due to ignorance, carelessness or intent so far as the loss which the owner has to stand is concerned. If men and boys will not exercise good horse sense when out on such hunting jaunts the only other thing to do is to warn them off and if they persist in trespassing to prosecute them.

STINKING SMUT.

The plant disease known as stinking smut is responsible for an annual loss to the wheat crop of about \$11,000,000. The disease ruins the wheat for flourmaking. The germs of the smut are on the grain at the time of sowing, and it develops as the grain grows and ripens. A simple preventive of the trouble is a treatment of the seed with a formalin solution, using one pint of the chemical to about forty gallons of water. The seed wheat should be spread out to a depth of four or five inches on the barn or granary floor, sprinkled with the solution, then shoveled into a pile and covered with gunny sacking and allowed to remain for five or six hours, at the end of which time the fumes will have penetrated the pile and killed all germs. The same solution is also used in preventing the development of other grain smuts and scab in potatoes.

SEEDLESS APPLE AGAIN.

A newspaper dispatch under a Reno (Nev.) headline states that an apple tree on a fruit ranch in Modoc county, in northeastern California, bears seedless and coreless apples, the placenta being forced out of the apple during the process of growth, the withered stamens and pistils being visible on the exterior of the mature apple. This particular "find" has been hailed as something brand new, the owner taking samples of the fruit to Burbank for the purpose of having him propagate it. Some seven or eight years ago considerable interest was aroused in connection with a seedless apple, but in this case there was a solid string at the center of the apple. While freaks of the above kind are interesting in a way, they have little to commend them for one who would produce apples in a commercial way.

DIHYDROXYSTEARIC ACID.

Investigations conducted for some time past by expert soil chemists in the department of agriculture at Washington have brought to light the interesting fact that a large influence tending to make soils unproductive is that they contain dihydroxystearic acid. In samples of soils taken from unproductive fields in eighteen states this acid was found. This new theory seems to make clear why some soils, apparently fat and rich, do not produce the crops one would expect. The presence of this acid in the soil is supposed to come from mold, to be connected with soil fungi and to be the result of improper oxidation. The difficulty is overcome by drainage, which dries the soil and increases the amount of air it contains, and by the application of lime, which neutralizes its acid tendency.

THE REAL THING.

We of America talk of crop failures, but it is figurative—a mere shadow of the real thing. However, they have crop failures in China that are terribly real. A friend's sister who is located in the city of Nanking, China, not far from the seacoast on the Yangtze river, writes that in some provinces of the empire there have been complete crop failures for two seasons owing to excessive rain and terrible floods. So awful have the resulting conditions been that the starving thousands have not only eaten leaves and bark from the trees, but men have sold their wives and children for food, while on the market human flesh has retailed at so much per pound.

For those who have had no experience with bees it is a good idea—as with a number of other enterprises—to take the work up on a modest scale. Under these conditions experience is got at a minimum cost.

In sections where bees are grown as a stock ration care should be taken to see that they are not fed after being frozen and later thawed out. Some chemical change takes place in the freezing process that develops an active poison.

It is quite important that the pupils in town and country schools should be given instruction by competent teachers. It is even more important during the time spent in the schoolroom they should have enough fresh air to properly oxidize their blood. It is uphill business trying to "lead out" the mind when the air a child breathes is laden with carbonic acid gas.

Latest estimates put the potato crop of the whole country at about 10 per cent less than that of last season, which was 340,000,000 bushels. When the drought was at its worst in mid-season the outlook for the crop was discouraging, but the rains that came after the 1st of August caused fields that gave no prospect of a crop to produce yields of from 150 to 350 bushels per acre.

It is seldom advisable to plant young fruit trees among those that are mature or to set an entirely new orchard where an old one has stood. It is more than likely that the soil of such old site will be pretty thoroughly exhausted along the line of the elements which the young trees will need in growth and fruit production. On this account a new site should be chosen whenever possible.

The Hindu, a type seldom seen in central and eastern states, is much in evidence on the Pacific slope from southern California to Puget sound, there being in the neighborhood of 10,000 of these turbaned Asiatics in the territory mentioned. The majority of them are employed in railroad construction and other contract work, but not a few find employment out on the ranches. While they have no acquaintance with agriculture, they learn quickly and are willing to work for a small wage.

Because they have been wasting thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of poor seeds there has been established for the benefit of Missouri farmers in connection with the agricultural college at Columbia a seed testing laboratory in which the United States department of agriculture is co-operating. Any farmer of the state having seeds which he wants tested for either purity or germinating power can have them inspected free of charge by sending a few ounces to the seed testing laboratory.

Some experiments that have been conducted by the biological survey at Washington seem to show that sparrows stick very closely to one area and that because of this habit it is possible to rid a locality of them by trapping or poisoning them. While exterminating them it is worth remembering that, while it takes quite a good many of them, the little chaps make an excellent pie. To kill them grain should be scattered in a long strip in a spot which they frequent and a dose of fine bird shot fired along the row when the bunch is busy feeding.

An orchardist living in Missouri has found the following plan excellent for keeping apples during the winter in small quantities where the outdoor temperature is not severe. He digs a pit large enough to cover the end of the barrel and gradually sloping to a few inches. Put in another way, he makes the excavation large enough to receive just half the barrel, with the top just above the ground. He puts as many apples in the barrel as it will hold without them rolling out, tacks slats over the top so as to permit ventilation and packs earth and straw well up around the barrel.

If the country boy enjoys one privilege over the lad in town that both he and his parents should be profoundly thankful for it is that he is quite largely removed from the temptation to form the cigarette habit through not coming in contact with the detestable sharks who seek to increase their income by selling "stink-bags" to small boys in violation of law. If there is any proposition on the face of the earth that is hopeless it is a half baked kid who acquires this habit. He might as well be knocked on the head and buried at once, for he'll soon become dead to everything that's worth while.

There is probably no class of animals in the great corn belt that make easier or quicker money for the man who raises them than hogs, yet no class of animals receive such scant attention in the matter of the housing and accommodations furnished them. The outcome of this carelessness is that there is hardly a locality where any attempt is made at raising hogs in which more money is not lost in a season through the death of little pigs than warm and dry quarters would cost. Not only should the hog house be warm and dry, but it should be so built that the sunshine will have access to it during a part of the day, while it is equally important that it should be well ventilated. There are no two factors that have so much to do with the health of farm animals as sunshine and fresh air, and yet in many cases little advantage is taken of them.

The Story of the Cherry Tree

Is generally associated with Washington's Birthday. Little George chopped down the Cherry Tree. You know the rest of the story. We have another cherry story that will interest you and we want to tell it to you. It is about



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It's a tart and tasty syrup that doesn't upset your stomach nor derange your digestion as most cough remedies do—but it does cure coughs and colds quickly. A single dose will relieve the tightest and most stubborn cough, four doses will stop your coughing and a 25c. bottle will break up the worst cold you ever had. Sold in three popular sizes, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Carl A. Plath Druggist
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FRATERNAL ORDERS

Canby Post, G. A. R.—Meets at the K. of P. hall the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 7 p. m. Geo. F. Crowell, commander; S. F. Hythe, adjutant.

Canby W. R. C. No. 16—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in K. of P. hall at 2 p. m. Mrs. Abbie Baker, president; Mrs. Kathryn Gill, secretary.

Court Hood River, No. 42, F. of A. A. meets every Thursday evening in K. of P. hall. Visiting Foresters always welcome. Wm. Flemming, C.R.; F. C. Brouss, F. S.

Hood River Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon. Geo. Slocum, W. M.; D. McDonald, secretary.

Hood River Camp, No. 7702, M. W. A.—Meets in K. of P. hall first and third Wednesday nights. C. S. Jones, V. C.; C. U. Dakin, clerk.

Hood River Camp, No. 770, W. O. W.—Meets at K. of P. hall the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. W. E. Shaw, C. C.; Floyd Spiering, clerk.

Hood River Valley Hamane Society—Phone 2. E. H. Hartwig, president; Harold Hershner, secretary; Leslie Butler, treasurer.

Idlewild Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in K. of P. hall every Thursday evening at 7:30, at the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. Visiting brothers welcome. A. R. Crump, N. G.; G. W. Thompson, secretary.

Kemp Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F.—Meets in the Odd Fellows hall at Oddell every Saturday night. Visiting brothers cordially welcome. O. H. Rowley, N. G.; F. L. Kelso, secretary.

Laurel Rebekah Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month. Edith Wilson, N. G.; Nettie Mueser, secretary.

Mount Hood Lodge, No. 205, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday evening in Gribble's hall. Mt. Hood, M. W. Shearer, N. G.; G. W. Dimmick, secretary.

Mountain Home Camp, No. 3469, R. N. A.—Meets at K. of P. hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Mrs. Lulu Cary, O.; Mrs. Ella Dakin, recorder.

Oregon Grape Rebekah Lodge No. 181, I. O. O. F.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights in Gribble's hall. Mt. Hood, Or. Mrs. Mamie Dimmick, N. G.; Mrs. Nettie Gribble, secretary.

Oleta Assembly, No. 105, U. A.—Meets in their hall the first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays, social. C. D. Henrich, M. A.; W. H. Austin, secretary.

Riverside Lodge, No. 68, A. O. U. W.—Meets in V. C. of P. hall the first and third Wednesday nights of the month. Visiting brothers cordially welcome. Newton Clark, M. W.; Chester Shute, recorder.

Waconda Lodge, No. 30, K. of P.—Meets in their hall every Tuesday night, when visiting brothers are fraternally welcomed. S. W. Stark, C. C.; Lou. S. Isenberg, K. of H. & S.

Wauna Temple Pythian Sisters, No. 6—Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at K. of P. hall. Bell Dobson, M. E. C.; Gertrude Stark, M. of H. & C.

Thirty Per Cent
of the new business written by the **Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Wisconsin** in 1910 was received from old policy holders. Its enviable record for large dividend savings produces its exceptional low cost insurance.—**JOHN GOLDSBURY, Hood River, Oregon.**



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J. R. NICKELSEN, Proprietor
Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Eggs and Day Old Chicks after Jan. 1st. Orders booked now. Poultry yards 1 1/2 miles west of city, at Frankton. Phone 3282-A.

Summons.
In the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Hood River, J. Lindsay, Plaintiff, vs. H. de Roding, Defendant.

To H. de Roding, Cornelia Edmunds Hallam, a widow; M. Yasui, J. Thornton and W. H. Walton, and Middlecrest Orchard Company, a corporation, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the Complaint filed against you and each of you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons on you and each of you, if served within this county, and if served within any other county in this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you and each of you, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take a decree against you and each of you for the sale of the hereinafter described real property situate in Hood River County, Oregon, for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage dated September 24th, 1909, made, executed and delivered by defendant H. de Roding to said plaintiff Henry J. Lindsay to secure the payment of the sum of Twenty Six Hundred and Ninety Dollars (\$2600) and interest, which said mortgage was duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of said Hood River County, Oregon, on January 22nd, 1910 at 2:40 o'clock p. m. and recorded in book 3 of mortgages at page 146, for the payment and satisfaction of all sums secured by said mortgage, including said sum of Twenty Six Hundred and Ninety Dollars, (\$2600) and interest, the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy Dollars (\$270) attorney's fees in this suit and plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein, and will take a decree against you and each of you for such other relief as prayed for in the complaint herein and shall be deemed by the court proper. Said real property is more particularly described as follows, to-wit: The North half (N 1/2) of the South-west quarter (SW 1/4) of the North-east quarter (NE 1/4) of Section Eighteen (18) Township Two (2) North, Range Ten (10) East of Willamette Meridian.

You are hereby served by publication of this summons, by virtue of an order of the honorable George D. Culbertson, as County Judge of Hood River County, and State of Oregon, duly made, granted and dated on the 2nd day of December A. D. 1911, for the service of this summons upon you by publication thereof, and in accordance therewith, and which order prescribes that you shall appear and answer the complaint, on or before the last day of six consecutive weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and the 6th day of December A. D. 1911 as the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby further notified that said date is and will be the first publication of this summons. Dated December 2nd, 1911.

L. A. & A. P. REED, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Hood River, Oregon.

Silver Suda for sale at Clarke's drug store.

LIGHTING TALKS

Number 3

FROM its very beginning, Pacific Power & Light Company has been more interested in the general upbuilding and permanent welfare of the communities in which it operates than in the securing of immediate profit—the mere making of money.

This is not philanthropy, but sound business policy; for the prosperity of any public service company is dependent upon the healthy development of the community which it serves. Growth is the law of all life.

The present appraised value of the Company's electric property, which is wholly devoted to public service in the city of Hood River and surrounding territory, is placed conservatively at \$175,000.00. These figures are not the result of guess-work, but the result of careful examinations made by competent and disinterested engineers and experts. The above figures also include the going value of the Company's property, its current business, good will, etc. The Company's annual net earnings on its present established rates, after deducting a proper amount for depreciation, is less than 8 per cent upon the appraised value of its property (\$175,000.) This amount, we claim is not more than sufficient to interest the necessary capital which is required to provide extensions and improvement to furnish service for a growing community such as we have at Hood River.

It has been said, so we understand, that we are attempting to maintain high rates for our service in order that we may be enabled to show a satisfactory net earning upon a certain large sum which we are supposed to have paid for our local properties. We now wish to state that this is not the case. Our present established rates are the result of very careful study on our part, and figured with a view of making a reasonable return upon the actual value of our plant, the different rates being based upon the actual cost of delivering different kinds of service, including a fair return upon the property used for such service.

Watch for Lighting Talk No. 4.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY