

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY **F.ETRIGG**
REGISTER, ROCKFORD, I.A.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



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A NEW ARSENICAL SPRAY.

In view of the fear which is felt by some orchardists as to the effects on their fruit trees resulting from a continued use of arsenate of lead as an insecticide in their spraying operations from an accumulation of arsenic in the soil and because of the fear felt in some other quarters as to the effect on the public health of an extensive spraying of trees and fruit with arsenic lead compounds, keen interest will be felt in the work of two French scientists, Vermorel and Dantony, who, with a view to overcoming the dangers referred to, have conducted extensive experiments the past three years in the use of ferrous arsenate as a substitute for arsenate of lead and with a remarkable degree of success. The solution which they have used is made as follows: Twenty ounces of arsenate of soda are dissolved in five gallons of water, making solution A. Twenty ounces of iron sulphate are also dissolved in five gallons of water, making solution B. Solution B is poured into solution A gradually, with continued stirring. Toward the end of the operation the mixture should be tested with potassium ferrocyanide test paper, and when this turns blue no more of solution B should be poured in, as it is important not to have too great an excess of the iron sulphate. The combination should then be diluted to fifty gallons. Besides ten ounces of ferrous arsenate, it will contain also some sulphate of soda and ferrous hydrate. When in contact with the air the ferrous arsenate turns greenish, while in contact with the air the ferrous hydrate turns to ferric hydrate, which is the best antidote against arsenical poisoning. The general color of the spray is a dirty green and cannot be mistaken for any other product. The experimenters found the spray very adhesive; that when used twice as strong as the above prescription there was no burning of the foliage, while at half strength it had an effect as an insecticide equal to the usual formula of arsenate of lead. Moreover, the foliage of trees sprayed with the ferrous arsenate looked healthier and of a darker green than those treated with other sprays. Besides the advantages mentioned—adhesiveness, insecticide value, freedom from burning, a characteristic color and the presence of an antidote with the poison—would be the cheapness of the product, owing to the low cost of sulphate of iron as compared with acetate of lead.

THE LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.

Last summer, when it was too late to apply it effectively, the writer had an inquiry from a Pennsylvania reader asking for the formula for making the lime-sulphur spray used in combating the San Jose scale, which had appeared in his orchard. For the benefit of this reader and any others who may have to fight this pest we give below the formula and how to prepare it. This spray should be applied to the trees while the buds are dormant, preferably during the months of February and March. To make fifty gallons of the spray mixture fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur are required. Many include fifteen pounds of salt, but recent experiments show that this adds no particular value. To prepare the mixture fresh stone lime should be slaked to a whitewash; then add the sulphur, which has been made into a paste by means of hot water. The mixture should then be stirred thoroughly and boiled for two hours, when enough hot water should be added to bring the whole mixture up to fifty gallons. Best results will be had if the spray is used while hot. To prevent a clogging of the spray nozzle by particles of lime the mixture should be strained through a twenty mesh brass strainer or two thicknesses of gunny sacking before being poured into the spray tank. The liquid should be applied to the trees under high pressure, so as to give a finely divided spray, and all parts of the trunk and limbs should be reached.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

Two Minnesota Holstein breeders hit upon a very sensible plan when in purchasing stock for their herds they did so with the agreement to exchange stock at the end of two years so as to prevent inbreeding. The plan works well with two breeders and would give just as satisfactory results and cover a much longer period if from four to six breeders were to co-operate in it, each buying a good sire and passing it on to his neighbor at the end of the time mentioned and in turn receiving one from his neighbor. In the older dairy sections of the country this plan is followed to quite an extent and with very satisfactory results, for it permits a sire to remain in a neighborhood long enough to demonstrate beyond question the type and capacity of his got.

Professor Willard of the North Dakota experiment station has lately completed a soil map which should be of practical value to every intelligent farmer and landowner of that state.

Sensible parents will keep the sick cat and dog confined in some place away from the little children who may be in the home. A sick cat often transmits disease, while no one ever knows when a sick dog is going to run amuck.

Thirty inches of snow on a level in most of the north, central and eastern states, accompanied by blockade of railroads, scarcity of fuel and intense cold, suggests the fact that the climate has not changed enough so that we are rid of the "old fashioned winter."

Latest reports show that there are now in operation throughout the country 40,004 rural mail routes, aggregating more than 1,000,000 miles and serving about 20,000,000 patrons. To date the innovation has cost the government \$170,000,000. The system lacks about \$17,000,000 a year of being self maintaining.

If there is any one condition that a dairy or meat animal should be spared during the winter months it is a wet and nasty place in which to rest at night. Not only does such a condition mean lack of comfort for the animals, but they are likely to produce or aggravate tubercular tendencies and any other ailment that is promoted by dampness and filth.

The apple maggot is a pest which affects this fruit in some sections of Maine, and it is said to be infinitely worse than the larvae of the codling moth, as many of the maggots will infest a single apple and often entirely honeycomb it. One of the worst features in connection with the pest seems to be that it cannot be readily reached by the arsenical sprays which are so effective in holding the codling moth in check.

Often the stand still condition of the house fern or palm is due to the roots having completely occupied all of the available space in the pot. In such case the plant should be removed from the pot, placed in a larger receptacle and new soil added, with such fertilizer as the particular plant may need. Where the plant looks rather tough it is sometimes advisable to cut the leaves or body back rather sharply, thus inducing a rapid growth of new stuff.

It is entirely in place to talk of a conservation of forest and water power resources, but far transcending this is an agitation looking to such handling of the rich soils to be found almost anywhere as will result in a conservation of their fertilizing elements, those factors that really give them worth as soils. Could the loss which we have sustained in this regard be known and the figures representing it be expressed in black and white it would be a total staggering belief.

One of the best features connected with the agricultural short courses which are being conducted by agricultural college instructors at important points in their respective states is not only that it gives practical agricultural instruction condensed and simplified for the benefit of those not used to technical study, but it arouses in many a bright boy and girl a desire to know more about the subjects presented, thus influencing them to take the more extended courses at the state agricultural college. The short course is thus a sort of agricultural entree, whetting the appetite for a good square meal.

Next in importance to having the right kind of soil in proper tith is the point of securing seed for such soil that is of strong vitality and free from weed seeds and other adulterations. Small grains, especially oats, should be given a thorough cleaning in a fanning mill under a good blast of wind. If the hand mill will not do this work the way it ought to be done one can hire the cleaning done at small cost at the elevator. If there is question about the vitality of seed which seems to be plump and ought to grow it is an easy matter to test it by spreading a representative handful between a couple of sheets of blotting paper and keeping the seed warm and moist for a few days. Should a considerable per cent of the sample not grow it would indicate that a larger per cent would need to be sown to secure the necessary stand.

Wounds that may have been made on the trunks and low branches of fruit trees by the gnawing of rabbits and mice will heal more readily if the spots are covered with grafting wax, which will exclude the air and moisture. This may be made by melting together four parts of rosin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. When melted the mixture should be thoroughly stirred until cold, or it may be poured while warm into a pall or tub of cold water. When it has cooled sufficiently to handle the hands should be greased with tallow and the mass pulled and worked until it becomes quite light in color. It may then be made into balls or sticks of convenient size and is ready for use. It should be warmed slightly to work well. Where the wound to be treated is large very good results may be had by dipping strips of cotton cloth in liquid grafting wax and winding it spirally about the trunk, allowing the edges to overlap so as to make the wrapping as nearly air tight as possible. We have had injured trunks heal completely under such a covering as this.

If the hens should scratch the covering from the strawberry bed during the coming three or four weeks the bare spots should be recovered, as it is the late winter and early spring freezing that plays smash with the plants.

The feed for brood animals of whatever kind should be flesh and bone building rather than fat forming. On this account the corn should be reduced to a minimum and oats, bran, barley, peas, alfalfa and clover substituted.

It is a compliment to the native strength of soil that it will grow even weeds. It is just as great a compliment to the soil and a good deal greater one to the fellow who works it if it produces some more useful crop than weeds.

We saw a team of 400 horses the other day which had been driven to town all a-sweat and were allowed to stand without blanketing. The man who is compelled to buy such a team will concede that this kind of treatment is likely to prove a bit expensive.

There are quite a good many things to take into account in getting ready for the spraying campaign, and for this reason preparations should be made some time before the actual work is begun. Not only should the chemicals be on hand for the various solutions which are to be used, but the spray tank, hose, cutoff, nozzle, etc., should be carefully inspected.

The check habit is a mighty good habit to get into not only because it means that a fellow who uses a check book has money in the bank, but also that when a bill has been paid by check not only the stub, but the canceled check, serve as conclusive evidence that the account for which it was drawn has been paid. More men ought to have money in the bank, and more ought to use check books.

Some observations which have been made by the poultry department of the Maine Agricultural college show that eggs from hens kept in houses with certain instead of tight board fronts are not only more fertile, but produce a larger per cent of strong chicks. This is attributed to the fact that with the curtain front the houses are better ventilated and result in a more vigorous physical condition on the part of the hens, which accounts for eggs of greater vitality.

Every orchard owner who would attain best results in the management of his trees should spray them at the proper season for the several pests which may affect them, and to do this most effectively he should have in his possession the spraying calendar issued by his state experiment station. This not only tells when to spray and how, but gives the formulas for the spray mixtures which should be used for the several kinds of fruit trees and shrubs and how to prepare them. Such bulletins are suited to the seasonal needs of the states in which they are published.

Not infrequently the cow in the herd that gives the largest flow of milk may be the most unprofitable, due to her large consumption of food and the low per cent of butter fat in her milk. Cows vary from 2.75 to 6 per cent in butter fat showing, and the only accurate way of telling where on the scale they belong is to apply the Babcock or butter fat test. It may be a bit hard to act on the results of the test and dispose of animals that are not paying for their keep previously supposed to be money makers, but it is the only course to follow if a fellow is in the dairy business for the money there is in it rather than for glory and health.

Perhaps no figures that have lately been published give a better idea of the ruthless destruction of our timber resources as a country than the statistics of the cut of white pine and included species for the year 1908. That year the cut was less by \$47,787,000 feet than that of the preceding season, or a decrease of 20.2 per cent. In 1908 Minnesota, which for several years past has led in white pine production, produced 448,512,000 feet less than in 1907. Wisconsin ranked second in the cut of white pine, while Michigan, which in years gone by used to lead all states, was outranked by three New England states which were striped years ago, but are now coming to the front with a second growth of pine.

The Kansas experiment station recently concluded some experiments with a view to determining the cost of egg production. Two pens of fowls were taken, one of White Plymouth Rocks and the other of White Leghorns. Tab was kept on the hens between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1909. The best two hens in its first pen laid 181 and 174 eggs each respectively, the average of the whole pen being 143 eggs per hen. The total cost of feed for this pen was \$8.81, receipts from eggs sold \$25.56, leaving a profit over cost of feed of \$17.75, or about \$1.61 per hen for the eight months. While the best hen in the pen of White Leghorns made a record of only 172 eggs, the average of the whole pen was 152 eggs. In the case of the Leghorns the cost of the feed was about a cent less per month, while the net profit on eggs above cost of feed was \$1.81 per hen.

F. E. Trigg

ORDINANCE NO. 149

This instrument is an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance regulating entrances and exits to saloons, bar-rooms and drinking shops." The City of Bandon Does Ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any saloon, bar-room or drinking shop, or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, to maintain any doorway, entrance, exit or other passageway, or any window, opening or any means of communication with any adjacent or other place of business, or any means or method of communication with other stores or kinds of business, whether vacant or occupied.

Sec. 2. That all such entrances or exits, doorways, passageways or other means of communication to and from such saloon, bar-room or drinking shop shall be limited to outside doors and windows, and it is hereby provided that all entrances, whether front, side or back doors or windows, each and all of them shall be and are hereby required to be on, in or through an outside wall and not otherwise.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the city marshal to examine any or all of the doors or windows or other entrances to and from any or all saloons or drinking shops, at such times, places and manner as he shall deem expedient; to examine any wall, room or premise, through which entrance or communication except from the street might or could be effected, and any order of the marshal in respect thereto, or orders for closing the same shall be final, except however the complainant may appeal therefrom to the common council by appearing personally before that body.

Sec. 4. The intention of this ordinance is to prohibit saloons, bar-rooms or other places where intoxicating liquors are kept, from disposing of any liquors through side doors, entrances, windows or other passageways to other and different buildings or places of business, not covered by the license permitting or suffering the operation of such saloon, or shop, or from disposing of such liquors to non-licensed persons, at times hours, days or nights when such saloons are required to be, and remain closed by other ordinances, rules or regulations of the city of Bandon.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons, owner, agent, bar-keeper, corporation or firm engaged in conducting such a place where intoxicating liquors are kept and sold, and also maintaining such entrance to other places as described above, where entrances could be effected, or whereby liquors could be passed from such place to another building or place of business, shall ipso facto be deemed guilty of violating this ordinance, and shall be fined by the municipal court in any sum not less than Ten (\$10) Dollars nor more than One Hundred (\$100) Dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one (1) nor more than ten (10) days or both in the discretion of the court.

Passed the common council the 28th day of February, 1910.

C. R. WADE, Recorder.
STEPHEN GALLIER, Mayor.

Approved this 28th day of February, 1910.

STRENGTH IN THE LABEL.

Advice of American Shoe Workers to British Brethren.

A recent report of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain contains some very interesting correspondence between the executive of the union and the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale society relative to the proposed adoption of a union label on boots and shoes.

While we would not presume to offer our English brethren any advice, it is our belief that the adoption of the union label in England generally would add much to the strength of the movement over there.

As we understand the matter a fair larger percentage of workers are organized in England than in America, and we believe they are more loyal and steadfast to their union principles.

For these reasons we believe that if the union label was adopted there it would receive a greater degree of support from its members, and the members being more numerous in proportion to the population, the commercial disadvantage to any firm not using it would be much greater than here, and therefore the label would be more powerful there than here.

We freely acknowledge we have learned much from our English brethren, and we remember with gratitude their financial assistance to us at a critical time in our history as a union.

The union label has made us strong where we were once weak and we believe will make our English brethren stronger even though they are now strong.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

LABOR NOTES.

The Boston Cigar-makers' union has a membership of 2,800 in good standing. The union working women of Boston have organized a choral society for the purpose of singing labor songs in meetings.

George L. Berry of San Francisco, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, has announced his candidacy for re-election.

Thomas L. Lewis has been re-elected president of the United Mine Workers by a referendum vote. Mr. Lewis was first elected two years ago, when John Mitchell declined a re-election.

Owing to the tremendous number of applications for membership received by Boston Machinists' lodge 264 it empowered its organizing committees to initiate in special session whole shop crews.

Complete returns show that the referendum vote of the International Pressmen and Assistants' union on the proposition to establish a home in Tennessee was favorable in the general result by 1,265.

George F. Hedrick of Albany, who has been first vice president, was elected international president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers at the recent convention, defeating Joseph C. Balhorn, who held the place for years. J. C. Klemp of Lafayette, Ind., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New lot of best barley, lowest price in town at Estabrook Warehouse.

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O. A. TROWBRIDGE

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Now What Do Think of That?

Look what Uncle Sam has done for us, now with what he has done and what we can do for ourselves with a Port of Coquille can you figure out what property is going to be worth and what the increase in values will be in the next few years. I have some good buys on hand and your money back in three years with interest. If you don't want it I do. Let me insure your house in a good Fire Insurance Co. for three years and see what a lot of worry it will save you, and it will not break you up to pay the premium either. I belong to Bandon and anything that helps you helps me.

Remember the Name,

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BANDON SECOND HAND STORE
L. B. Woodruff, Prop., store on Plank Road

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore.,
January 18, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Dunning, widow Harlan P. Dunning, deceased, of Marshfield, Oregon, who, on June 14, 1906, made Homestead Application, (02022), No. 14113, for lots 3 and 4, Section 4, and lot 1, section 5, township 30 south, range 14 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five final year proofs to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 8th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Robert P. Hunt, of Bandon, Oregon.
John C. Shields, " "
Sylvester S. Shields, " "
Theodore H. Shaw, " "
BENJAMIN F. JONES,
Register.

F. J. HAYES

OPTOMETERIST
WILL BE AT
Dr. Perkin's Office
Bandon on the
22d & 23d of Each Month
Don't Forget the Date

FURNISHED ROOMS

AT

The Pacific

MRS SARAH COSTELLO
Nice clean rooms 25 and 50c a night; \$1.25 a week; \$5 a month
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year; four months, \$1.25; single copies, 5c.
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All kinds of draying and transferring FOR SALE—mill wood, from Cody's mill \$2.90 per load. Coal sold and delivered at lowest prices. J. Jenkins, Prop.

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