

WOULD INCREASE DEMAND VICTIM OF BUNCO ARTISTS

American Apple Growers Should Send Exhibits to England.

In answer to an Oregon inquiry as to the advisability of increasing American trade by exhibiting apples throughout England, Consul Charles N. Daniels, of Sheffield, writes as follows:

"Many of the wholesale dealers in apples in this city have personally expressed to me their desire to make direct connection with growers and packers of American apples, provided they can be assured of reliable sorted and packed fruit. No better way exists in which a direct trade could be established than the way you suggest. In fact, the principal competitors with American apples, the Canadian growers, are already doing so you propose.

Last November the province of British Columbia made a fine exhibition of apples in this city. The exhibit was in charge of the horticultural commissioner of the province, who told me he had brought over two carloads of apples, had placed them in cold storage on this side, and intended exhibiting them in all the principal cities of England and Scotland. His main object was to acquaint the people of England with the possibilities of the province offered to prospective settlers, but aside from a series of fine pictures he showed, the apple exhibit was the only real one he had with him. His plan was to arrange for a stay of a day or two in a city, ship to that city a sufficient quantity of fruit (say 40 or 50 cases) to make a show, exhibit his pictures, and give his talk, then sell his fruit to some dealer, move on to the next city, and repeat. His exhibition in this city was given in the corn exchange, in connection with the annual exhibition of the Sheffield Chrysanthemum Society, and on account of lack of time, owing to its occurring so soon after he reached England, he did not have time to sell his apples here, but shipped them to Scotland for an exhibit there. His exhibit attracted a good deal of attention. Such plans could not result in very much of a financial loss.

Sheffield has a population of 450,000, and furnishes a good market for apples. Should it, however, fail to provide enough trade, with a stock in cold storage at some convenient point on the coast, other cities in the midlands would be within easy reach, and any of them would furnish as good a market as Sheffield. Apples are now selling at retail at 4 cents per pound for ordinary fruit to 15 cents per pound for selected Oregon Newtowns, showing that the price would depend largely upon the quality.

By carrying out the plan proposed, positive information could be secured as to the needs and requirements of this market, and if the first venture did not prove a paying one, it would be quite likely result in the establishment of permanent trade relations with a busy community whose fruit consumption is steadily increasing, and for which there is no home supply to compete against—Pacific Homestead.

STATE FURNISHES READING

Small Towns May Obtain Good Libraries Without Cost.

The Oregon Library Commission has several new traveling libraries to send out in the state. The traveling libraries are intended for farming communities and small villages not enjoying library privileges and unable to support a library. There is absolutely no charge for the libraries except the transportation charge both ways. The books are packed in a strong wooden box and sent by freight. The weight averages 100 pounds. The library may be kept six months, and then returned to the Commission and exchanged for another and different lot of books. The books must be loaned free of charge to all responsible persons in the community.

The libraries are usually kept in the most convenient public place, a schoolhouse, postoffice, garage, hall, store, or in a home. They are made up of the very best books for grown people and for children. Each library contains 100 books, including books of fiction, history, travel, biography, science, sociology, and literature, books which old and young will enjoy.

If you are interested in a traveling library for your community, write to the Library Commission, Salem, Oregon, for further information.

HIDDEN DANGERS.

Nature Gives Timely Warnings that No Dallas Citizen Can Afford to Ignore.

Danger Signal No. 1 comes from the kidney secretions. They will warn you when the kidneys are sick. Wet kidneys secrete a clear amber fluid. Sick kidneys send out a thin, pale and watery or a thick, red, ill-smelling urine, full of sediment and irregular of passage.

Danger Signal No. 2 comes from the back. Back pains, dull and heavy or sharp and acute, tell you of sick kidneys and warn you of the approach of dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease. Don't let your back ache. It is a warning of a nearby disaster.

J. A. Simmons, Log Cabin St., Independence, Ore., says: "I do not believe I would be alive today were it not for Don's Kidney Pills. I suffered for a long time from kidney trouble and lumbago. The kidney secretions were too frequent and painful in passage and caused me much annoyance. I tried a number of remedies but was not helped until I began using Don's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the first and I am now free from kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Miller Co., 1200 Broadway, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Don's—and take no other.

The Cost Is Small.

Buyer and seller can be brought together at a cost of only a few cents by placing an advertisement in the Observer's "Wanted" and "For Sale" columns. Try it the next time you have anything to buy or sell.

Bills of Sale.

As this busy season of the year, when crops, livestock and other personal property is changing hands, bills of sale are in demand. The Observer carries a complete stock of these blanks, neatly printed and in legal form. Call or telephone.

Farm and Garden

DOUBLING THE CORN YIELD.

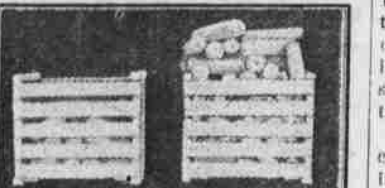
Every Farmer Can Breed Better Grain, Says Wisconsin Authority.

If it is possible to increase the yield of corn from ten to thirty bushels per acre we should all be made aware of that fact in the shortest possible time. For it makes a great difference to the farmer who is on high priced land whether he is growing thirty-five bushels of corn per acre or sixty, says Professor R. A. Moore of the University of Wisconsin, writing in Farm and Fireside.

A large portion of the advanced yield of corn in Wisconsin has been brought about by using definite select breeds of corn seed that have high energy and vitality. Better culture has also contributed to the result.

We cannot emphasize too much the importance of having seed corn grown in close proximity to where it is to be used. It usually takes several years' continual growing before corn becomes thoroughly acclimated to the surrounding environment of soil and climate, and if a radical change is made the corn will deteriorate.

As far as possible every farmer after getting started with highly bred seed should grow and develop his own seed from year to year. His first efforts should be toward selecting for an ideal corn plant. He should have in his mind those special characteristics he desires to perpetuate. Such



EAR TO THE ROW CORN BREEDING.

(Crate on left, row B twenty-nine pounds of good seed; crate on right, row 11, sixty-two pounds. The two ears from these rows were planted looked equally good.—Farm and Fireside.)

Ideal corn plants are to be found in his general field. Their selection is the first step in corn breeding.

In order to do this well the farmer should go through the field, following definite rows, at a time when the plant will show its general characteristics to the best possible advantage. This is usually when the corn is in the milk, as then the leaf, ear and stalk can be studied to good advantage. We should select a medium stalk which puts out one good ear about three feet above the ground. The stalk should have numerous branched healthy leaves.

When the ideal stalk is found it should be marked so as to recognize the plant after the corn has ripened. For the first plant is found other plants are selected that conform closely to the first selected stalk. In this way 200 or 300 stalks are marked, and after the corn is well ripened the ears from them are picked and husked. The ears that are not uniform in character are rejected, and only those that show good type are saved for the second year's work. These ears should be thoroughly cured and put away where they will not be subject to frequent variation in temperature.

The second step in corn breeding is known as the ear to the row method of breeding. For this we use the ears selected the previous year. The ears are tested for germination and only the strongly germinating ears kept. Of these the butts and tips are rejected, and the middle two-thirds of the ear is generally used.

Ground should be selected upon which similar crops have been grown from year to year so that the soil will be in a uniform condition. Each ear is planted in a separate row until 50 or 100 ears are used. The hills are an equal distance apart, and the same number of kernels, usually three, are planted to the hill.

The outcome is astonishing. Some of the ears of corn planted have the energy, vitality and projected efficiency to produce as much as ten times the amount of selected seed corn that other sister ears are able to produce. The rows that are to be the heavy yielders of good seed corn early become noticeable for the general uniformity which they hold throughout the entire row.

The next year's seed corn should be selected from these high yielding rows, and it will transmit this special function of yield and perfection of ears to its progeny of the next year's crop.

In some instances every alternate row is destroyed, and the seed corn is selected from the rows that are left. The rows that are to be the heavy yielders of good seed corn early become noticeable for the general uniformity which they hold throughout the entire row.

Good seed corn does not, of course, guarantee good crops. Poor soil poorly cared for will give a poor crop no matter how good the seed is. But using good seed corn is a necessary condition for a successful crop. The seed is not wasted by the failure of the seed in germinating or breeding power.

Thousands of Dollars Wasted. Small grains should be shocked securely. Thousands of dollars are lost every year through the loss of grain in shocking grain. Brace the shovels firmly and press the heads together closely at the top. When well braced, cap to cover the grain and protect it from rains, storms and depredations of birds. See that the shocks are put up in good condition for curing.

A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF FAILURE. Many a failure with alfalfa and clover seems directly traceable to the fact that the soil on which the seed was sown was sour and needed sweetening with an application of lime at the rate of two or three tons per acre.

Where such treatment has followed previous failure with alfalfa and clover, the time would seem to be ripe for a trial of the land in alfalfa with a spreader or spread with a sower of some kind which will insure an even distribution. While a sour condition of soil may be inferred from the fact that clover will not grow and from the presence of sorrel, it can be determined more definitely by running a spade into the earth a few inches and inserting a piece of blue litmus paper, which may be got at any drug store. If the soil is acid this test paper will turn from blue to pink. Of equal importance with the lime treatment is the inoculation of the soil with bacteria. This is done by spreading alfalfa seed and the inoculant for such seed.

The tract intended for such seed should also be well drained and have a porous subsoil of good depth.

ANT PROOF HIVE STANDS.

Concrete Bases Which Balk the Efforts of the Apiarists' Pests.

Every beekeeper has more or less trouble with ants that gain entrance to the hives. They are not only a nuisance, but a cause of loss as well, says Farm and Fireside.

At the request of a beekeeper the stand illustrated in Fig. 1, which gave excellent satisfaction, was designed. The hive is placed in the center of it, entirely surrounded by grooves or channels in the concrete, which may be filled with oil or water, thus making it impossible for ants and small vermin, while the part on which the

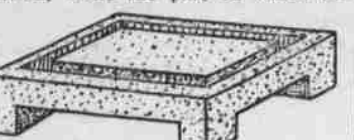


Fig. 1

live rests is made large enough so that the bees have ample room to alight and enter the hive without coming in contact with the protective composition in the channel.

The entire stand is made of concrete or an easily prepared homemade mold, which enables them to be built at a cost of less than 10 cents each, which is as low as any good stand may be built. Furthermore, the concrete stand is everlasting and ornamental.

To make the mold a board is prepared for the bottom or pallet as large as the entire stand is to be. Upon this a three-fourth inch strip is nailed so that it reaches entirely around the edge of the pallet one inch from the outside edge, as shown in Fig. 2. This mold the channel or groove in the top of the stand for the oil or water. Four boards are now prepared long enough to reach entirely around the outside edge of the pallet. These are seven inches high, which makes the stand six inches high when a board one inch thick is used for pallet.

These four boards are cut out in the center by sawing into them three inches at a point six inches from each end and breaking out this piece to make them the form illustrated, which permits the legs to be easily molded.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

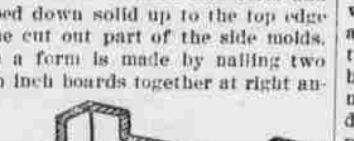


Fig. 2

(From Farm and Fireside.)

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.

These boards when finished are hinged together at their corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhinged at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right angles.



That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, stings, scratches, boils, etc., is a fact that is well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.



That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, stings, scratches, boils, etc., is a fact that is well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.

These facts are well known to all.