

Roofing

GUARANTEED ELASTIC ROOFING. FEET costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet, and it will not rot for years. You can cut it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
29 & 30 West 45th Street, New York.
63-75 Local Agents Wanted.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually
extended by heat. GET THE GENIUS.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1/4 PT.



Perhaps You Don't Know Us,

BUT SURELY YOU KNOW OF OUR REMEDIES.

We extend an invitation to call and see free at our Clinic,
"Arcade Chamber," Hours 1 to 5 P.M., Ladies Attended.

If not as represented we will refund your money.

Hair from the Face, Neck and Arms, & Moles and Birthmarks.

Made into a paste, only a few minutes application is required.

It is a powerful antiseptic, and removes the follicles of the hair without the slightest pain, in removing the most delicate skin. Try it. One Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

What is still better, these pastes, salves and mildew poisons make it much safer to use the arsenical poisons.

A resin soap or flour paste may be added to cause the mixed solution to stick to the foliage much longer.

I first recommended this treatment in The American Garden five years ago and was laughed at by all the wise people. Now it has the endorsement of nearly every experiment station in the country. In this way we destroy the codling moth and all other insects that feed by gnawing on foliage and fruit. It prevents all scales, rusts, moth patches, mildews and spots on foliage, twigs and fruit. It polishes all caterpillars and parasitic life. It keeps trees in the same perfection they were in pioneer days before any of these pests had reached this Coast. The apple grown in this way will bring as much or more per tree and per acre as the orange and the work and care is considerably less.

For the prevention of scales, rusts, etc., first spray with the lime, sulphur and salt compound, or if you do not wish to prepare it use the IXL wash, which is claimed to be the same thing. It is prepared as follows: Unslacked lime, 40 pounds; flour of sulphur, 20 stock; salt, 15 do; water, 60 gallons. Put 10 pounds of the lime and sulphur in a boiler, add 20 gallons of water and boil for 90 minutes or longer—until the lime and sulphur are completely dissolved, when the liquor will be a clear amber color. Next place in a cask the remaining thirty pounds of lime and pour over it sufficient boiling water to slake it and while boiling add the 15 pounds of salt. When it is dissolved add to the solution in the boiler enough water to make the whole 60 gallons.

Spray every part of the tree. This is for a winter spray only. It cleanses the tree from rough bark scales, insect eggs, moths and lichens, scale bugs and the spores of various surface diseases. It should be applied before the buds open. It is poisonous to flowers and foliage. It should be used fresh. It is an unstable compound, constantly undergoing chemical changes. It may be one thing one week and a very different the next.

For a spring and summer spray to poison the larva of the codling moth, caterpillars, beetles, etc., that feed on the leaves and to prevent the brown or black apple scab on the leaves, cracking of the fruit and all rusts, scales, spots, etc., make the following solution: To 100 gallons of water add one pound of best Paris green, London purple or finely powdered white arsenic. The two first are commonly used simply because they have color. They cost about four times as much as the arsenic.

Then dissolve 16 pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol or blue stone) by boiling in four or more gallons of water. Stack 16 pounds of the best quick lime with sufficient water to cover it. Then mix the two slowly, stirring constantly while hot. Then mix this solution with the 200 gallons of water and poison. I have seen hundreds of instances where plainly to be seen changes showed positive proof in the resulting fruit. Nearly every farmer knows that if he plants Little blue poppies among his field corn that he will find blue grains on the ears of the field corn, often rods away. It is rare to find mixed grains in the ears growing on the popcorn stalks. This shows the pre-potency of the popcorn variety. But if sweet corn is planted among the field corn, and especially of the late blooming Stowell's Evergreen variety, both kinds will be completely mixed up. In such experiments it is of course necessary that the two varieties should be in bloom at the same time. The same phenomena may be seen in beans, peas, pumpkins and many other plants.

Cross pollination in apples changing the fruit the first season is not rare.

In the northern wild plum species of this continent such is the rule and not the exception. A variety of these plums when pollinated by a certain variety (for as a rule they are not fertile with their own pollen or in other words must have pollen from another variety to produce fruit) may be quite small and worthless.

But when pollinated by some other variety or species of the same genus will produce very large and fine fruit.

Some varieties and species of citrus fruits are greatly changed by cross pollination. Oranges often show changes from this cause, generally to their improvement. The celebrated Washington Navel often gives the qualifying navel mark to the fruits on seedling trees fruiting near them and better their quality. Yet it is said the Washington Navel matures no good pollen.

The H. A. Hanson of Chinaville is effectually preventing the destruction of his fruit trees by rabbits by the application of a wash composed of aloes and the extract of the leaves of the eucalyptus and the pepper tree. The leaves, about a two quart measure full, are grated with an ordinary grater; to this add one pound of aloes, and then pour two quarts of boiling water over the mixture. Apply with a brush to the base of the tree.—Fruit Grower.

The mistletoe is a parasitic bush, rooting in the woody tissues of various species of trees on which it flourishes, and are very common in the Coast confinities. Our most plentiful species is Phoradendron flavescens. It blooms in July with a greenish-white, very fragrant flower. Other species may be found in bloom nearly every day in the year. The berries are greenish-white translucent, with two seeds covered with an exceeding sticky jelly-like bird lime. This jelly sticks the seeds to the feet of birds and squirrels, and thus are carried from tree to tree and planted on new branches. There is much folk lore about the mistletoe. Rev. Lyman Phelps, an extensive lemon grower, has found that where the rough and smooth skins were

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UNDRESSED LUMBER, 10 miles of Heppner, at what is known as the

SCOTT SAWMILL.

PER 1,000 FEET, BOUGH
CLEAR. \$10.00
17.50

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD
\$.50 per 1,000 feet, additional.

L. HAMILTON, Prop.

D. A. HAMILTON, MANAG.

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

THIRD PAPER ON HOW TO TAKE CARE OF IT.

PARASITIC FUNGUS GROWTHS AND REMEDIES RECOMMENDED—SOME WASHES AND SPRAYS—HOW TO COMPOUND AND APPLY THEM.

Another source of loss to the grower of apples, pears and quinces is the parasitic fungi which grow on the leaves, fruit and twigs, destroying their functions. The leaves are the lungs and stomach of the tree where all growth or nutriment is prepared. Without good leaves there can be neither good trees nor fruit. And fruit all scabbed and discolored is of little value. Experimentation has disclosed specific poisons or preventives for all of these scabs, mildews, rusts, etc., on foliage and fruits. There are poisons which either kill these spores (seeds) or prevent their germination and these may be added to either the Paris green or London purple solutions and then used as a spray. What is still better, these pastes, salves and mildew poisons make it much safer to use the arsenical poisons. A resin soap or flour paste may be added to cause the mixed solution to stick to the foliage much longer. I first recommended this treatment in The American Garden five years ago and was laughed at by all the wise people. Now it has the endorsement of nearly every experiment station in the country. In this way we destroy the codling moth and all other insects that feed by gnawing on foliage and fruit. It prevents all scales, rusts, moth patches, mildews and spots on foliage, twigs and fruit. It polishes all caterpillars and parasitic life. It keeps trees in the same perfection they were in pioneer days before any of these pests had reached this Coast. The apple grown in this way will bring as much or more per tree and per acre as the orange and the work and care is considerably less.

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regarded as a most sacred tree by the ancient Druids of England, and to this day it is held in great reverence in many parts by the masses. The plants command a big price for Christmas decoration.

The San Jose Scale Bug.

This pernicious bug seems to have reached its Waterloo in the older settled portions of California. In neighborhoods where they covered the trees in millions last winter, this winter it is hard to find a live one. A large percentage of them were eaten up by the ladybugs in autumn. This can be determined by seeing thousands of the red spots they make on the twigs now carrying no scale. Nearly every last one of the remainder have been destroyed by an internal parasite, as can be determined by crushing the scale with the point of a knife. If no juice oozes out the scale is dead. Therefore where such facts are determined no winter spraying should be done. Even if examination shows only one scale in a hundred, no spraying should be done, for if you spray you will surely kill all the parasites. If the parasites are not killed they will surely make way with the scale more thoroughly than can any spray.

FOUL BROWN.

ILLUSTRATED DIRECTIONS FOR FINDING OUT IF THE COMBS HAVE HAD IT.

To be able to recognize promptly the combs that have once had the disease known as foul brood is an important matter indeed to the apiculturist. To assist in this decision we here give a reprint of a sketch sent by a Michigan beekeeper to Geenings in Bee Culture, with this letter:

"Send you a rough pencil sketch, giving something of my ideas of how it should appear. I also send you a piece of wood from which the comb has been removed, showing the condition of the brood cells, and the wax comb itself.

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