

Farm and Garden

HANDLING APPLES.

Fruit Must Be Put Up For Market In Attractive Style.

Radical changes must come about in the methods of grading, packing and marketing our home grown fruits if we succeed in maintaining our present trade in the home markets. California fruit is having a greater influence on the prices of fruit in the eastern markets every year, and this competition is sure to drive many eastern fruit growers out of the business unless it is



PACKED NEATLY IN SHADE.

met with goods that are put up in as honest and attractive style as those that are shipped from that section.

The remedy lies in the hands of the growers. If they desire to have their fruit recognized as equal to California fruit they must make it so attractive in style and honest and uniform in quality that the buyer or the consumer will not make invidious comparisons when he sees it by the side of the California product. Quality and flavor will have weight in determining which fruit to use, but if our home grown fruits are put up in an honest manner and undesirable varieties are kept off from the market we can meet the competition and hold our home markets. This problem of handling and marketing fruit is not one that can be solved by individual effort alone. It requires co-operation on the part of the various fruit growers. One man may succeed in establishing a reputation for high grade fruit, but at the best his reputation would only be local, whereas if a large number of the leading fruit growers would combine and organize and have their fruit put up in uniform style and in large quantities by experienced packers, so that their brand would establish a first class reputation, the demand for their fruit would equal if not exceed that for the California fruit. What we need to do is to organize and do our grading, packing and marketing in as businesslike manner as the Californians.

Our growers must learn to utilize their inferior grades at home and market nothing but the very best and in uniform packages. By so doing they will obtain more money than by placing the whole lot on the market. Every grower should grow the best varieties, put them up in nice, clean, uniform packages and place them in the hands of dealers who understand their business. Let every package contain full weight. The most important matter after the growing of the fruit is the selection of the package in which to send it to market. No fruit should be sent in any but a neat and attractive new package of the form and size



PACKED NEATLY IN SHADE.

most popular where the fruit is shipped. The human eye is the great buyer of fruit.

Apples that are sold for first class fruit should be handled in a careful manner while being picked and then carefully laid in piles on the ground where the sun cannot reach them or removed to the barn for a few days and left in piles, so as to permit some of the moisture to evaporate and the skin to become toughened, in which condition the fruit will stand up better while being shipped and keep longer when packed than it will when put into the barrel as fast as it is picked from the tree.

HOW TO MAKE CEMENT FLOORS. Cement or concrete floors generally consist of two coats, the rough and finishing.

Our method is suitable for floors in general. If pressure is greater than that of poultry house floors, simply increase the thickness.

A three inch floor is sufficiently thick for a poultry plant. The first coat, consisting of one part best cement, two of sharp sand and four of clean gravel, should be mixed thoroughly with water to the consistency required and packed and leveled on the surface prepared.

When this two and one-half inch layer has set well, sprinkle with water and apply a half inch finishing coat made of equal parts cement and sharp sand. The second coat should be perfectly smooth, for a rough floor cannot be scraped clean. For engine room make first layer three inches and second one.

Cement work on bare ground is seldom a success. The cement floor should be flush with the sill, and whatever is beneath it must be rammed and soaked. A loose foundation is, of course, no foundation, and if the floor is laid on dry material the moisture is absorbed from the layers and a failure results.

Our floors were laid on packed soaked cinder and are satisfactory. All gravel and sand must be thoroughly sifted, and the concrete may be mixed on wooden platforms. Have a good current of air for drying, but keep out the rain and animals.

The work will be sufficiently hard to walk over in two days. Do not cement later than August, if the work is extensive, as it will not dry out for winter. When the cement work separates well from the sills it is dry.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUMS.

More Light on the Failure of Plums in the East.

F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts agricultural college writes as follows about black knot in plums:

I have been interested in looking through the college orchard recently to notice the comparative susceptibility of the different varieties and classes of plums to black knot and in comparing present indications with past experience along the same lines.

The tree agent who sells plum trees which are warranted to be "knot



TREES WITH BLACK KNOT.

proof" is undoubtedly a nature fakir, but if he selects the right varieties among the Japanese he will come much nearer than usual to the truth. In two rows in the college orchard of twenty-two trees each, one of Red June and the other of Burbank, I found in a reasonably long search not a single specimen of black knot. And last year their record was almost equally clean. On trees in adjoining rows of Engelhart and Bradshaw, however, knots are all too abundant, though not nearly so bad as last season. They would probably average half a dozen knots to the tree this season, while last year the same trees yielded a couple of bushels of knots from the two rows.

While this is a little discouraging to the man who wants to grow the domestic plums, as everybody does who wants high quality, still it is surprising how little time is required to keep down this disease if it is taken in time and systematically handled. And it is equally surprising how badly a tree can be affected and still be recovered satisfactorily. A few years ago the writer undertook to revive some old trees which would ordinarily have been cut down and put on the brush heap. They were a mass of knots from top to bottom. We selected a time when the snow was on the ground so that the knots could be easily gathered up and cut out every vestige of the disease, though in some cases this left a pretty small proportion of the original tree. In removing a knot we cut at least six inches below it, so as to be sure and take out the roots of the disease. That year the trees made a big growth, often three or four feet, but a good many new knots also came out which were removed that autumn, the trees also receiving two thorough sprayings with bordeaux mixture during the summer.

The following two years we did nearly all our cutting in the summer and found it much more satisfactory in its results than cutting during the dormant season. To begin with, as the knots were removed as soon as they appeared we saved the crop of summer sprouts which would otherwise have spread the disease. Then, the knots being young and soft, we could frequently shave them off and thus save the branch on which they grew. Lastly, when it became necessary to cut out a branch altogether, in getting rid of a knot, the tree, being still in growth, would at once fill in the space thus made, so that by autumn it could hardly be seen.

This work was done in a section where the black knot flourishes like the proverbial green bay tree, yet we found it by no means a serious matter to rid these trees of the disease and keep them reasonably free. Three cuttings during the summer, with an autumn clearing up (after the leaves were off) of the knots which had escaped those of bordeaux mixture, did the work. Our sprayings were applied one before the leaves opened, one after the blossoms fell and one about two weeks later. Let some may think this a pretty serious programme, I may say that the summer cutting the third season took just four and one-half hours for an orchard of ninety trees.

Fresh Eggs. Secretary Wilson says that hereafter eggs sold as "fresh" or "strictly fresh" must be exactly what they are represented to be. Storage eggs must be sold as such or under the pure food law the dealer is liable to a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment, or both. Thousands of people do not know how a "strictly fresh" egg tastes. This will give them a chance to find out.

Hauling Crops. Inquiries conducted in over 1,000 counties of the United States by the department of agriculture indicate that the average length of haul of crops over country roads is 12.1 miles, the average weight of the load 2,002

pounds and the average cost per mile 25.2 cents, or about \$3 per load, the figures being based on cost of labor, feed, wear, etc.

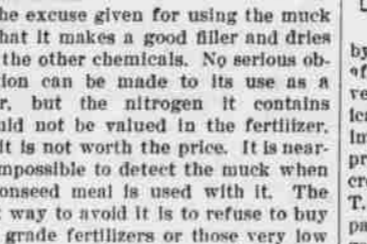
DRIED SWAMP MUCK.

Its Benefit in Chemical Fertilizers is Greatly Exaggerated.

The practice of using dried muck and peat in mixing chemical fertilizers puts up a problem which farmers ought to understand. Thousands of tons of such muck are used—sold as "muck tankage." We learn of one case where a man started growing celery in a swamp and to sold to have nearly failed at it. Then he conceived the idea of drying and pelletizing the soil of that swamp and selling it to fertilizer dealers. This has brought him a fortune. Some samples of this dried peat are said to contain nearly 3 per cent of nitrogen, others about 1.5 per cent. It is an inert form and is of little value as a plant food. Experiments in Illinois showed that such nitrogen was worth about one-half cent a pound as compared with that in dried blood costing 15 cents. Yet the fertilizer manufacturer who sells this muck charged 18 cents a pound for it when you buy it. For example, take a brand of fertilizer which is guaranteed to contain in each ton 16 pounds of nitrogen, 190 pounds available phosphoric acid and 100 pounds of potash. It would be possible to supply the potash and phosphoric acid in 200 pounds of muriate and 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate. Then by using 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 500 pounds of dried muck they could provide more nitrogen than they guaranteed. The object of using the cottonseed meal is to color the muck and thus prevent, if possible, the chemist from detecting it. But see what a nice game this is! The muck furnishes ten or twelve pounds of nitrogen, which gives the fertilizer a valuation of from \$1.50 to \$2, but which costs perhaps 20 cents. A farmer might use such a fertilizer on his wheat this fall. The potash and phosphoric acid may help, but it is doubtful if his grandchildren will see any benefit from the nitrogen in the muck.

The excuse given for using the muck is that it makes a good filler and dries out the other chemicals. No serious objection can be made to its use as a filler, but the nitrogen it contains should not be valued in the fertilizer. For it is not worth the price. It is nearly impossible to detect the muck when cottonseed meal is used with it. The best way to avoid it is to refuse to buy low grade fertilizers or those very low in nitrogen. It is impossible to use large quantities of muck in fertilizers containing 4 per cent or more of nitrogen, because materials containing more nitrogen must be used in order to reach a high per cent. You are most likely to find the muck in the mixtures with about 1 per cent of nitrogen. It does not pay to buy them. Buy the higher grade mixtures and use an equal value in dollars per acre and you will be better off. We believe that farmers are paying millions of hard earned dollars uselessly for this peat nitrogen, many of them already having swamps on their own farms. The chemists must find some way to detect this peat nitrogen, and then we shall work for a law compelling the manufacturer to state that he uses it and that it is not valued the same as other forms.

New English Potato. The Magnum Bonum potatoes shown herewith were exhibited at a recent fair at the American institute in New York. Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New



MAGNUM BONUM POTATO.

York experiment station, says: "At the station in our variety tests of potatoes in 1895 Magnum Bonum, the seed of which was imported from England, was tested. The variety is still grown by the firm from whom we purchased our seed, and in its 1907 catalogue I introduced by us in 1876, proved to be the premier of all disease resisting varieties. There is scarcely a parish in the United Kingdom where Magnum Bonum is not known as an enormous cropper of good quality, almost free from disease." The yield at the New York station of the Magnum Bonum was from 120 to 150 bushels per acre, while with some other varieties we secured a yield of between 300 and 400 bushels. No English varieties yielded well in comparison with our best American varieties."

Home Garden Hints. Strawberry plants are now making a substantial growth showing. Keep out the weeds, hoe frequently, and in early fall plants will be thrifty to set in a new bed. It is none too early to manure a piece heavily for rhubarb. Thin cultivate it once a week or so to incorporate the manure thoroughly through the soil. Rhubarb is a voracious feeder and requires a large quantity of manure if best results are to be obtained. One plant highly fertilized will yield a surprising quantity of stalks. Current cuttings of the new wood are easily made and if done in early fall ought to be well rooted so as to be transplanted in spring. In some towns there is never an overcrop of currants, while if around 10 cents per quart can be realized for them they pay well. The large currants are most profitable, such as the cherry. The asparagus bed ought to have a good coating of manure before winter and then be well cultivated in. Pick the pears shortly before they ripen.

PLANT LICE. A Prize Farsula For Fruiting Vegetation of the Peas. A government report states that the Practical Counselor For Fruit and Garden Culture of Frankfurt recently offered a prize for the best method of destroying plant lice, for which fifty-eight persons competed. The prize was awarded to the author of the following preparation: Quassa wood, two and one-half pounds, to be soaked over

night in two quarts of water and well boiled, then strained through a cloth and placed, with 100 quarts of water, in a petroleum barrel, with five pounds of soft soap. The mixture is then ready for sprinkling on plants infested with lice. Leaves, even those of peach trees, will not be injured in the least by the solution, which can be kept covered in the barrel from spring to fall without deterioration. As soon as lice appear the leaves should be sprinkled with the solution. If this is repeated several times the pests will disappear.

Culture of Tobacco.

The application of shade and semi-shade to tobacco plants has worked considerable of a revolution in this important crop. In Connecticut by the use of expensive shading methods it has been possible to greatly change the character of the crop, while in other sections by simpler methods of natural shading important modifications in type are attained. The department of agriculture reports a simple coratobacco planting experiment at the Kentucky experiment station, covering a period of three years, where the tobacco was planted between rows of corn. The tobacco was of a finer texture and brought a higher price. Most soils which have been cropped to tobacco for any length of time are deficient in vegetable matter. At the same time commercial fertilizers are necessary in the production of such a highly specialized crop as tobacco, but it is only



COOLEY HYBRID TOBACCO.

by the incorporation with the soil year after year of a considerable amount of vegetable matter that its proper physical condition can be maintained and improved. An ideal tobacco soil will produce heavy yields of almost any crop. Such a soil is stated by George T. McNeill, tobacco expert of the department of agriculture, as one "of good depth, mellowness and water holding capacity, and in order to possess these a soil must contain a considerable quantity of decayed vegetable matter." Without these basic conditions it is not to be expected that full benefit to tobacco or any other crop can be derived in this way.

An Expert Farmer.

An exchange says a young man asks, "What would you advise a young man raised on a farm who cannot stand the dust of haying and thrashing and is most too light to do heavy farm work to do?" Gardening, horticulture, poultry raising, civil engineering—all are good. If he is built for an expert, there are landscape gardening, inside decorating and a number of other good occupations open to him.

The young man who is built for an expert in his line is one who is naturally bright, careful and painstaking—will succeed in any of the above or in almost any other occupation. He will have to learn the business he selects. He cannot learn any of them from a "correspondence school." He needs a practical instructor who can show him, and the way to become an expert is to begin at the bottom and work up, thoroughly learning all the details as one goes along. The expert is always in demand, and he commands the top wages.

Whatever vocation a young man goes into, he should be thorough as he goes along, always keeping his eyes open for better ways of doing the work he has in hand. All vocations are crowded with ordinary workers, but there's still lots of room in the upper ranks.

The Vine Blight.

Several inquiries from New England were recently received at the department of agriculture asking for remedies to prevent or cure the blight that destroys cucumber, melon and squash vines and referring to the well known disease very prevalent in America of late years and which causes apparently vigorous vines to suddenly wither and die within a few days from the beginning of the attack.

According to Dr. B. T. Galloway of the bureau of plant industry, the blight is prevalent all along the Pacific coast.

The germ of the blight is carried by an insect. He recommends that the vines should make a steady rather than a rapid growth and should be planted on ground containing a large amount of organic matter, adding also nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda. Spraying the plants with paris green and bordeaux mixture such as is used for potatoes and preventing the puncturing of the leaves and admitting the fungus of the disease. As a means of prevention it is recommended that the crops be grown on fresh ground each year.

Continuous Cropping.

It has been observed by S. Fraser of New York that manure and sugar beets grown continuously on the same land for four years were much more susceptible to leaf spot than when grown in a rotation with other crops.

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

A man near Milton received \$295 from less than a quarter of an acre of prunes.

Foley's Orino Laxative is a new remedy, an improvement on the laxatives of former years, as it does not gripe or nauseate and is pleasant to take. It is guaranteed. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Many Coos Bay salmon weigh 40 pounds each and one weighed 60 pounds.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at Belt & Cherrington drug store, 29c.

The average yield of potatoes per acre in the Slausau region is about 300 bushels.

A Sure-enough Knocker.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure-enough knocker for ulcers. I had one come on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." (Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns etc., 25c. at Belt & Cherrington drug store.)

Linn county claims to produce a surplus of 670,000 dozen eggs, worth \$125,000 a year.

Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Remedy is taken in time. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Around a Pendleton square, at noon, 156 horses and 46 wagons, used for hauling wheat, were counted.

Millions of bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar have been sold without any person ever having experienced any other than beneficial results from its use for coughs, colds and lung trouble. This is because the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Guard your health by refusing any but the genuine. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

It is predicted that the county crook of the standing timber in Tillamook will amount to 20,000,000,000 feet.

When Trifles Become Troubles.

If any person suspects that their kidneys are deranged they should take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once and not risk having Bright's disease or diabetes. Delay gives the disease a stronger foothold and you should not delay taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

With the market at from \$9 to \$10 there will be placed in circulation from the sale of Haines hay from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

Passed Examination Successfully.

James Donahue, New Britain, Conn., writes: "I had several kidney remedies, and was treated by our best physicians for diabetes, but did not improve until I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. After the second bottle I showed improvement, and five bottles cured me completely. I have since passed a rigid examination for life insurance." Foley's Kidney Remedy cures backache and all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. Stafrin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

One day last week a Myrtle Creek firm purchased 400,000 pounds of French and Italian prunes. The price paid was 5 cents for Italians and 6 cents for the French.

A Paying Investment.

Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed; a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at Belt & Cherrington drug store, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A dairyman near Eugene has drilled a well that is 315 feet deep, and 215 feet of it is through rock, but when the water was struck it rose to within 30 feet of the top.

How to get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong: He says: "My mother, who is old and was very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomnia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedies stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at Belt & Cherrington drug store, 50c.

Nature's Remedy

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

NR TABLETS-NR

Better Than Pills

For Liver Ills.

NATURE'S REMEDY is better than pills, because it acts in the right way. It strengthens the Stomach, aids Digestion, cures Dyspepsia, cleanses the Liver and Bowels, cures Constipation.

Usually one NR Tablet is all that is necessary to correct the average trouble. It starts in the Stomach and searches through the Liver, Kidney and Intestines, dissolving and soothing as it goes.

NR Tablets are always just right and neither sicken, gripe nor have any harmful after effect. GET A 25c BOX.

BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS

are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort.

LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN and GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SUITS \$2.00 SLICKERS \$3.50

WE MAKE THE GARMENTS YOU WANT. WE READ THE "WISDOM" OF THE FISH.

ALTON OR BOSTON U.S.A. (INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS)

A Fresh Complexion is preserved—and produced—by Robertine, a mild, delightful preparation, delicately fragrant. Makes the skin exquisitely soft; banishes cracked appearance caused by over-dryness; reduces the size of enlarged pores; cleanses them, reduces inflammation and spreads an even, radiant glow due to wholesome nourishment of skin glands and stimulation of the capillaries which also feed the skin and supply its beautiful color. Ask your Druggist for a free sample of

ROBERTINE

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 18 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

W. A. RAY, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. W. A. RAY, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. W. A. RAY, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TEA

There's plenty of humbug in tea; not one ounce in a ton Schilling's Best.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ED F. COAD,

Office in Courthouse

DALLAS, OREGON

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

AN INSTANCE.

Lucy Suddeth, of Lenoir, N. C., had been troubled with a very bad cough for over a year. She says: "A friend brought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, brought it to me and insisted that I should take it. I did so and to my surprise it helped me. Four bottles of it cured me of my cough."

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THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Children Best for Old People Best for Invalids

For Sale by Druggists.

Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take

ORINO

Laxative Fruit Syrup

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.