

Farm and Garden

FARMS EAST AND WEST.

Comparative Cost of Lands in the Two Sections Discussed.

In a letter to the New York Times a correspondent wrote recently:

"If the Times really wants to know why it is that western land—lowa or Illinois—sells for \$100 to \$200 an acre while plenty of farms can be bought in New York for \$10 to \$20 an acre, let it pay attention. The secret is about to be revealed. And let me say at the outset that with considerable familiarity with both west and east I'd much prefer to buy eastern to western lands."

"One point in favor of the western farm is that, whereas a western farm, properly handled, will raise crops which pay a good interest on the investment without fertilizer, a great many acres of land in the \$10 and \$20 belt are merely something to put productive soil on top. The French method of carrying the land away when one moves wouldn't go bad in connection with several cheap New York farms."

"Another thing—one can take an eighty acre farm in the middle west and plow every foot of it, while there are very few cheap farms in this section which can be cut up into fields large enough to pay for using large machinery. The result is that the eastern farmer, if he is to make use of the cheap lands, must 'putter.' Now, the right sort of puttering is profitable—fruit, berry and truck raising will make moderately large fortunes for diligent and capable men—but most men don't like that sort of business. The middle westerner is a whole lot happier with a four horse gang plow and a barrow that wouldn't go between stumps in the east than he would be on a \$10 an acre New York farm. And he doesn't strike as many stones in the course of a season as the New York farmer will in a day. The American farmer hasn't lost the sense of the 'bigness' of the country yet, and until he does lose it he will prefer to work the large farm rather than the small one, even if he gets no more for his labor."

"Furthermore—and this is not to be overlooked—around this high priced land in the west will be found a more intelligent, better educated body of men taking them 'by and large,' than in a given number of eastern farmers, because the factories and the other city joys seem to lure a much larger proportion of the ambitious youth of the east to this close to the farm than the tradition is in the west. Of course, there are many of the most intelligent farmers of the country here, but the farmer with a desire for intellectual associations—and some have it—will find less of this opportunity in the \$10 and \$20 localities than in the west. Intelligent farmers, like men in other professions, like intelligent companionship."

"I am firmly convinced that the best opportunities for agriculture lie within a few hundred miles of New York city and my impression is that the best way to get the right sort of farmers to go to this land and stay there is to get a number of this kind of men interested in one locality, thus insuring immunity from death by intellectual starvation. It used to be imagined that a farmer couldn't starve in that way, but we know better now."

Two Forms of Tomato Trellis. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman wrote:

Please tell me what you consider the best method of supporting tomato plants in a private garden. The above

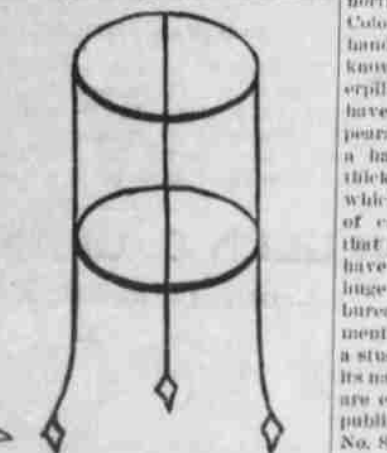


FIG. 1.—ONE FORM OF TOMATO TRELLIS.

sketch (Fig. 1) shows a method which has proved very satisfactory with me.

The answer was as follows: The best trellis for supporting tomatoes is the hinged trellis shown in the sketch (Fig. 2). This can be spread to accommodate the width of a row and



FIG. 2.—BETTER TOMATO TRELLIS.

can be used to support the plants in one or two rows as desired. The best weight is ten feet and eight feet. The trellis is quickly made of narrow strips which are nailed together as shown by sketch and blinged at the top so that it can be closed together and stored away when not in use.

Buttermaking. The buttermaker or 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. (Illustration 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.)

Dehorn in Cool Weather. If the animals are dehorned in warm weather it is well to apply some plaster with a view to keeping the skin from becoming sore. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it is sufficient healing. The dehorning operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.



RETRIGG CENTRAL POINT, OREGON, CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

(This matter must not be printed without special permission.)

FEWER ACRES, BETTER FARMING.

If there is one fact that needs impressing on the mind of the American farmer who is handling more than eighty acres it is that he could manage just as much money in the long run and do it far easier and with a greater degree of satisfaction if he would work half as much land twice as well as the area he is at present handling. This fact is brought to light in the crop statistics—corn figures—which show the average yield of corn per acre for the country to be twenty-seven bushels, wheat fourteen bushels, oats between twenty and twenty-five bushels and potatoes from eighty to a hundred bushels, with the yields of other staple farm crops on a par with those mentioned. It is shown in the further fact that so few farms have the gardens they ought to have to raise vegetables and fruits for the home table. Reason—men too busy from daylight till dark tending crops, making hay and milking cows and the women folk too busy in the house feeding hungry men and washing and mending their shirts to take up this outside work as an extra burden. It is further shown in the fact that the average flock of hens is left to shift for themselves instead of being looked after systematically and made a source of substantial profit; further shown in so many men keeping herds of unprofitable cows simply because they are so acquainted with work—part of it milking these same cows—that they don't find time to figure out whether they are paying for the stuff they eat. It is easier to offer advice than to put advice into practice, but it is from this reduction in the acreage worked by one man and the handling of it more intensively and intelligently that any regeneration in our agriculture must chiefly come. The time is past when slothful, hit-and-go methods can be employed on the farm and a fair return on money invested be realized. There is already in existence as a result of patient research and experiment a body of information which may properly be termed the science of farming, and wide awake tillers of the soil are looking for information and assistance while it seems clear that the others will have to do this if they continue much longer in the business. This science has to do with the fundamental facts of the chemistry of soils and the making of natural and artificial fertilizers. It states the causes of soil depletion and tells why rotation of crops is necessary. It takes up the question of balanced rations and shows what feeds may be most economically used to produce given results. It analyzes milk yields and makes possible the feeding of unprofitable individuals of dairy herds, and it applies the tuberculin test and teaches the diagnosis and unprofitable cow. It does these things and hundreds of others. It goes without saying that the farmer must get hold of as much of this information as possible if he would keep up in the profession. Unless he does so he is bound to become a stranger on the highway of progress.

A NEW WORM PEST. Added to the conditions of drought which are always present, a portion of northeastern New Mexico, southern Colorado and a strip of the Texas Panhandle are being overrun with what is known as the New Mexico green caterpillar. The full grown larvae, which have a spiny and decidedly ugly appearance, frequently measure two and a half inches in length and are as thick as a man's forefinger. Combs which have been made of the number of caterpillars on small areas show that sections which were worst infested have as many as 20,000,000 of these huge worms to a square mile. The bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture has been making a study of the life history of this worm, its natural enemies and measures which are effective in its extinction and has published the data collected as bulletin No. 88, part 5, bureau of entomology.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.

It beats all how a handful of clams or a slice of cold pizza can automatically of some smooth tongued representative of special interests at state or national capitals will be the mind of a legislator relative to the main duties devolving upon him as representative and trustee of the interests of his constituents. But the day is at hand when he will have to fish or cut bait and decide whom he will serve. This matter of the people paying lawmakers good fat salaries to represent them only to have them turn up later in the guise of easy marks and stool pigeons of capitalist interests is a type of traitorism that is viewed with increasing abhorrence in the mind of thinking people, and it is time the fellows who have belonged to this class repented in sackcloth and ashes or ran for their cy-clo-celars.

A bath of kerosene will often give new vigor to the faulty clock when it gets on one of those tired streaks.

Many a young fruit tree is injured by having the label wire left on at planting time through hurry or oversight. These should be removed at the earliest opportunity.

The total export value of sugar from Cuba to the United States in 1930 was \$74,454,561, and it is estimated that for the current year the value of the export sugar will run close to \$90,000,000.

One of the latest commodity frauds on the calendar is the adulteration of oyster shells with rock salt. There are apparently some shell factories that are situated a trifle too far from the seacoast.

It takes just as much ginger out of the soil to grow a crop of weeds as it does to produce most of the useful crops. This is equally true in the case of culture, one of the indispensable ingredients of satisfactory crop development.

Some one has suggested that on easy

way to protect the birds from the attacks of the house cat is to tie a little bell on her neck. The rats and mice might take warning also, but they could be disposed of in some other way.

One who has tried it has found carbolic acid an effective means of keeping flies from a horse during hot weather. He keeps an oil cloth in the barn and on this puts a few drops of carbolic acid. Every morning just before harnessing he rubs his horse over with this cloth, with the result that the flies keep at a distance.

Students of the good roads problem the country over assert that as a nation we lose annually the sum of \$250,000,000 in hauling produce to and from market over poor highways. It would seem to be a fine thing which the conservation theory might be worked to good advantage—conservation of horse power, wagon and harness, besides a whole lot of time and a good deal of patience.

The hay cap made of squares of thirty-six to forty inch A1 sheeting and weighted at the corners is coming into quite general use in haymaking sections which are subject to rains during the cutting season. From several hundred caps are used to cover a hundred acres of hay in cocks. Carefully dried out and put away, the covers will last for many seasons. Whether they pay in any particular case can easily be determined by figuring the probable deterioration in the hay crop through lack of protection covering a series of years.

There is no more ruthless enemy of young bird life than the little red squirrel which frequents country wood lots and hedges and trees in many cities over the country. It is this little fiend's delight to come upon a nest of young birds just as they are in shape to fly and bite them through the lock of the head, sucking out their brains and drinking their blood. We did not know this until we saw fledglings treated in exactly this way. The upshot of this situation is that one must choose between the birds and the squirrels. If the squirrels are not exterminated the birds will be exterminated.

There is no one of the bird enemies of the cotton boll weevil that is given a higher rating in the destruction of this insect than the purple martin, which swarms the winter in the southern states and the summer in the northern states. More than this, it continues its work of insect destruction in the localities where it builds its nest and rears its young. For these reasons one is a real benefactor if he does what he can to provide secure nesting places for these interesting little birds. Help himself and the cotton planter of the south, if along with the protection given the martin a like protection were accorded the robin during its winter sojourn in southern states there would be very real reciprocity of favors.

The folly of buying high priced land "unsight and unseen" as one swapper jackknives in boyhood is nicely illustrated in the case of a couple of men who last winter invested in some Yakima valley fruit land after inspecting pictures of the tract when there was winter. When they moved west in the spring to develop their ranches they found, much to their surprise, that the deeds they had paid a long price for gave them ownership to parcels of land composed of solid rock at the surface. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that the agents who thus allowed to defraud them were arrested, one already doing time in the penitentiary, while the other bids fair to occupy an adjoining cell.

There is no need of any farmer paying out any of his hard earned coin to secure the patent right to make concrete fenceposts or of his buying the right to sell and use the Texas Panhandle for he may find out all he needs to know as to the making of concrete posts by writing to his congressman or to the department of agriculture at Washington for farmers' bulletin No. 408, which takes up the subject in detail, including the selection of materials, choice of molds and the way to make them, reinforcing, setting, fastening of wires, etc. The cement post will in most sections cost more than the best grade of wooden posts, but they improve rather than deteriorate with age, being immune to destruction by weather, insects or fire.

A set of muley hames, with the projections above the collar minus, and in extra short doublebreast should be in the equipment of every orchardist. They will make possible more thorough cultivation near the trees and fewer injuries to them.

Fifty dollars' worth of paint judiciously applied will often add five times that amount to the value of the structure. It is a good idea to get some of this paint on before the folks who have been living in the house move out.

A work shirt made of black or other dark stuff is much warmer when worn in the sunshine than lighter colored shirts of the same weight for the reason that instead of reflecting the rays of the sun it absorbs them, thereby greatly increasing the heat. It is true that the black shirt doesn't show the dirt as do shirts of lighter color, but this is the only thing that can be said in its favor.

One who has had extensive experience in the matter of try poisoning recommends a wash made by adding one or twelve drops of carbolic acid to a quart of distilled or rain water. Another who has also had experience suggests a paste made by moistening sifted wood ashes with water and applying to the affected parts. Both the remedies are cheap and can be easily tested and compared.

Recently a man in the southwest sought to get rich without working by selling at 50 cents a pound the seed grain of what he claimed was California wheat, which he declared would yield from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. The agricultural department has investigated this claim and found that the seed in question is of a variety of sorghum known as shalla, which was tested several years ago and found to be only half as productive as Kafir corn.

It is usually rated by Americans as of a low order of intelligence. It is worthy of note that the system of terrace irrigation devised by the little brown man generations ago for the culture of rice is now rated as one of the marvels of agricultural history.

Crop statistics are sometimes interesting in that they shed side lights on fundamental agricultural conditions. To illustrate the point, the average yield per acre of winter wheat for the ten year period 1900-1909 was 14.3 bushels per acre. For the preceding decade it was 12.9 bushels per acre for an increase of 1.4 bushels per acre for the later period. In both instances, however, the average yield is so low that it pays a mere pittance in interest on money invested after cost of production, taxes, etc., have been paid. An increase in yield per acre means much more to the farmer than a change in the system of farm management which might view a maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

If a measure which was introduced in the recent session of the New York legislature eventually becomes a law it will have to put up a hand of \$2,000 each as a guarantee of square dealing with customers over the state who may have no assurance of their integrity beyond claims made in newspaper advertisements or seductive circulars. To start in the commission or jobbing business or continue in it as a typewriter, a batch of cheap stationery and a few bunches of penny stamped envelopes will no longer suffice. This law will put the shark and the lawyer out of business. To cure these conditions, which are a country wide, a federal law of similar character should be enacted.

Dairy experts from the New York State School of Agriculture and officials of the Erie railroad took a very effective method of spreading the gospel of better dairying when they ran a "milk production" special over the road in April of this year. Forty-five minute stops were made at twenty-one towns, thirty minute lectures on the one subject of milk production being followed by a fifteen minute demonstration of a profitable and unprofitable type of dairy cow, the first being a Holstein with a record of 427 pounds of butter fat per year, while the other was but a trifle less feed made but 167 pounds of butter in the same period. In the lectures the fact was emphasized that to keep in business the dairyman must, in view of present high prices of feed, either receive more for his product or reduce in some way the cost of its production, which was shown could be effected in three ways—by the more economical feeding of one's own cows (grain, clover, alfalfa, silage and hay), by weeding out the boarder cows and by grading up the herd by the continuous use of a pure bred bull of a single dairy breed. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-one people attended the lectures and manifested an unusual interest in the subject of better dairying.

THE ARMY CUTWORM.

Measures to Be Taken to Prevent or Destroy This Insect Pest.

According to R. A. Cooley, state entomologist of Montana, the army cutworm, which has proved so serious a pest in some parts of the country, should be fought as follows: Under the head of "Prevention" Mr. Cooley says:

Since the moths are not out and lay their eggs in the latter part of August and in September it is of much importance that fallow grain lands be kept as free of weeds and volunteer grain as possible in order that the moths may be induced to lay their eggs elsewhere, for they will not deposit eggs in the soil of a cleanly kept field. Likewise it is desirable to keep the borders of the fields free of inviting vegetation. In sugar beet plantations and similar crops should be tested in the spring before planting by the use of a test bait plants or some fresh vegetation scattered about over the bare soil to discover whether or not it is safe to plant corn or other crops. After a day or two the weeds and plants which will be found to have eaten the test plants or will be found in hiding near the scattered fresh vegetation.

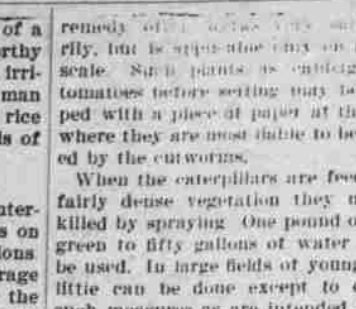
If the worms are found to be present and abundant enough to threaten the proposed crop it is well to scatter alfalfa or other fresh vegetation over the field and dip it into a barrel containing parts green and water in the proportion of one pound to fifty gallons or six.

When the ground is moderately strong and has been well prepared rape usually grows from two feet to three inches high and is fully ready to either cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks before the rape should be turned out to it at eight weeks, and if the larger leaves are eaten off at this time a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. I find that more and better pasture can be obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall.

Rape may be sown with a fair chance of success any time from May 1 until July 1. The crop may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which can be baled to the stable as required. Animals should not be turned into rape while it is wet with dew or rain unless they have had freedom to it previously.

Cotton in New England. A curious experiment in cotton growing in a northern latitude has been tried at Indian Orchard, in western Massachusetts, says the American Cultivator. Last year two residents of that town succeeded in growing well developed cotton, and they propose to try it again this year—in fact, have the new crop already well under way. The seeds are planted in April, and the growth is rapid. The seeds were obtained from a bale of cotton from the south and are from one of the early seed varieties widely grown in that section. The cotton blossoms are a reddish hue and quite fragrant. To mature the commercial cotton in this latitude requires a rather favored season, as the plant is easily killed by frosts. The experiment was tried out of curiosity and for the sake of the sight of a crop so novel in this latitude. Success the first season led the experimenters to take the matter up more seriously and to plant a larger area this year to see just what could be done with early cotton in the north.

Putting a small quantity of kerosene into the bins of oat straw the house is said to be an effective means of driving them away.



CRESCENT MAKING POWDER

Barley around Weston yields 60 to 70 bushels an acre.

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartlett, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Some last year's Couleille apples are still in good condition.

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

A 15-pound Dolly Varden was caught at McKenzie bridge.

"Is Life Worth Saving?"

Mrs. Mollie McFarlane, Prentiss, Miss., writes that she had a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble, and that four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured her sound and well. She closes her letter by saying: "I heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to any sufferer of kidney disease. It saved my life." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Many immigrants are buying land in the vicinity of Hermiston.

Hay Fever and Asthma.

Bring discomfort and misery to many people but Foley's Honey and Tar gives ease and comfort to the suffering ones. It relieves the congestion in the head and throat and is soothing and healing. None genuine but Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

More harvest hands are needed in Gilliam county.

Must Be Above Suspicion.

Kidney and bladder ailments are so serious in their consequences, and if unchecked, as so often fatal that any remedy offered for their cure must be above suspicion. Foley Kidney Pills contain no harmful drugs, and have successfully stood a long and thorough test. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

From 27 acres a Crook county farmer cut 72 tons of alfalfa, worth \$20 a ton.

"Foley Kidney Pills Have Cured Me."

The above is a quotation from a letter written by H. M. Winkler, of Evansville, Ind. "I contracted a severe case of kidney trouble. My back gave out and pained me. I seemed to have lost all strength and ambition; I was bothered with dizzy spells, my head would swim and specks float before my eyes. I took Foley Kidney Pills regularly and am now perfectly well and feel like a new man. Foley Kidney Pills have cured me." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Water in the John Day river was never so low before at this time of year.

BURDENS LIFTED

From Dallas Backs—Relief Proved by Lapse of Time.

Backache is a heavy burden; Nervousness wears one out; Rheumatic pain; urinary ills. All are kidney burdens. Daily effect of kidney weakness. No use to cure the symptoms; Relief is but temporary if the cause remains. Cure the kidneys and you cure the cause. Relief comes quickly—comes to stay. Doan's Kidney Pills cure kidney ills. Prove it by your neighbor's case. Here's Dallas testimony. The story of a permanent cure. Mrs. John P. Byers, Oak Street, Dallas, Tex., says: "The public statement I gave in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills in 1927 still holds good. Although I never used this remedy myself, I know that it can be depended upon to bring relief from kidney trouble. One of my relatives has used Doan's Kidney Pills with great benefit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan, Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

State Senator C. W. Parrish suffered a paralytic stroke in Canyon City last week.

Poison Oak Poisoning.

Ballard's Snow Liniment cures it. Mr. O. H. P. Cornelius, Turner, Ore., writes: "My wife has discovered that Snow Liniment cures 'Poison Oak Poisoning,' a very painful trouble. She not only cured a case of it on herself, but on two of her friends who were poisoned by the same virus. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Best crop in many years, is the report from all parts of Washington county.

A Golden Wedding.

Means that man and wife have lived to a good old age and consequently have kept healthy. The best way to keep healthy is to see that your liver does its duty 24 hours out of 24. Herberlin in the house and take it whenever your liver gets inactive. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A cabbage stalk in a Sheridan garden, produced a large flat Dutch head last year that was duly cut off and used. This year the old stalk kept on growing and produced a 10 1/2 pound head.

State Supports Good Road Cause.

The state of Rhode Island has taken in about \$400,000 so far this year for automobile registrations. The money goes into the fund for repair and maintenance of roads.



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A Cough, A Cold. And then a telling what—unless you use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is the best, ask your neighbor. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Roseburg will pay 6 more blocks.

Summer Colds.

Are harder to relieve than winter ones but they yield just as readily to treatment with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Sold everywhere. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Considerable gas is blowing from a well near Vale.

Old Ulcers.

Are unsightly and dangerous. Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve will heal them promptly. It is clean and pleasant to use. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A 600-acre farm near Brownsville sold for \$31,000.

All Skin Diseases.

Yield readily to treatment with Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve. We guarantee it. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Oats 6 feet, 6 inches high on Elberta creek, Wasco county, are expected to yield 100 bushels an acre.

Chronic Sore Eyes.

Are easily cured with Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. It is painless and harmless and guaranteed. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Methodists of Lebanon will build a new church that will cost \$16,000 and seat 850 people.

A Pain Remedy.

Both internal and external is needed daily by almost every family. Keep a bottle of Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain. Good for all kinds of bowel troubles. Extremely for cuts, burns, sprains and all pains. Strongly antiseptic. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Second crop of alfalfa around Hermiston averaged three tons an acre.

Two in One.

Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain is both an internal and external Remedy. It is an antiseptic remedy and destroys disease germs. Sold everywhere on a positive guarantee. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

While the plant is there, Medford will spend about \$1,000,000 in street improvements.

Napoleon's Grit.