

Farm and Garden

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

Planting May Be Done in the Fall or Spring.

The blackberry may be planted in the fall or early in the spring. But if planted too early in the fall young growth may start, which is likely to be winter killed. The soil should be well prepared and the plants set a little deeper than they were in the nursery in rows about eight feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. Some growers prefer planting them in hills seven or eight feet apart each way, thus finding them easier to control. Larger fruit is so produced, as they can be kept cultivated both ways. Summer pruning is important with the blackberry, as the lower canes can be kept the better they are likely to come through the winter and the easier they are to handle. Summer pruning consists in merely pinching back the young growth to within about eighteen inches of the ground, after which side shoots will be thrown out. It is better to err on the side of low pinching than to let the canes get too tall.

The summer pruning may if delayed cause late growth, which will not ripen; hence it should be done in time or not at all. In the spring the laterals should be headed back to within eight-



PROLIFIC BLACKBERRIES—100 BUSHELS TO FIFTH OF AN ACRE.

een inches or two feet of the main canes. Old canes and the weakest of new ones should be cut out in the fall or early in the spring each year. There will be a light crop of fruit the second year and a full crop the third year. Four or five full crops are about as much as should be taken from one plantation.

The blackberry is not grown so largely as it might be. It is one of the most profitable fruits to grow where it succeeds well. Where there is no danger of winter killing a well drained clay loam is probably best for the blackberry, although fertile and more retentive of moisture than lighter soils. The blackberry must have plenty of soil moisture when the fruit is ripening, otherwise but little of the crop will develop. In the north, where hardness is of greater consideration than conservation of moisture, the poorer and warmer soils are preferred, as the blackberry on these soils does not make as rampant a growth and hence ripens its wood better.

The berry patch shown in the cut was pruned late in August. One-fifth of an acre yielded 100 bushels.

Moles Friends of the Farmer.
A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots; on the contrary, they were filled with the remains of earthworms. Not satisfied by this fact, he shut up several moles in a box containing soda of earth, on which fresh grass was growing, and a smaller cage of grubs and earthworms. In nine days two moles devoured 349 white worms, 193 earthworms, 25 caterpillars and a mouse (skin and bones), which had been alive in the box. He next gave them nothing but vegetables. In twenty-four hours two moles died of starvation. Another naturalist calculated that two moles destroyed 20,000 white worms or grubs in a single year. If this is correct it is a strong argument in favor of multiplying rather than destroying the moles.

The Open Top Tree.
It is not necessary to go over the tree trying to cut off every little twig. The leaders are the ones that need attention. When heading in these leaders it is best to cut them off to a side branch rather than to dormant bud. Frequently when an inexperienced man practices heading in he is tempted to shear the tree all over and leave it a smooth, oval form. It will be seen that this is very different from the method described above, where only the leaders are cut back and the side shoots thinned so as to leave an open top. The amount of heading in to be done should vary from year to year, according as the crop promises to be large or small. As the tree grows older less heading in is usually necessary.

Sugar Beets.
Last year was a banner year for sugar beets, but the estimate is made by the United States department of agriculture that the present year will eclipse all past records, as it is expected that over 500,000 short tons of beet sugar will be made.

SILOS ARE NECESSARY.

They Are a Valuable Asset in the Dairy During Winter Season.

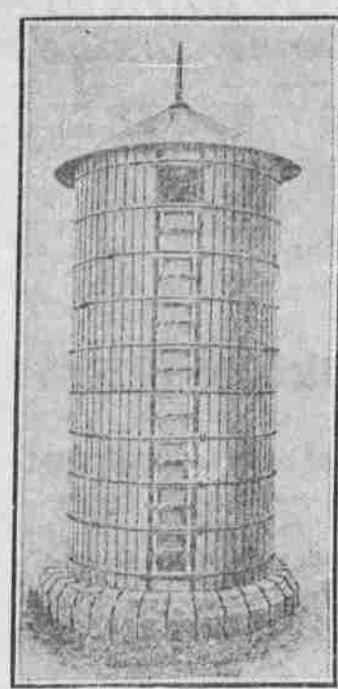
Those interested in silos will find a valuable lesson in the following article by an expert dairyman:

The best dairymen in my neighborhood built a silo last fall, and now he says he does not see how he got along so long without one. There had been silos in the community, but to him they still seemed something of an experiment. The cost of building seemed up before him. He had been too busy to give much attention to the success of his neighbors, and the prospect of losing his feed kept him in dread. But one season's experience showed him that a silo is a necessity. No dairyman can afford to do without silage for winter feed.

In the first place, one can get more feed stuff from a given piece of land in corn than in anything else. On good land in a favorable season one may get at very little expense from ten to twenty tons of the best feed per acre planted in corn and peas or sorghum and peas.

Now, the silo is the means for saving every pound of this vast amount of feed in the best manner. A good

homemade stave silo may be made by any farmer who can use tools or by a common carpenter. But if a farmer wishes to make the silo a permanent improvement on his farm he should get one of the ready-made small silos with patent doorway. The first silo I built I put up myself with a sixteen-year-old boy in one day. It was a small one, to be sure, only seven feet in diameter and twelve feet high. I should not again build one so small, but that was something of an experiment. By elevating the cutter to a level with the mow of the barn this silo was filled by means of a two horse lever power without a carrier. The silo was made of undressed boards three inches wide. They were simply set up edge to edge without either matching or beveling. But the experi-



STAVE SILO COMPLETED.

ment was a success. The dampness and heat of the silage closed the joints so that they became air tight, and as I had but one door there was only a small quantity of spoiled feed around it and the rest was as good as new. The rest of it was as good as new. I now have in a patent silo made with staves that are tongue and grooved and beveled edged. Even a silo of that size will hold enough feed for three cows for four months. My present one is eight feet in diameter and eighteen feet high and for the last two winters has fed five cows four months. If I were in the regular dairy business I should provide silage for all my milking cows for six months in the year.

Washes For Scale Insects.
A report of the United States department of agriculture says: Any good soap is effective in destroying soft bodied insects, such as plant lice and young or soft bodied larvae. As winter washes, in very strong solution they furnish one of the safest and most effective means against scale insects. The soaps made of fish oil and sold under the name of white oil soaps are often especially valuable, but variable in composition and merits. A soap made with caustic potash rather than with caustic soda, as is commonly the case, and not containing more than 30 per cent of water should be demulsified, the potash soap yielding a liquid solution more readily away and more effective against insects. The soda soap washes are apt to be gelatinous when cold and difficult or impossible to spray except when kept at a very high temperature. For plant lice and delicate larvae, such as the pear slug, a strength obtained by dissolving half a pound of soap in a gallon of water is sufficient. Soft soap will answer as well as hard, but at least double the quantity should be taken.

How Often to Milk.
Most farmers milk their cows only twice a day, and this is right. Sometimes a fresh cow needs to have an excess of milk drawn two times in order to prevent congestion and fever, but not for a long period. Some cows again have milk lettings, which waste the milk if not relieved three or four times a day, but such cows are a nuisance and should be disposed of. To milk twice a day is enough as a general rule. To milk three times does not seem to bring more milk, though some people have thought so and acted on that supposition.

LITTLE FACTS FOR FARMERS.

There are now sixty-five active beet sugar factories located in sixteen different states. Last year 35,000 acres were given over to beets, and the farmers delivered to the factories 3,470,000 tons.

Good, strong, well developed plants from mature staves and dams will make better growth and more economical gains than the undersized runts that result from being bred from mature staves to some six-month-old bear pigs.

Somebody has estimated from statistics that fruit trees and bushes will bear for the following periods: Apple, 25 to 40 years; blackberry, 6 to 14 years; currant, 20 years; gooseberry, 8 to 12 years; pear, 50 to 75 years; plum, 20 to 25 years; raspberry, 6 to 14 years; strawberry, 1 to 3 years.

The largest grapevine in the world flourishes at San Gabriel, Cal. It was planted by the San Francisco friars and is 120 years old. The stalk is one and one-half feet in diameter and eight feet high, and the branches and foliage cover 5,000 square feet. Last year it produced two and one-half tons of grapes.

Lean, tank hogs and poor fowls will discourage almost any farmer who has such a combination. With animals that will multiply as rapidly as pigs it seems almost a shame to see a man breeding old scrubs down to some herd that has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. Yet this is exactly the course that about half of the farmers are following and wondering why feeding hogs is not paying substantial profits. Never get the idea in your heads that breeding from young and immature breeding stock encourages early maturity in the progeny.

How Feed Affects Butter.
The buttermaker of the creameryman knows his value entirely upon the amount of butter that may be made from a given amount of milk and the quality of the cream. He demands that only certain classes of feed shall be used, because one class will have a tendency to make the butter soft, another to make it too hard or still another to contribute undesirable flavors. Discrimination must be made in the matter of feeds, resulting in an increased cost. The manufacturers of condensed milk also have an ideal, largely derived from arbitrary considerations, and will purchase milk produced only from certain groups of feed, thus making the cost to the maker much greater.

REARING THE CALF

It Requires Good Judgment and the Strict Attention of the Breeder.

When calves are to be reared either for breeding uses or for growing into beef, great care should be taken to discard some of the comparatively early age. An expert says that it would pay better to give away unpromising calves than to attempt to rear them. It is true nevertheless that there may be instances wherein calves do not promise well at the first and made



A WELL BRED CALF.

(From Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.)

good development later, but these instances are the exception rather than the rule. When calves come prematurely they seldom develop as well as when born at the proper time. It may pay to rear some pure breeds that are thus born, but it is questionable if it will pay to rear such calves if they will be only worth their meat or milk value when grown. The same may be said of calves that are small and weak at birth. While some of these may develop into good animals the chances are against such a result.

Among the indications of promise in young calves are strength and vigor, shown almost as soon as born, good size and at least medium flesh, but it would be going too far to say that calves lean at birth may not be possessed of good development later. Leanness at birth may have been caused by influences in the dam which may not work any serious harm to the calf.

When calves are to be reared for the dairy there are certain indications which it may be well to look for. These include an udder well formed and with teats well apart; also one or more rudimentary, which are said by some to indicate milk force. In these and all calves six or eight teeth, well formed and well through the gums, so to speak, are also regarded as indicative of vigor.

Quality of Butter.
The quality of butter depends to a great degree upon the food and drink of the cow. She should have clean, pure water and wholesome food. Much care should be taken in the selection of the ration. The individual cow has much to do in this regard. But with respect to the part that is played in handling the product of the cow too much carelessness is evident in the processes of buttermaking. After churning is finished the butter and milk mixture should remain quiet for about ten minutes in order to let the butter come to the surface. A cup of cold water will hasten the process. An old recipe says: The butter should then be carefully skimmed off into a wooden bowl half full of water. The water should be repeatedly changed until it shows no indication of milkiness. It is important that the butter should not be pressed or worked during the process of removing the milk from the butter. After this the butter may be pressed into a mass and salt to the extent of one-fourth its weight worked into it. The water should be well pressed out, but the less worked the more perfectly its granular character is maintained.

Proper Shelting Type.
The ideal Shelting should have rounded body and its legs be short and not buckled at the knees.

In buying a pony select one that has good knee action and holds his head well up. Always avoid one that has a "sleepy" appearance.

The original Shelting ponies come from the Shetland Isles, off the extreme north coast of Scotland. It is known that ponies have inhabited these islands for many years, but the first ponies imported to this country were brought over about the middle of the last century.

Sheltings are of all colors, and color cuts no figure in judging their points. They are easy to raise and are always in good demand.

Treatment of the Separator.
The separator is a machine which should receive careful treatment if it is to do its best work. Foundations should be solid and the machine set perfectly level. All bearings should receive frequent flushings with kerosene. This will make the machine run easy and prolong its life. Repairs should be made with the special oil sent out with the separator. Separators should be located in a clean, well ventilated place free from odors. It is not necessary to say that the separator should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned and oiled after each time it is used.

Usefulness of the Hen.
The period of a hen's usefulness depends altogether on the hen. While the first year is usually the best for egg production, it is not always the case, some hens laying better the second year. But, as a rule, one will get the greatest number of eggs from a given number of fowls by having the pullets hatched early.

The most of yarded poultry is always more tender than that of fowls having free range, due to the extreme muscular development of the latter.

It is said that there are more than 2,000,000 goats in this country, and all are practically free from tuberculosis. Thousands of them are milk goats and are used regularly for this purpose.

Potatoes For Hogs.
The heaviest potato crop ever grown on a Kansas prairie was raised last year, owing to high freight rates few were sent to big markets. Several hundred carloads were dug last fall. The farmers are feeding these potatoes to the hogs. The potatoes are cooked in big caldrons and fed with chopped grain. They are cured at 40 and 50 cents a sack and at these prices are cheaper for feed than grain.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henri Alexander, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and has qualified.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor to the undersigned at his residence near McCoy in said County, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published February 1, 1910.

CHARLES P. COOPER, Administrator of the estate of Henri Alexander, deceased.

Oscar Hayter, Attorney.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, Department No. Two.

Alva C. Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Cora Miller, Defendant.

To Cora Miller, defendant: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit: On or before March 23d, 1910; and if you fail to answer, or if you answer and the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, judgment will be rendered against you for the relief demanded in said complaint, to wit: For a divorce, dissolving and annulling the marriage contract now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant.

This summons is by order of the Hon. Ed. F. Coad, County Judge of Polk County, Oregon, made at Chambers at Dallas, Oregon, on February 7th, 1910, is served upon you by publication thereof, not less than once a week for six consecutive weeks immediately prior to March 23d, 1910, in the "Polk County Observer," a weekly newspaper of general circulation in said Polk County. First published February 8th, 1910.

WALTER L. TOOZE, JR., Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the estate of William Livermore, deceased, by virtue of authority of an order of the Hon. County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, duly made and entered of record, and duly authorized and empowering them so to do, will on or after the 12th day of March, 1910, sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real premises to-wit: Lot 12, Block (7) in Block No. Twenty-one (21) of the Dallas Land and Improvement Company's Addition to the Town of Dallas, Polk County, Oregon. Sealed bids may be handed to the undersigned or to the Attorneys for said estate up to 1 o'clock, p. m. on said day of sale.

Dated at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 4th day of February, 1910.

A. B. MUIR, LEONARD R. LIVERMORE, Joint Executors of said estate.

Sibley & Eakin, Attorneys for estate.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of William Grant, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and has qualified. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at his residence in the City of Dallas in said County, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published February 8, 1910.

U. S. GRANT, Administrator of the estate of William Grant, deceased.

Oscar Hayter, Attorney.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has this day been duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Polk County, Oregon, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Eliza G. Emmens, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 26th day of January, 1910.

Dated at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 22nd day of January, 1910.

J. D. SMITH, Executor of the estate of Eliza G. Emmens, deceased.

Sibley & Eakin, Attorneys.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been by the Hon. County Court of Polk County, Oregon, this day duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ray Sevier, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified on or before six months from this date and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to call and make immediate settlement of the same.

Dated at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 22nd day of January, 1910.

R. M. GUY, Administrator of the estate of Ray Sevier, deceased, aforesaid.

Sibley & Eakin, Attorneys.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Andrew Stewart, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and has qualified. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at his residence in Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published January 18, 1910.

POLLY G. SEKPAITH, Executor, aforesaid.

Oscar Hayter, Attorney.

Summons.

D. L. Key, Plaintiff vs. Preston Lutz, Defendant.

To Preston Lutz, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit:—on, or before the 23d day of March, 1910; and if you fail so to answer, or if you answer and the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, judgment will be rendered against you for the sum demanded in his complaint to-wit: \$125.00, and for his costs and disbursements herein.

This summons is ordered to be served upon you by publication thereof once a week for six consecutive weeks immediately prior to the 23d day of March, 1910, in the "Polk County Observer," a newspaper published weekly in Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

By order of the Hon. Ed. F. Coad, County Judge of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk, said order duly made at Chambers, and entered on the 4th day of February, 1910.

The date of the first publication of this summons is on or before the 23d day of March, 1910, and the date of the last publication of this summons is the 23d day of March, 1910.

N. L. BUTLER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dated February 4th, 1910.

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of the Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this Institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up pale, thin, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 25c at all drug stores.

Raises the dough and complies with all pure food laws.



CRESCENT BAKING POWDER.

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Makers of MAPLEINE (better than Maple).

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,) ss.

Lucas Cheney.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN THE WETTEST WEATHER NOTHING EQUALS



TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS.

THEY LOOK WELL—WEAR WELL—AND WILL NOT LEAK.

LONG COATS \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50, \$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50, \$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50, \$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50, \$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50, \$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50, \$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50, \$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50, \$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50, \$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50, \$167.50, \$168.50, \$169.50, \$170.50, \$171.50, \$172.50, \$173.50, \$174.50, \$175.50, \$176.50, \$177.50, \$178.50, \$179.50, \$180.50, \$181.50, \$182.50, \$183.50, \$184.50, \$185.50, \$186.50, \$187.50, \$188.50, \$189.50, \$190.50, \$191.50, \$192.50, \$193.50, \$194.50, \$195.50, \$196.50, \$197.50, \$198.50, \$199.50, \$200.50, \$201.50, \$202.50, \$203.50, \$204.50, \$205.50, \$206.50, \$207.50, \$208.50, \$209.50, \$210.50, \$211.50, \$212.50, \$213.50, \$214.50, \$215.50, \$216.50, \$217.50, \$218.50, \$219.50, \$220.50, \$221.50, \$222.50, \$223.50, \$224.50, \$225.50, \$226.50, \$227.50, \$228.50, \$229.50, \$230.50, \$231.50, \$232.50, \$233.50, \$234.50, \$235.50, \$236.50, \$237.50, \$238.50, \$239.50, \$240.50, \$241.50, \$242.50, \$243.50, \$244.50, \$245.50, \$246.50, \$247.50, \$248.50, \$249.50, \$250.50, \$251.50, \$252.50, \$253.50, \$254.50, \$255.50, \$256.50, \$257.50, \$258.50, \$259.50, \$260.50, \$261.50, \$262.50, \$263.50, \$264.50, \$265.50, \$266.50, \$267.50, \$268.50, \$269.50, \$270.50, \$271.50, \$272.50, \$273.50, \$274.50, \$275.50, \$276.50, \$277.50, \$278.50, \$279.50, \$280.50, \$281.50, \$282.50, \$283.50, \$284.50, \$285.50, \$286.50, \$287.50, \$288.50, \$289.50, \$290.50, \$291.50, \$292.50, \$293.50, \$294.50, \$295.50, \$296.50, \$297.50, \$298.50, \$299.50, \$300.50, \$301.50, \$302.50, \$303.50, \$304.50, \$305.50, \$306.50, \$307.50, \$308.50, \$309.50, \$310.50, \$311.50, \$312.50, \$313.50, \$314.50, \$315.50, \$316.50, \$317.50, \$318.50, \$319.50, \$320.50, \$321.50, \$322.50, \$323.50, \$324.50, \$325.50, \$326.50, \$327.50, \$328.50, \$329.50, \$330.50, \$331.50, \$332.50, \$333.50, \$334.50, \$335.50, \$336.50, \$337.50, \$338.50, \$339.50, \$340.50, \$341.50, \$342.50, \$343.50, \$344.50, \$345.50, \$346.50, \$347.50, \$348.50, \$349.50, \$350.50, \$351.50, \$35