

Once the boards are in position only a few minutes are required to finish the process, and, as a rule, I do that part of the work myself. The boards are kept together by a wire hook caught across the two boards on opposite sides of the rows of celery at each end of the boards. This is done over the entire patch until nothing of the celery is visible but the green tops showing above the boards. Four or five days after boarding the celery is ready to ship.

Though the shipping time means extra hard work, I always enjoy it, not only because it comes at a time of the year when I enjoy being out of doors, but because it brings money returns. You get the fruits of your five months' labor, and if you have kept up with the market you can calculate within a fraction of a cent what each shipment will bring you. The wire hooks are jerked off the boards and the tall bleached stalks of celery pulled up bunch by bunch. A few strokes of a sharp knife, and the roots, with the few unsightly outer stalks, drop off, and the transformed plant is loaded into the baskets to be taken to the washing and packing shed.

This final process should be done in fresh cold water, and the celery should be washed and picked over until each bunch looks as white and glossy as ivory. It is then put a dozen bunches at a time into a wooden form and tied with tape the color preferred by the grower into a square, compact bundle. All excess top is trimmed away, and the bundles are then packed while dripping wet with fresh cold water into paper lined crates.

I have sold celery as low as 20 cents a dozen and as high as \$1. The first price hardly pays, while the latter gives enormous profits from the farmer's standpoint. In the New York market a grower can count on getting 40 cents a dozen for good celery and 60 cents a dozen for all extra. That gives a good living profit and has advantage of being sure.

After paying all bills for labor, fertilizer, rent on land (which of course goes into my own pocket and is only a matter of form), the wear and tear on the greenhouse, garden tools and the boards I always count on having \$1,000 a year from my little patch of ground.

SHADE TREE PESTS.

The Spoilers of Some of Our Favorite Shade Trees.

The nests of the fall webworm are forming unsightly, white blotches on the rich green foliage of our shade trees. They are most frequently found on the elm, hickory, ash, apple and plum, but occur only less commonly on many other sorts of deciduous trees. The insect that constructs these webs



THE FALL WEBWORM.

passes the winter as a dark brown helpless creature, entirely unlike either the worm from which it came or the moth into which it transforms. This dark brown pupa, enclosed in a thin cocoon of silk intermixed with hair, is stored away in some crack or crevice, under rubbish or even in the ground itself. In April or May the nearly or quite white moth emerges from the cocoon, flies into the trees and in some cases deposits as many as 500 eggs. These eggs are set close together on one leaf, forming a single tier and covering an irregular patch on the surface. The larvae, hatching, construct a tiny web under which they feed. As they increase in size more and more foliage is included in their web until they may exceed three feet in diameter. When the caterpillars become fully grown they crawl down the trees and seek out hiding places, as already described, in which to transform and lie during their helpless stage. From the cocoons thus formed, in late July or early August, the second brood of moths emerges and deposits its eggs on the leaves for the second brood of "worms." This brood on reaching maturity forms the cocoons in which it passes the winter.

Ordinarily certain two and four winged flies parasitize a sufficient percent of the caterpillars to prevent them from seriously threatening the life of any well grown tree, but this parasitism is rarely sufficient to prevent the formation of some webs.

The property owner who values the beauty of his shade trees cannot afford to depend on natural enemies, but must resort to artificial measures. If the nests are within reach, the simplest method is to wipe them out of the trees and crush their contents. If they are beyond reach, they must be destroyed in any one of three ways—they may be burned out by means of a long handled torch; they may be cut away with pruning shears and their contents crushed or burned; their occupants may be poisoned by thoroughly spraying the foliage immediately about the nest with arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water. Paris green mixed with twice its weight of unslaked lime and used at the rate of six ounces to fifty gallons of water may be substituted for the arsenate of lead, but does not stick to the foliage so well.

HORSES FOR THE FARM.

There are several types of horses that are excellent types for farm use. We are not going to undertake to say which is the very best type because we don't know, says a writer in Farmers Advocate. If some one else thinks he knows we have no quarrel with him. With some the, so called general purpose horse is the favorite farm horse, while others reject this type with scorn. There is no agreement as to what is the general purpose horse.



TYPICAL COACH HORSE.

The writer is familiar with a certain community in Illinois where the French coach horse is bred and sold by farmers. Horse buyers go there from Chicago and other cities to buy these horses for the city markets as carriage horses. We know of a gelding from this community which was a first prize winner at the New York horse show. This fellow had been sold for \$3,000 to go to New York. The farmers in that community have a right to be proud of their coach horses. And you couldn't convince them that the French coach horses are not general purpose horses. They are used for all farm purposes and fall in none. They weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. They are heavy enough to pull the plow in the field or a load of hay or grain to town. And, when it comes to hitching to the buggy or carriage to drive to town on any day of the week, surely no better horse can be found. Moreover, these horses are usually docile and breed unusually true to type. Who can dispute their title to being classed as general purpose horses? But that is far from saying that they are the best general purpose horses or the best farm horses. We have no quarrel with the man who is partial to them.

As for heavier horses, the Belgian, we are glad to say, is becoming increasingly common in this country. He is the extreme type of draft horse. He cannot be called a general purpose horse. There are some things he cannot do to the best advantage, but for the purposes to which he is adapted he is a very valuable horse. Even in draft horses there are several types. The Percheron is the most popular draft horse in this country, and he deserves about all that can be said in his favor. He is not quite so upstanding, has not always quite so impressive a "way of going" as the best Shires have. Neither, on the other hand, is he so massive, so wide, so close to the ground, not always so strongly muscled as the Belgian, but the Percheron is, of course, a true draft horse and deserves all his popularity and more. The Shires are attracting more and more attention at our great fairs and live stock shows, and their popularity is certain to increase.

It pays to raise the draft horse on the farm. But every man to his trade. Some men can handle one kind of horse and some another kind. Much depends on the kind of horse one has been trained to handle, and much depends also on one's taste in horse-flesh. If you don't like the heavy horse, let him alone.

Dipping Sheep.

All sheep are troubled with external parasites unless thoroughly dipped at shearing time and again shortly afterward. Besides ticks, sheep are often seriously injured with lice. On account of the wool and the small size of the lice, it is almost impossible to see them. Many sheep are worried to death with lice when the owner has not the slightest idea of what the trouble is.

It is easy to dip sheep, and it is perfectly safe in the summer time. If they are thoroughly cleaned in warm weather they are not likely to become badly infected during the winter unless they are permitted to run with other sheep that have not been treated.

Very often showing sheep at the fairs will lead to trouble unless the exhibition stock is very carefully guarded and taken care of before mixing again with the home flock. There are so many advantages from dipping that every farmer should build a tank, a small, cheap affair for a few sheep and a larger and more convenient arrangement for a larger flock.

Things Dairymen Should Know.

The cost of producing one gallon of milk.
The cost of producing one pound of butter fat.
The cost of feeding a cow one year.
The cost of labor in caring for one cow one year.
The number of pounds of milk each cow in the herd yields each year.
The number of dollars each cow's milk brings each year.
Which is the most profitable cow in the herd, and why?
Which is the poorest cow in the herd, and why?
How many boarders there are in the herd.
How much feed each cow will consume during the feeding period.
Which is the best and cheapest feed.



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RED MITES.

All other blood suckers, from the musical Jersey skeeter to the infamous b-flat, are outclassed by the spider legged burglar red mite.

This eight-legged prowler hangs in red festoons in poultry pens of Eng-house, row, rides on the backs of barn swallows, keeps the bald face calf lively, worries the mulley cow, and is a worse nightmare to a horse than a red automobile.

To the envy of the one meal a day man, the mite can live a year without food and is seldom seen on a fowl in the day unless there is such a multitude that all the mites cannot suck their bloody breakfast before the dawn. In such case they especially leech the layers and often bleed the sitting hens to death.

Mr. Reader, at night you love a clean, white, comfortable bed and perfect silence.

A Jersey skeeter serenade, a b-flat solo, a tomcat chorus and a soaring sonata are all unappreciated. Now, if to you "cleanliness is next to godliness" and "silence is golden," do you apply the Golden Rule in putting your hens to bed?

Bughouse doesn't. His hens are all crawlers, day and night.

When his lanky roosters crow curfew his hens not only mount the roost, but swarms of wolfish mites get busy.



THE RED MITE.

They drop in bunches from the ceiling, tumble over each other from foul nests and heaps of droppings, and dust, and dirty straw, and filthy roosts, dropping boards, floors, cracks, and mouse and rat holes, and then they charge.

The charge of the red brigade! Now imagine being covered with blood sucking crawlers all night!

Crawl! Crawl! Crawl! Old Nero stayed awake nights inventing cruelties for the Christians, but this is one he forgot or thought was too mean to use.

But Nero Bughouse doesn't see it our way. He won't quit his meanness until he quits the business, but that won't be long for the little red mite soon gets the profits of the chicken, pigeon and turkey plants, and then comes the sheriff.

You have never seen red mites? How lucky!

Ordinarily they are light gray, but when full of blood are red.

If you see a few on top of a nest, they may be the outposts of a myriad army.

One mite seen in a poultry plant is sufficient reason for general cleaning, for, though one swallow does not make a summer, one mite may be great-grandfather to a million.

And, remember, mites belong to the spider tribe; therefore louse powders, while making it uncomfortable for them, are seldom fatal, simply because their breathing organs are entirely different from those of a louse.

It is extremely difficult to destroy mites in a poorly constructed plant, as they find lodgment in the crevices. The straw ceiling, dirt floor, fixed roosts and nests, inside lining of paper and roosting curtains are good hiding places. A closely fitted house, plastered and floored with cement and a few movable fixtures, is best.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE.

Clean up thoroughly and burn litter and droppings.

Dust hens with Persian insect powder and remove.

Spray thoroughly room and all fixtures with carbolic acid solution (1 to 15), being careful to reach all corners and cracks and giving the floor, nests and roosts two applications.

Follow at once with a thorough thick coat of fresh hot whitewash.

Dust hens twice in the next two weeks, and if all has been thoroughly done you are victor over mites and lice. But keep on your guard.

DON'TS.

Don't fuss with the editor every time you get cheated. He doesn't know all the pascals in the rogues' gallery.

Don't expect your bombers to eat and drink on return from a hard fly. They are wise enough to rest.

Don't worry your wife with all your little troubles or shove all the work on the women and then say "I am it."

Don't use all the Britannica and Standard dictionary to frame an ad, and then get mad if it costs over a dollar.

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The Southern Pacific Company and Corvallis & Eastern Railway are selling round trip tickets to Portland from Corvallis for \$3.50, good going on any train Saturday or Sunday either via Albany or west side and good returning either via Albany or west side, Saturday, Sunday or Monday. 164 R. C. LINVILLE, Agent.

WANTED INFORMATION regarding Farm or Business for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address: L. BARNETT, Box 999, Berkeley, N. Y.

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