



BY FETRIGG REGISTER, ROCKFORD, ILL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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SOME OHIO SPRAYING RESULTS.

When the average orchard owner who has not been spraying his trees is bronched on the question of spraying, quite naturally one of the first points he raises is, "Does it pay?" With a view to giving an emphatic affirmative answer to this question a number of the state experiment stations have during the past three or four years conducted most instructive co-operative spraying experiments, in which the matter seems to have been given very conclusive demonstration. Of the above type of experiments were those conducted by the Ohio station in 1927. Twelve acres of an orchard near Amber were selected for the experiment, the trees being twenty feet in height and having about an equal spread of top. A few trees were left unsprayed for purposes of comparison. At harvest time 2,500 bushels of perfect apples were gathered, a conservative estimate of the gain due to spraying being \$1,400, or over \$100 per acre, and this after the cost of spraying, amounting to \$125, had been subtracted. Set, as this orchard was, in the midst of many other unsprayed orchards, the demonstration was convincing, and as a result of the showing made many orchardists of the state were convinced of the practical value of spraying and took the work up the following year. The average of picked sound fruit at harvest time on all the trees sprayed was 95 per cent, while the same average for the unsprayed trees was less than 55 per cent. The main fact proved in connection with this work is that if one has an orchard which is worth anything at all he cannot afford to leave it unsprayed, as so doing will reduce both the quantity and quality of his fruit below the point where he can successfully compete with the growers of clean fruit. On the other hand, if the orchard is too far gone to justify the expense of spraying, it were better cut out and converted into stone wall, as it is merely an incubator on the ground.

HOW IT WAS GROWN.

When one reads of an exceptional yield of grain or corn in an interest very naturally attaches to the methods followed in producing it. For this reason those who have read the previous reference in these notes to the authenticated yield of 154 bushels of corn secured from a single acre by John Sundberg will be interested to know how it was grown. The ground on which this fine yield was produced was second bottom Missouri valley soil which had been in clover pasture some five years preceding. It was plowed in the fall, and in the spring it was given the usual thorough preparation for corn, including disking and harrowing. An acre and a half were chosen in the richest part of the field, one acre being left out for the actual test. The grower figured out in advance just how many plants he would have to have to produce 154 bushels at harvest. To this were added a sufficient number of extra seeds to make up for those that for one cause or another would fail to produce ears. He planted the corn early in May, using a drill and double planting, so that the rows were twenty-one inches apart, the kernels being dropped eighteen inches apart in the row. The cultivating was done with a single horse and a five tooth cultivator, this being given at frequent intervals so as to keep the soil loose and moist. At hatching time an actual count showed 11,880 stalks with ears averaging in weight 144 ounces. The land was re-measured and the corn weighed. A promise of a justice of the peace. The variety planted was Field's Yellow Dent. It is interesting to note in connection with this yield that it was just about six times the average yield per acre for corn the country over. It is worth remembering, too, that, in addition to using the finest seed corn available, the corn was grown on a very rich piece of bottom land and was given ideal cultivation. When corn growers will give more heed to the three factors here mentioned in the growing of their corn the yield of this great cereal will be materially increased.

DOES CLIMATE CHANGE?

An inspection of meteorological records made in semi-arid sections during the past fifty years seems to give little encouragement to the theory that the breaking up of the ice sheets in the north and the growing bodies of tilted crops tend to increase the actual amount of rainfall from year to year. The most that can be fairly said to seem to be that tillage of the soil in sections of short rainfall makes possible a maximum utility of the moisture that does fall, while there is little question that mellow soil and growing crops serve to reduce somewhat the withering effect of hot south winds in that they tend to lessen rather than increase their capacity to absorb moisture.

At a Sale of Polled Angus Cattle of which we read an account the other day, where the animals disposed of were brought across the state line without proper inspection, about a dozen of the animals were seized by the veterinary authorities of the state in which the sale was held and subjected to the tubercular test. Of this number ten animals were found more or less affected with tuberculosis, some so seriously that no portions of their carcasses were fit for food. This case is cited for the purpose of indicating the risk that the purchaser of tubercular stock runs and the wisdom there is in his insisting on a health certificate from a reliable veterinary authority before he pays the long price usually asked for such animals.

The North Dakota experiment station has been making a study of clover growing and in a report recently issued states that clover can be grown over the greater part of that state provided the land is prepared for the purpose by soil inoculation with clover bacteria. The land should be prepared as it would be for garden purposes, and on this there should be scattered from a field where clover bacteria are

known to be present soil at the rate of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre, either after sunset or on a cloudy day, as the direct rays of the sun quickly kill the bacteria. This inoculated soil should be harrowed in as soon as possible and the clover seed sown at the desired number of quarts per acre. The station offers to send the inoculated soil to residents of the state free, beyond the cost of freight and packing. Where one cannot get the soil from an established field the nitrogen culture, which comes in a small sealed tube and is diluted in a solution in which the clover seed is moistened just before sowing, may be had by sending to the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

FOR CHURNING RESULTS.

Careful Heating of Churning Cream and Cleanliness Necessary.

There can be no definite rule laid down as to the temperature at which the cream should be churned, as different creams require different temperatures. The fat is in the form of microscopic globules, and they must have a certain degree of softness if they are to unite. When the cream enters the churn that is properly ripened and contains 20 to 25 per cent fat the temperature should be such that the cream will churn in thirty to forty-five minutes. This will give an exhaustive churning and leave the butter in a condition in which it can be easily handled without injuring the texture.

Before putting the cream in the churn the churn should be thoroughly scalded and as thoroughly chilled with cold water. The advantage of this is that it will freshen the churn and fill the pores in the wood so that the cream and butter will not stick to it. The outside temperature of the churn



MAKING READY TO CHURN.

ing room should be as nearly as possible the same as the churning temperature. If it is warm the cream will warm up rapidly, and the butter will likely be soft and will require more washing to remove the buttermilk. It is useless to lower the cream rapidly to the churning point just before churning. It should be there at least two hours before churning. The reason for this is that fat is a slow conductor of heat, and although the serum has cooled and the thermometer reads the right temperature, the fat has not actually reached it, and the results would be the same as if churned at an actually higher degree.

Milo Maize For Horses.

The farmer who plants a good acreage of milo has practically insured for himself a good supply of grain for his work teams. Horses and mules have stood hard work well all summer, such as breaking prairie, with no grain but milo. Horses doing heavy farm work could be given three good feeds of milo grain a day. Milo in the head is usually fed, one-half more heads being given at a feed than would be given ears of corn. Most teamsters prefer to feed milo in the head to horses, cutting the main stem off close to the head. The main stem of the head and the many little stems that hold the seeds force the horses to do a large amount of chewing before the feed can be swallowed, and this mastication grinds the grain and mixes it with the saliva, greatly increasing the digestibility.

The seeds of milo are small, and when the threshed seed is fed to horses it is chewed very little, and much of the seed passes through undigested. Feeding milo in the head saves all expense of preparation, and the small stems of the head eaten with the grain seem to aid in digesting the grain in the stomach, making it more digestible.

THE SHEPHERD

Grade the flock just as carefully as you grade the dairy herd. Keep out the poor animals and keep the best.

Judicious Feeding Necessary. A flock will go through a winter sheltered by an open shed, but no flock ever came out of a winter in thrifty condition without judicious feeding.

Shearing Machines' Worth. Shearing machines beat hand shears in every line. They save wear and tear, and they cause fewer wounds and do the work more evenly than the average farmer can do with the old fashioned shears.

Easy to Build a Feed Rack. A good rack for feeding sheep can be made by almost any sensible farmer. About all that is needed is a support for the hay so that it shall not fall to the ground and be wasted and also be handy for the sheep to get at.

Gains in Lambs.

Lambs which are well cared for in the spring and which have a run on good grass alone when six months old should average from 80 to 100 pounds and at eighteen months, with good care, should average 130 to 160 pounds.

Attend to the Wounds. Sheep become incensed on wire fences or other objects. Watch the wounds carefully and if maggots appear wash the wounds with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water. If the wounds are deep and difficult to reach inject the solution with a small glass syringe.

The Missouri legislator who left political life and embarked in the skunk business as a score congenial and savory occupation quite likely played the role of reformer for a bunch of unfeeling and unresponsive constituents.

The feeder is certainly not living up to his opportunities in a progressive age who dogmatically stuffs high priced feed into a scrub steer which will feed 44 when he could just as well convert the same feed into grade or

high grade heaves that would fetch from \$8 to \$9 per hundredweight.

A well known agricultural paper in a recent issue recommended, unquestionably as the result of an error or oversight on the part of the "editor" or managing editor, the sowing of from 100 to 200 pounds of clover seed per acre. In view of the fact that ten pounds would be a superabundance of seed, the error will be detected at sight.

There may be readers of these notes who would like information relative to the several irrigation projects which are being carried to completion under the supervision of the national government or about public lands anywhere which are subject to homesteaded entry. Inquiries addressed to the office of public lands, Washington, D. C., stating what is wanted, will secure the information which is sought.

The fellow who has been duping folks in some of the eastern states through the sale of a dove which he has recently shot, showing them from the worst ailments that afflict them for the rest of their lives is first cousin to that other chap who operated in about the same territory a year or so ago with a spray mixture the application of which he said would protect trees from their several insect and fungus pests for a term of several years.

That the sheep business bids fair to be a paying one for some time to come is indicated in figures which have recently been made showing the increase since 1873 there has been a decrease in the world's flocks of sheep of 33,000,000 head, or more than 3,000,000 head a year. The decrease seems to be in quite a measure due to movements of population which have discouraged the keeping of the large flocks of the past, a tendency which means that the keeping of a limited number on the small farm would be attended with increased profit.

At Rothamsted, England, is located a famous government experiment station where exhaustive studies are being conducted during the past fifty years. On one field to which no manure and no plant food has been given the average yield of wheat per acre during this interval has been 12.9 bushels. Another field which has been heavily fertilized with manure and guano has given an average of 35.5 bushels for the same period. A third field which has been re-enforced with commercial fertilizers has produced 37.1 bushels of wheat per acre in the same period. These English experiments should have a suggestion or two for some American farmers who are getting seriously near the twelve bushel yield as a result of continuous cropping to wheat.

The application of lime to land does not add to its store of fertilizing elements, but merely serves to correct the acid condition of soil, thereby enabling plant life to utilize the elements already stored there. Some experiments lately conducted by the New Jersey station showed that on sandy soils ground unburned limestone gave better results than burned and slaked lime. In similar experiments conducted by the Florida experiment station the application of ground unburned limestone doubled the yield of beggarweed, a legume which is classed as the clover of the state. An interesting fact which was developed in connection with this test was that the liming of the soil resulted also in a large increase in the number and size of nitrogen nodules, upon which the value of the legumes as soil enrichers depends. This service rendered by lime is one that those who are desirous of getting a start in alfalfa and some other legumes should keep in mind.

Among the several elements of the soil that make the growth of plant life possible is humus, or vegetable matter in various stages of decomposition, consisting of the roots, stalks and leaves of the plants which have grown thereon in a wild state or of straw, litter and manures which have been mechanically distributed. Not only does this decaying vegetable matter contain important chemical fertilizing elements, but it gives the soil that friability and looseness so essential to an easy manipulation of it with plow and cultivator and so favorable to a ready circulation of the soil air and moisture, indispensable factors in a rapid growth of plant life. In view of these facts the tiller of the soil should keep constantly in mind both the wisdom and necessity of maintaining this supply of humus in the soil and increasing it when occasion requires. A proper understanding of the matter should put a stop to the burning of stubble and straw, should mean the turning down now and then of growths of green manures and the raking and scattering of the largest possible quantities of stable manure. It is under a system of grain farming that the supply of humus in the soil is most rapidly depleted, and on this account the system is a harmful one and should be discouraged in all sections where stock raising and dairying can take its place.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" should not be construed as a Scriptural excuse for a fellow falling to look ahead in testing his seed corn. Rather should one be guided by that secular admonition, "The Lord helps those who help themselves." The number of bushels of apples raised annually through coddling moth infestation—the moth responsible for the apple worm—is placed at between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-third of the total crop marketed during the past two or three years. Here is a loss, a loss of the largest kind, that certainly ought in good conscience to put an end to it.

If cement is used as a stable flooring a generous supply of bedding should be used. This will serve to protect the floor and the horses' feet and will offset the harm that might come from the tendency of such a floor to gather dampness. The same principle will apply in the use of cement as a floor for the henhouse, particularly during the months when the hens are closely confined therein.

To any one who is interested in the project of creating a livelihood by the intensive cultivation of a small area of land a little book lately come from the press of Macmillan & Co., New York city, will prove both entertaining and instructive. Its title is "Three Acres and Liberty" and its author is Mr. Bolton, who was assisted in its preparation by some of the leading agriculturists and horticulturists of the country.

The raising of more bushels of grain and tons of hay to the acre from a

given piece of land seems only to aggravate the matter of an exhaustion of soil fertility unless along with the harvesting of the larger yields there is the adoption of such methods of culture as will enable the soil to maintain its supply of fertilizing elements notwithstanding the heavier draft placed upon it. This is a point not often referred to and yet one that may well be kept in view.

Ohio and Mississippi valley farms are slowly but surely being threatened with the same fate which has overtaken all too many eastern farms and southern plantations through a long continued and ruinous system of cropping which has had no thought for a maintenance or restoration of soil fertility. The only course that can prevent such a calamity from being fully realized in the sections mentioned is the adoption of rational methods in the handling of the farm, crop rotation, dairying and stock raising and in general ceasing to employ thirty dollar methods on land that is worth from \$80 to \$100 per acre.

In Connecticut and some other new England states the laws which have been in force for some years past having in view the protection of deer have resulted in such an increase in their numbers that the animals have become a positive source of injury to gardeners and orchardists. One case reported lately in an eastern agricultural journal tells of the destruction of 500 young apple trees by them, the trees being virtually stripped of all their smaller branches. An agitation is already being set on foot to repeal or such modification of the law as will result in reducing the number of the deer and keeping them in their legitimate haunts, the unfilled meadows and timberlands.

A recourse at hand for those who occupy positions which they feel are economically oppressive as well as of uncertain tenure is the taking of the steps necessary to secure a small tract of fertile land. This cannot be done in a moment, but once it is taken as an object for achievement and worthy of one's best efforts a long step toward the desired goal is made. A home on the land and a living exacted from the few acres adjoining mean hard work, but they carry with them a guarantee of health, contentment and economic self respect. Were this movement of population from the cities to the soil to become at all general it would effect a cure of the worst ills, social, economic and moral, that folks suffer from today, while it would mean better wages and more consideration for those who remained in industrial pursuits.

The decadence of many a small town of a thousand inhabitants or less may be the result of seemingly inevitable economic conditions, agricultural and industrial, but it is worth while citing the fact that this lapse seems coincident with the amassing of enormous fortunes by the mail order houses in the large cities which bear none of the burden of taxation imposed on the small towns notwithstanding the fact that they are supplying their very life blood. Some day farm dwellers will wake up to the fact that their lands have shrunk in value, or at least failed to advance to the point that they otherwise would, as a result of this trading away from home. There can be no other result. The only reason why land is worth more near a town of 5,000, 10,000 or 20,000 people is not because it is more fertile or productive, but simply owing to the fact that it lies adjacent to a good town. A grain country, stockyards and postoffice are necessary adjuncts to every town, but they do not in themselves serve as a flaming advertisement suited to attract men of energy or business enterprises of real value.

An old prune orchard tract near Nashville, in Lincoln county, comprising over 300 acres, has been purchased by an Idaho man, who is subdividing and selling it out in small lots for orchard purposes.

An Awful Eruption of a volcano excites brief interest, and your interest in skin eruptions will be as short, if you use Bucklen's Arnica Salve, their quickest cure. Even the worst boils, ulcers or fever sores are soon healed by it. Best for Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Itches, Chapped Hands, Chilblains and Piles. It gives instant relief. 25c. at all druggists.

Albany will have its first market day March 26.

Would Have Cost Him His Life Oscar Bowman, Lebanon, Ky., writes: I have used Foley's Kidney Remedy and take great pleasure in stating it cured me permanently of kidney disease which certainly would have cost me my life." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Eugene will have a big modern department store.

A NIGHT ALARM. Worse than an alarm of fire at night is the metallic cough of creep. Careful mothers keep Foley's Kidney Remedy in the house always at hand as a first sign of danger. Foley's Kidney and Urinary Remedy is a sure cure. No opiates. For Sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Albany Herald: Every city and town in the valley should join in the spring clean-up movement, for it is undoubtedly true that every section of Oregon will be visited by a large number of easterners.

Capt. Bogardus Again Hits the Bull's Eye This world famous rifle shot who holds the championship record of 148 consecutive shots is living at Lincoln, Ill. Recently interviewed, he says—"I have suffered a long time with kidney and bladder trouble and have used several well known kidney medicines all of which gave me no relief until I started taking Foley's Kidney Pills. Before I used Foley's Kidney Pills I was subjected to severe backache and pain in my kidneys with suppression and at times a cloudy voiding. While upon arising in the morning I would get dull headaches. Now I have taken three bottles of Foley's Kidney Pills and feel 100 per cent better. I am never bothered with my kidneys or bladder and once more feel like my own self. All this I owe solely to Foley's Kidney Pills and always recommend them to my fellow sufferers."

Foley's Kidney Pills will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

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The Dallas Chronicle: Fred A. Hacker of Wapinita came to the city, bringing the hides of 60 coyotes and 2 wild cats. He has a unique way of trapping these animals. He kills them by means of dynamite caps placed in bait, to which an insulated wire is attached and this connected with a battery. When the animal takes hold of the bait, the cap explodes, killing it instantly.

There is Only One Pine-Tar-Honey That is Dr. Bell's. It is the original and can be relied on in croup, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Man near Estacada sold an 8 months-old calf, weighing 368 pounds, for \$12.25.

For Croup Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is the best known remedy. Do not experiment. Get the genuine Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Roads out of Lebanon are worse than ever before, and that town may buy a rock crusher.

Cataract Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they do not reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Halls' Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Halls' Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials free.

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They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Disables, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

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If you are a lover of good health, don't let your kidneys get weak. They are the foundation of your health, and if they fail, you are lost. Foley's Kidney Pills will cure you. They are the only pills that will cure you. They are the only pills that will cure you. They are the only pills that will cure you.

POLK COUNTY OBSERVER Dallas, Ore.

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They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid present causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetates, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

Losses

and health should prevent sickness, instead of letting themselves go and then try to cure it. So long you sleep your liver, kidneys and stomach to a healthy and active condition you never get sick. HARRY'S advice restore irritable, inactive liver and stomach and broken trouble. Sold by General Station.



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Passenger No. 74 6:45 a. m.
Passenger No. 76 7:30 p. m.
Train No. 4 and 74 connect at Sheridan Junction for North Platte, Forest Grove, Hillsboro and way points. Trains No. 3 and 74 connect at St. Joe for Independence, Corvallis and way points.

ARRIVING DALLAS.

Passenger No. 17 1:15 p. m.
Passenger No. 19 7:30 p. m.
Train No. 3 12:30 p. m.
Train No. 2 12:30 p. m.
Train No. 1 12:30 p. m.
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Train No. 47 12:30 p. m.
Train No. 48 12:30 p. m.
Train No. 49 12:30 p. m.

SALEM, FALLS CITY & WESTERN RY.

East Bound.

THRAIN No. 1.
Lv. Dallas 7:45 a. m.
Ar. West Salem 8:25 a. m.
THRAIN No. 2.
Lv. Black Rock 10:45 a. m.
Lv. Falls City 11:00 a. m.
Ar. Dallas 11:35 a. m.
Ar. West Salem 12:15 p. m.
THRAIN No. 5.
Lv. Dallas 3:15 p. m.
Ar. West Salem 3:55 p. m.
THRAIN No. 7.
Lv. Falls City 6:00 p. m.
Ar. Dallas 6:20 p. m.
THRAIN No. 9. (Sunday only).
Ar. Dallas 12:00 m.
Ar. West Salem 12:40 p. m.
THRAIN No. 11. (Sunday only).
Lv. Black Rock 3:15 p. m.
Lv. Falls City 3:30 p. m.
Ar. Dallas 4:05 p. m.
Ar. West Salem 4:45 p. m.

Train No. 3 connects at Dallas with way points.

West Bound.

THRAIN No. 4.
Lv. West Salem 8:20 a. m.
Lv. Dallas 8:40 a. m.
Ar. Falls City 10:15 a. m.
Ar. Black Rock 10:40 a. m.
THRAIN No. 10.
Lv. West Salem 1:15 p. m.
Ar. Dallas 1:35 p. m.
THRAIN No. 6.
Lv. West Salem 4:00 p. m.
Lv. Dallas 4:20 p. m.
Ar. Falls City 5:55 p. m.
THRAIN No. 8. (Sunday only).
Lv. West Salem 1:15 p. m.
Lv. Dallas 1:35 p. m.
Ar. Falls City 3:10 p. m.
Ar. Black Rock 3:35 p. m.
THRAIN No. 19. (Sunday only).
Lv. West Salem 4:00 p. m.
Ar. Dallas 4:20 p. m.

morning train from Portland

INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH RY.

LEAVING DALLAS.

Passenger No. 45 8:50 a. m.
Passenger No. 47 1:00 p. m.
Passenger No. 71 8:00 p. m.

LEAVING INDEPENDENCE.

Passenger No. 44 6:00 a. m.
Passenger No. 46 10:50 a. m.
Passenger No. 70 6:15 p. m.

LEAVING ATHLE.

Passenger No. 42 8:15 a. m.
Passenger No. 72 4:05 p. m.
LEAVING INDEPENDENCE.
Passenger No. 41 7:00 a. m.
Passenger No. 73 2:30 p. m.

Train No. 43 leaving Dallas at 1:00 p. m. connects at Monmouth for Athle.

Dallas Division.

Passenger No. 44 8:50 a. m.
Passenger No. 46 1:00 p. m.
Passenger No. 70 6:15 p. m.

ARRIVING INDEPENDENCE.

Passenger No. 45 8:50 a. m.
Passenger No. 47 1:00 p. m.
Passenger No. 71 8:00 p. m.

ARRIVING ATHLE.

Passenger No. 41 7:00 a. m.
Passenger No. 73 2:30 p. m.

Train No. 43 leaving Dallas at 1:00 p. m. connects at Monmouth for Athle.