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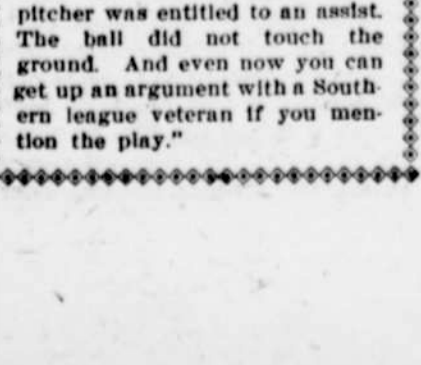
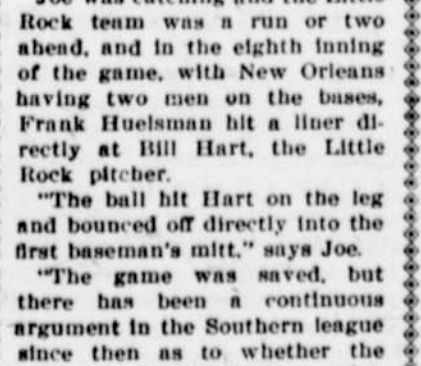
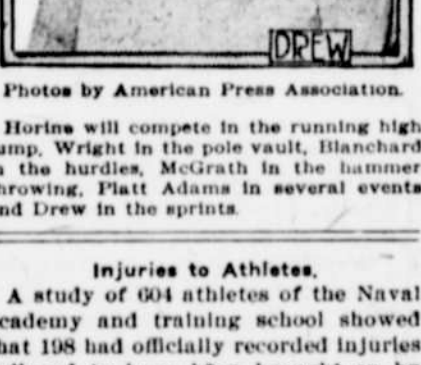
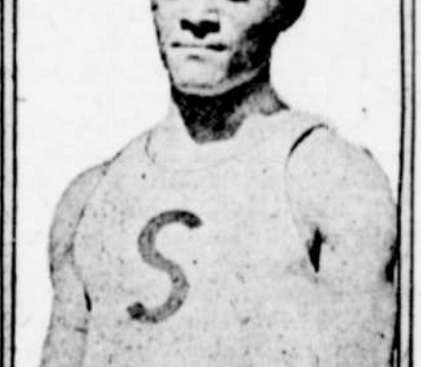
**MEN PICKED AS SURE  
WINNERS AT THE OLYMPICS**



HORNED



WRIGHT



**JIMMY CALLAHAN'S ODDI-  
TIES.**

Manager Callahan of the Chicago White Sox, like all great men, has his oddities.

One of them has to do with Shibe park, the home lot of the Athletics. Jimmy looks upon Connie Mack as the real founder of the American league in Philadelphia.

The Shibes, he says, didn't invest their money until it was plain the club was sure to be a winner. Therefore Jimmy insists on calling the park "Mack park."

A Philadelphia baseball writer besought Cal for an interview one day last season. Jimmy complied, but imposed a condition that the Athletics' park be called "Mack park" throughout the story. The newspaperman agreed, and for once at least Connie got all the credit that Cal thought due him.

**PLANK'S GREAT RECORD.**

**Veteran Southpaw Has Been With the Athletics For Twelve Years.**

Eddie Plank, now in his twelfth big league season, pitching for the Philadelphia Athletics with as much effectiveness as in his first year, is making a record that promises to be without a parallel in baseball.

He has now been a pitcher on the Athletics for a greater number of years than any other twirler ever served any one club. Not even Cy Young, with his twenty-two seasons



Photo by American Press Association.  
**EDDIE PLANK, PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS' VETERAN TWIRLER.**

of twirling, can duplicate this mark, for his service was divided between two Boston clubs, two Cleveland teams and St. Louis.

Plank never pitched for any professional team, league or otherwise, except the Athletics. He went to that city a college student, fresh from Gettysburg. He is still there and during his long years of honorable service has seldom shown better form than now.

The answer to Plank's success is easy. He is the most careful of liveries. He regards baseball as a lucrative business and conducts his existence in such a way as to conserve his physical resources to the limit. He owns big farm property in Gettysburg, Pa., and spends the winters there. He is a bachelor.

**LOSES BOUT WITH SILK.**

**Tom Rafferty Tells How O'Loughlin Shut Him Up.**

Tom Rafferty, now playing with San Francisco, tells a joke on himself concerning his experience in breaking into the big league. About three years ago Tom went to Cleveland from Portland. He realized that he was going in fast company and was a bit self-conscious. Tom decided that he wasn't going to make any holier, but would simply play the game. Well, for some fifteen games he didn't open his mouth. He was so meek that Turner, the third baseman, went to him and advised him to ginger up and put some life into his play.

"Get after the umpire and show that you are trying to win," Turner told Rafferty.

Well, that same day Tom decided that he would follow instructions and started after Silk O'Loughlin. Rafferty kicked on everything that was called and finally topped it off with the remark that he feared O'Loughlin would be run over by a car because he could not see it coming.

That got on O'Loughlin's nerves, and without a moment's delay he lashed the catcher aside and wheeled Tom around by the shoulders.

"Say, buster," he opened fire, "don't get thrown out of this league before you are in it."

Tom caught the idea right away, and you can bet that Silk O'Loughlin had the right of way thereafter.

**World Billiard Tour.**

Two famous English style billiard players, H. W. Stevenson and George Grey, have joined forces and have started upon an eighteen months' tour of the world. They will play their first contests in South Africa and are expected back in London in time for the 1913-14 season.

**SPEED BOYS WHO WILL  
COMPETE IN THE OLYMPICS**



Photos by American Press Association.  
Jones is entered in the 800 and 1,500 meter events, McDonald in shot put, Meredith in the 800 meter, Reidpath in the sprints, Scott in the 5,000 meter and Kramer in the 10,000 meter races.

**Australasia Olympic Colors.**  
Australasia's colors to be worn by the athletes in the Olympic games will be myrtle green vests with gold trimmings and white knickerbockers with myrtle green and gold trimmings. The word Australasia in gold letters is to be across the breast, while below this each man will wear his state or dominion badge.

**Donlin Making Good.**  
Mike Donlin is making good in right field for the Pirates. He is batting considerably over .300 and playing a grand game in the field.

**AMERICA'S YOUNG GOLF STARS.**

There seems to be a striking difference between the ages of America's and England's greatest golfers. The British players are mostly well toward their prime, while the Americans are almost all still in their twenties. Walter J. Travis is the lone exception. H. Chandler Egan was not of age when he was the American title holder. Robert Gardner was still a Yale student when he became the greatest golfer in the country. Charles Evans, Albert Seckel, Oswald Kirkby, Jerome Travers, Fred Herreshoff and John G. Anderson are other Americans of national importance who are young in years, but not in campaign experience.

**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**  
BY F. E. TRIGG  
CENTRAL POINT  
ROGUE RIVER  
VALLEY  
OREGON  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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Sprinkling common road dust on young pear and cherry trees will destroy the slugs that feed on the leaves.

There is no machine on record that seems calculated to work more perfectly than the stomach of a small boy when apples are green and the swimmer's good.

There isn't much excuse for the small boy having a gun, but with one of the latest air guns that have been put out he can make a pretty effective campaign against the sparrow tribe.

Kansas farmers are provided against an outbreak of hog cholera in view of the fact that 1,000,000 cubic centimeters of the cholera serum are on hand at the State Agricultural college.

Scientific farming in a broad sense is merely the application of brain power rather than brawn—and the letting of one's head, so far as may be possible, save labor for hands and feet.

Milo maize belongs to the corn family and possesses both as to stalk and grain about the same feeding qualities. For this reason the milo maize is suitable for silage purposes the same as is corn.

There is nothing that will clean up a weedy pasture or meadow in shorter order than a flock of sheep. They will forage chiefly on vegetation that is useless or worse than useless and convert it into meat.

A rickety fence is a bit expensive when, as in an instance reported in a country paper the other day, thirteen horses were killed outright by getting on to a railroad right of way and being run down by a fast night train.

It is well for those interested in growing alfalfa to remember that if a piece of land has once grown alfalfa it retains the nitrogen fixing bacteria for a period of from four to six years after the crop has been plowed up.

In one locality with which the writer is familiar, where many pieces of clover were killed out as a result of last summer's drought, a field of alfalfa has at present a fine stand and bids fair during the season to exceed the three ton yield of last year.

Not only do the Buff Orpingtons have broad breasts and yellow skins, but they attain a good size, the cock birds often reaching a weight of thirteen pounds. Besides this, the fowls are quiet and docile, and the hens make the best of mothers.

The Ontario Agricultural college has a plan in operation whereby it furnishes the services of a drainage expert free for laying out a drainage system for any farmer who will pay his car fare, and for this the roads of the province charge but a cent a mile. The method outlined is one that has a great deal to commend it.

Many a farmer will this summer be helped out in the rush of work by young men who are taking courses at their state agricultural schools, and it is fair to assume that in a majority of instances these farmers will be well served. The students referred to are not only industrious and willing to work, but, what is more, are interested in farm work and problems. If you can get hold of one of these lads give him a chance.

There are three tools that every orchardist who has the care of any considerable number of fruit trees should have—namely, the pruning shear which will clip a limb an inch in diameter with ease, the small one hand shear for snipping small twigs and the swivel pruning saw, the narrow blade of which will saw at right angles to the frame when inserted between two limbs close together. The writer has used all three of these tools and has found them a most satisfactory combination.

The first half year of the great international egg laying contest which is being held under the supervision of the Missouri State Agricultural college closed May 1, and some interesting results have been noted. The first prize for best performance of five pullets in egg production was won by a pen of Barred Rocks belonging to D. E. Henning of Mead, Neb. The five pullets laid 137 eggs in twenty days. One week during the period each of the five laid an egg every day of the week, while one laid an egg every day for forty-seven consecutive days. Since the close of the first six months a pen of Black Orpingtons have taken the lead in number of eggs produced, and the Brown Leghorns are fast coming to the front.

If you will look carefully you will notice that several limbs hang down from the trees bordering the sidewalk so low that pedestrians have to duck their heads to avoid having their hats raked off. Get a saw and cut these off and you will be doing a considerate and neighborly act.

One might think that the term bloodhound would stand for a species of dog that would be good for guarding the premises and catching enemies of the poultry, but they are said to be practically worthless for any other purpose than the single one of trailing human beings by means of scent.

Some observations that have been made lately by hog raisers in the vicinity of Denver seem to show that cholera has been much more prevalent in herds which have received as a part of their ration hotel and restaurant swill. The fact has been noted, but just why it is so has not been determined.

One of the greatest sources of disintegration and corruption in a government such as our own lies in the indifference and apathy of the so called "good citizen," who has to be hauled to the polls to vote by those interested in the principles of representative government or those actuated by corrupt or selfish motives.

The ignition by spontaneous combustion of rags having linseed oil on them is said to be due to the fact that on drying the oil in the rags absorbs oxygen from the air and in so doing gives off heat. If the rags are rolled up or compressed in any way the heat thus generated becomes so great that fire results.

For the plant lice which infest rose bushes and apple trees a tobacco solution is effective. This is made by diluting commercial black leaf with water at the rate of one part to seventy and spraying the bushes and trees thoroughly. If the first application does not kill them all the dose should be repeated in about a week.

Growers of alfalfa are quite generally agreed that the proper time to cut the crop for any period during the growing season is after the new shoots appear at the crown of the plant and before they attain a length sufficient to be touched by the cutter bar of the mower. The succeeding crop will be seriously reduced if the cutting is done before or after the interval mentioned.

Neat dresses and clean contribute much to the personal appearance and attractiveness of the good wife, but just as important a factor in helping her to keep the charm of her younger days is that she should be happy—receive considerate and fair treatment and be able to feel that her service and devotion are appreciated. This last consideration is a better beauty recipe than all the lotions on the market and, besides this, is cheap and is also a help to those who apply it.

A fact probably not generally known is that the state of Oregon since early territorial days in 1856 has been loaning money to farmers of the state. The loans are made in denominations of from \$250 to \$5,000, the smaller loans being given the preference. The borrower pays an interest rate of 6 per cent. In 1910 there was being loaned out in the manner referred to \$6,351,349. While the terms on which the loans are made are strict not a single farm loan was in process of foreclosure.

The surface or knife cultivator requires a mellow condition of soil to give best results, but when this exists there is no tool that beats it. It serves to still further pulverize the soil, snips many weeds that the shovel cultivator will not get and, in addition to this, leaves the soil level and thus tends to reduce evaporation of moisture therefrom. It is well to use the shovel cultivator set to a good depth when the corn is small—the first time through—and follow this with the surface cultivator.

That one of the greatest needs of many sections of the country in a material way is good roads was shown in a very forceful way at Aurora, Ill., last season. It seems that plans had been made for the establishment of a city market as an aid in bringing producers and consumers into more direct communication. But on the day appointed for the opening of the market, while hundreds of housewives were on hand for the purpose of filling their baskets, just one farmer had been able to get over the frightfully muddy roads with a load of produce. This incident shows nicely the benefit that would accrue to both town and city people, as a result of building better roads.

It has been demonstrated pretty conclusively as a result of experiments conducted at the Geneva (N. Y.) station last year that the use of lime-sulphur spray on potato vines as a substitute for the bordeaux mixture seriously dwarfs the plants and cuts down the yield. It was found that the vines treated with the lime-sulphur died early and yielded forty bushels per acre less than the check rows, while the vines sprayed with bordeaux produced at the rate of a hundred bushels more than the check rows. In view of the substitution of the lime-sulphur solution for the bordeaux as fungicide in a number of instances, the above results will be noted with interest.

**WHY IT IS HIGH PRICED.**

There is little question that in many sections of the west the prices of fruit lands have been boosted to a point not justified by returns that can reasonably be expected in the way of fruit production, but in many other instances the valuation is more than justified by returns. An instance in which this was true is furnished in the case of an apple ranch of eight acres located in the Payette district in Idaho. A careful account of all expenses was kept for the season of 1910, at which time the trees were in the neighborhood of twelve years old. While eight varieties of trees were represented in the orchard, 456 of the 565 trees in the tract were Arkansas Black, Rome Beauty and Jonathan, numbering 180, 178 and 100 trees, respectively, for the varieties mentioned. In the fall 9,677 boxes of apples were gathered. Of this number 6,048 boxes classed as extra fancy and sold for \$3,164.80; 2,310 classed fancy and sold for \$2,541, while 1,319 boxes were choice and brought \$1,050.75, making a total of gross receipts of \$11,756. The orchard expense, including interest on investment, and the care of the ranch and trees came to \$1,545. The harvest expense, including all items, was 33 cents per box, or a total of \$3,193, which, added to the above, makes the total expenses \$4,738. Subtracting this amount from the gross receipts leaves a net profit of \$7,018, or \$877 per acre. A query that naturally arises in view of such a showing as this is, What is land that will produce such a net revenue per acre in a single year worth?

**THE BORER PEST.**

It is the season for this on when the apple trees should be looked over carefully for the borers that often work just beneath the bark, at or just below the surface of the ground. The presence of the borer is quite often indicated by the brownish colored excreta thrown out as its very sharp maw gnaws at the life of the tree. But this superficial inspection is not enough. Besides looking closely with the eyes, the earth should be scraped away to the depth of an inch immediately around the trunk with a knife (we have found a hook bladed pruning knife excellent), and, if a borer is found, just enough of the bark should be cut away to give the direction in which the pest is working. When located approximately it should be prodded with a slender wire or a pliable twig. In case the varmint can't be located easily more bark may be cut away, and when the job is done the wound made may be covered with a pack of moist clay. Some who have tried it state that the insertion of the heads of a couple of phosphorus matches into the chamber which the borer has made under the bark will put it out of business. This may be worth trying, but trees thus treated should be watched carefully to see that the match heads do the business.

**AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.**

A Scotchman whom the writer enjoyed a pleasant chat with the other day and whose speech still has a rich and musical twang called attention to an interesting difference, as he viewed it, between the attitude of his fellow Scotchmen and Americans in the matter of the appreciation they show for agriculture and for poultry and stock raising. He put it this way: That the Scotch folk would be on a tiptoe of interest while inspecting the animals at a stock show, while the American was largely indifferent and most any day would give a good deal rather witness an automobile race or airship flight. He attributed the condition noted to the fact the European farmer is in love with his work and primarily interested in it, while in America a majority of the tillers of the soil feel no professional interest in their toil and follow it merely as a means of livelihood.

**A GOOD IDEA.**

A friend who is thinking of moving to a new locality where both agricultural and climatic conditions are quite different from those in the section where he has been living proposes to be a bit slow about buying. That is, he is going to hire out in the new section and spend several months before making a serious attempt to buy him a place. This is a right good plan, and it would be well if more people followed the same plan. If, after getting quite well acquainted with the new country, he likes it and the prospects are good he can invest. If not and he wishes to return to the old home he can do so and be out only his car fare and incidental expenses, which ought not to be considered a heavy charge for the experience which he has had.

**THE OYSTER SHELL SCALE.**

This insect seems to be a second cousin to the San Jose scale, but is less destructive to the orchard, due chiefly to the fact that the female oyster scale produces but one batch of 100 eggs or less, while the female of the latter scale produces ten generations of 400 or more young in a single season. In both instances thorough spraying with a concentrated lime-sulphur solution is recommended during the winter months. For a summer spray for the oyster shell scale a black leaf (tobacco) solution made up at the rate of one to seventy has been found to give good satisfaction, and this will be the more effective if a cresol or lysol soap is added to the solution.

*F. E. Trigg*