

PLEA FOR APPENDIX MADE BY DOCTORS

Patient Should Hesitate Before Operation, They Say.

SOMETIMES GOOD ONES ARE REMOVED

State Medical Association of Oregon Ends Enthusiastic Session With Reading of Good Advice.

The old practice of diving into a man's abdomen after his appendix and slicing it off in triumph as soon as he exhibited symptoms of the "belly-ache" got roughly handled at the concluding session of the Oregon State Medical Association at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Saturday.

The modern theory appeared to be quite different. The general advice, as brought out in a spirited discussion of two well-presented papers on appendicitis, was to hang on to your appendix just as long as you can.

The difference was emphasized, however, between acute and chronic appendicitis. If you have the acute type, it was generally agreed, it is often better to get the appendix out and have done with it, though, even then, it was declared, it is by no means always necessary to operate.

But if you should be troubled with the so-called chronic appendicitis, protect the appendix, stand guard over it, refuse to give it up until the most careful study of the case seems to indicate beyond a doubt that it can't be made to behave in any other way and deserves to be taken out.

In case of doubt, it seemed to be the consensus of opinion, keep your appendix. At least be reasonable with it and give it a chance. Don't condemn it on whim or just because some one is willing to cut it out for you.

In fact, the poor, lambasted appendix of other days, the once cause of many of the ills of mankind, would have been astounded at the warm defense it got.

The reason for the extreme caution to be observed in removing the appendix in case of chronic appendicitis, it was brought out by Dr. Charles E. Sears in a paper on "The Study of the Condition Commonly Called Chronic Appendicitis," is that in a great number of cases appendicitis isn't the trouble at all, but only a symptom.

Unequivocal "No" Is Reply of General Carranza to President

Vera Cruz—General Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal for a peace conference is a polite but unequivocal "No." In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna and delivered to Mr. Silliman Saturday, he declares that he can permit no interference whatever by foreign governments. He asserts that he is in control now of all Mexico except Chihuahua and Morelos and a part of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come or to send representatives to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference, "solely from an international point of view," with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government of Mexico.

Crop Report Sept. 8, 1915.

The bureau of crop estimates in co-operation with the weather bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, furnishes the following summary of conditions:

Winter wheat—Preliminary estimate, 14,049,000 bushels; final, 1914, 13,684,000.

Spring wheat—September 1, forecast, 3,890,000 bushels; final, 1914, 2,920,000.

Oats—Forecast, 14,200,000 bushels; final, 1914, 13,740,000.

Barley—September 1, forecast, 4,310,000 bushels; final, 1914, 3,660,000.

Potatoes—September 1, forecast, 6,690,000 bushels; final, 1914, 4,753,000.

Hay, all tame—Preliminary estimate, 1,850,000 tons; final, 1914, 1,716,000.

Apples—September 1, forecast, 3,400,000 bushels; final, 1914, 3,600,000.

Record Deal in Apples.

Portland—The biggest single deal in apples ever made was announced by the North Pacific Fruit Distributors association through C. A. Malboef, its representative here. Every box available of "C" grade apples controlled by the association has been sold at a contract price of 85 cents a box, the highest price obtained for this class of fruit in four years. It is estimated that the apples will make 400 carloads. The amount involved in the deal is \$214,000. Middle Western firms compose the pool of purchasers.

Chicago—A Telegram Expressing the belief that more than half the population of Austria-Hungary condemns the Austro-Hungarian ambassador's attempts to interfere with American industries was sent to President Wilson Saturday by Emil Teshlar, president of the Slovak Guard, an organization of representatives from various American societies of Austrians. The message applauds President Wilson's course in demanding his recall and expresses confidence that the President will "safeguard American interests."

Six Sunk by Submarine.

London—German submarines have sunk four more steamships of the allies since previous reports—four British, one Russian and one French.

The Britons were the Esmannell, Victorious, Constance, Carony and the Duoro, the last of 1603 tons. The Russian was the Rhea, 1145 tons, and the Frenchman the Guatemala, 5913 tons. One boat containing the captain and 14 men of the Carony is missing, but it is believed to have made a small French port. All the other crews were saved.

Peaches Are Active and Firm.

Portland—The peach market was firm and active with prices holding within the former range. Supplies are large enough for all requirements.

Bartlett peaches are becoming scarce and are in stronger demand, with \$1.25 easily obtainable. Other kinds of peaches are rather plentiful and offered generally at 90 cents to \$1 a box.

There was a good movement in grapes at the prices quoted. Cantaloupes and melons were steady.

Poultry Receipts Larger.

Portland—Receipts of poultry are larger than usual this week and it is necessary to shade former prices in order to work off the supply. Hens sold at 14@14 1/2 cents and springs at 16@17 cents. There was a continued easy feeling in the dressed meat market, because of the light demand. The best grades of eggs and butter are firm at prevailing prices.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 85c bushel; fortyfold, 80c; club, 81c; red Fife, 78c; red Russian, 75c.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, Oregon, 15@20c dozen; artichokes, 90c; tomatoes, 20@30c box; cabbage, 1c pound; beans, 24@4c; green corn, 15c dozen; garlic, 10c pound; peppers, 4@5c; eggplant, 4@5c.

Green Fruits—Cantaloupes, 50c @ \$1.50 crate; peaches, 25@50c box; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c pound; plums 25 @ 50c box; new apples, 75c @ \$1.50; pears, 75c@81; grapes, 95c @ \$1.50 crate; huckleberries, 6 @ 7c pound; casabas, 14c; fresh figs, \$1.25 box.

Potatoes—New, 70 @ 80c sack; sweets, 2@3c pound.

Onions—60@75c per sack.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, buying prices: No. 1, 27c dozen; No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 17c. Jobbing price: No. 1, 28c.

Poultry—Hens, 14 @ 15c pound; springs, 17@18c; turkeys, 18c; ducks, 8@12c; geese, 8@9c.

Butter—City creamery cubes, extra, selling at 29c pound; prints and cartons, extra. Prices paid to producers—Country creamery, 25@27c; butter fat, No. 1, sour cream, 29c; No. 2, 27c.

Veal—Fancy, 12@13c pound.

Pork—Block, 9@9 1/2c pound.

Hops—1915 fuggles, 14c pound; clusters, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, medium, 25 @ 28c; Eastern Oregon, fine, 18 @ 21c; valley, 26 @ 30c; mohair, new clip, 30@31c.

Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 15c; dry short-wooled, 11c; dry shearings, each, 10@15c; salted shearings, each, 15@25c; dry goat, long hair, each, 17c; dry goat, shearings, each, 10 @ 20c; salted long-wooled pelts, May, 11 @ 2c each.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.50@7; good, \$6 @ 6.25; medium, \$5.75 @ 6; choice cows, \$5.25 @ 5.50; good, \$5 @ 5.25; medium, \$4.50 @ 5; heifers, \$5 @ 5.85; bulls, \$4.50 @ 5; stags, \$5.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.80 @ 6.90; heavy, \$5.90 @ 6.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.75 @ 5; ewes, \$3 @ 4.85; lambs, \$4.75 @ 6.50.

PRESIDENT TO STOP GERMAN PLOTTING

Wilson Will Tell Dr. Dumba He Is Persona Non Grata.

GERMAN EMBASSY APPEARS INVOLVED

Government Determined to Crush All Intrigues to Draw United States Into European Cataclysm.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have determined to call a halt on the widespread conspiracies and plots to shut down munitions factories in the United States by strong and affirmative action in the case of Dr. Dumba.

They also have decided to force each American traveling abroad to understand that the passport he carries is a badge of honor and not a cloak for service with a belligerent government.

It was learned that Secretary Lansing has cabled to the American minister at The Hague formally announcing the cancellation of the passport issued to James F. J. Archibald, who acted as Dr. Dumba's messenger.

Dr. Dumba is on the verge of being told that he is persona non grata. Of that there is not the slightest doubt. The action of this government is being delayed until it has obtained possession of all the papers carried by Archibald. This much, however, is certain:

By the steps to be taken the President is determined to show the emphatic disapproval of the American government in respect to the efforts and intrigues of belligerent diplomats to involve the United States in the European conflict.

For months now the administration has been worried by the activities of sympathizers with the central powers, and there has been abundant evidence connecting the German embassy with their operations.

The President has been patient and tolerant, withholding positive action because of the delicate international situation, but the Dumba matter has filled the measure to overflowing. It is viewed as an attack on American sovereignty and American neutrality, and as absolutely confirming charges made by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

New Melon on Market.

Tacoma—Another variety of melon arrived on the local produce market and is expected to step into line with popular cantaloupes and watermelons. This is the casaba from California. In the last several years it has found an instant market here. Wholesale dealers ask 2 cents a pound. Reports from the South say the quality is excellent and the crop large.

Although the stiff advance taken in egg prices last week was expected to keep the market steady here for some time, an added scarcity of this commodity has caused dealers to boost prices to 33@34 cents a dozen for the fresh ranch product.

Huckleberries are getting scarcer and prices are higher, the berries now demanding 5 cents a pound. The demand this season was brisk.

The fish market is well supplied with halibut and salmon and small fish. The demand is good. Butter and cheese are steady. No change was made in meat and poultry prices.

Target Five Miles Out Hit at Night by Fort Stevens Gunners

Fort Stevens, Or.—Twelve half-ton shots were fired at a distance of approximately five miles Thursday night at a target towed directly away from the batteries by a speeding boat with only 300 yards' space between the target and the towing vessel.

The practice was by indirect fire, the mortar guns of the 93d company, under Captain Leonard Waldron, being directed from observation stations 9000 feet away from the guns.

The observers used 60-inch searchlights of 500,000 candle power each, to find the target, one of the observation stations being 14,000 feet from the target.

It was estimated that 80 per cent of the shots fell within the target space, which is about one-fifth the dimensions of the deck of a modern battleship.

The observers on the tug have not yet reported all the data on the practice.

All shells fired ascend to a height greater than the distance of the target from the guns, so they may drop on the deck, the most vulnerable part of modern war vessels.

Brigadier General Seibert, in command of the Coast Artillery, witnessed the practice, as did several prominent Astorians.

Chinese to Quit Liner.

San Francisco—The Chinese crew of the former Pacific Mail liner Korea want to return to China, fearing that if they make a voyage to London they will be killed by submarines. Officials around the mail dock know that no Chinese will sail on the Korea for the Atlantic. It is said that some agitator, working in behalf of a white crew or for some other reason, has impressed on the Chinese of the Korea that to leave here on the vessel when she starts for Europe will be to go to certain death.

Bernhardt Coming Later.

Paris—Madame Sarah Bernhardt has postponed for two months her coming tour to the United States. Asked regarding a report that she had canceled her American engagements, Mme. Bernhardt telegraphed the Associated Press from her residence at Andernoss, as follows: "I am not abandoning my tour in American. I have asked for two months' time in order to form a new company, as all the actors who were with me on my previous tour are serving in the army, four having been killed. Vive la France!"

Peary Offers Services.

Portland, Me.—Robert E. Peary, who was retired by act of congress with the rank of rear admiral in recognition of discovery of the North Pole in 1909, has offered his services to the Navy department for any duty he may be called upon to perform. It was learned that he had written to Secretary Daniels offering the necessary physical examination and perform any services which may be required of him in the development of the program for national defense.

Alcohol Will Be Seized.

Paris—Announcement was made by the ministry of war of its intention to requisition all stocks of alcohol in France amounting to 200 gallons or more for the manufacture of powder. Makers of drugs or other products will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

CRETONNES IN THE SUMMER

By Careful Selection, the Housewife May Make Her Rooms Things of Beauty.

It seems ages since the serviceable and smart cretonnes were introduced for hangings, coverings for furniture and cushions, etc., yet it still holds its place among the newest of goods shown for these purposes. Porch furniture, comfortable cushions and cane chairs for use on the summer piazzas are covered and, going further, large armchairs and low rockers for the living room are to be upholstered in this same good-wearing fabric.

But, of course, designs have changed somewhat; colors are brilliant, as usual, but among the newest are those with birds of gorgeous plumage on a background of black. Indeed, brilliant applies to most of the new cretonnes; they are vivid and still launder perfectly, making them an excellent choice for the hot suns of summer days.

The frill or flounce across the top of windows is still liked, only now it should be cut narrow and lifted a little directly in the center, with side draperies of the goods. The sides of these frills are a little longer than last year, and a variation liked is to catch the fullness in cluster of three or four tiny tufts or folds about three or four inches apart, not pressing them flat, but allowing them to stand out. Also up at the center, must be finished with a braid; as it should be cut in a curve, not in a straight line to be puckered shorter in the center, but cut curved. Still another variation shows the bottom of this frill cut in deep scallops and bound with braid.

Small tables covered with cretonne, over which the useful glass is placed, will be sought for porch and living room for various uses. One that should appeal to the housewife who just "loves a pretty bedroom" is to change ordinary furnishings into things of beauty by covering chests, tables and so on with cretonne; the table with the glass top bringing an almost elegant air into the atmosphere. If woodwork and furniture are hopelessly faded and worn a coat of light enamel with a slight tracery of blue or pink or delicate green and cretonne hangings, etc., to match will make a charming room of one that might be termed dismal and depressing, as some rooms have a habit of being.

A caution is to use plain paper or paper with small figures where a room is to be fitted out in gay cretonne; huge or startling designs will only cause discord.

FITTING UP THE BATHROOM

Some of the Requisites That Must Find a Place in the Modern Establishment.

In the days of the old tin tub almost anything in the way of a towel was good enough, so long as it was free from holes. The advent of sanitary plumbing, the white enamel tub and basin, the tile or tile-effect walls and the nickel and glass fixtures have made the up-to-date bathroom a different proposition. For instance, utility is no longer the sole standard by which the bathroom linens are judged. They must also harmonize with the enamel and glass fittings. As a result, housewives now buy their towels in sets in white, with an initial or monogram in color. Many towel sets are bought in plain or fancy material without a monogram, which is worked by the housewife herself.

Bathroom sets of terry cloth are composed of two bath towels, a bath mat, and two face cloths, all with a plain or fancy border and an initial or monogram.

Jaquard figured bath towels are new and attractive. They have a deep pink or blue border and the hem is daintily embroidered in color. The edge is finished with a deep border or crocheted of white and color. Turkish and hook towels are almost always embroidered in color and finished with a scalloped or crocheted edge.

Making Cocoa.

When making cocoa, you can greatly improve the flavor, obviating the "flat" taste, by adding a pinch of salt and a few drops of extract of vanilla.

Boling several minutes makes cocoa richer in taste and more digestible, while it stands to reason that milk and not water makes much the richer beverage, although milk and water may be mixed. Condensed or evaporated milk makes delicious cocoa. Beat the cocoa for a few minutes before serving it.

Berry Roll.

To one quart of flour use one tablespoonful of butter, mix this together with a silver knife, add three tablespoonfuls of baking powder and enough milk to make a dough that will roll. Flour one quart of berries, sugar them to taste, put them in a layer on top of dough. Roll from one end. Cream for one hour. This should be served with hard sauce.

Handy Fuel.

You'll find solid alcohol an ideal fuel in every way, for it is non-explosive, clean and cheap, and way ahead of gas for hurry-up cooking. There are special little stoves on the market now in which this fuel is to be used, and the entire outfit of pan, burner and alcohol is cheap.

How to Cook Beets.

Fill a pan as large as will hold as many as you want to cook. Don't cut them, as that makes them bleed. Cover with cold water, cover up tight, put in hot oven and let bake. This time of the year I put them in early so as to have them done for dinner. They are no more trouble till done.—Exchange.

Juicy Pies.

Put crust with white of egg before putting material in, then the juice won't soak through and make piecrust soggy.

Sauces.

Take one and one-half cupfuls sweet milk, half cupful sugar, yolks of two eggs; flavor with vanilla; cook like custard.

KILL ENEMY OF BABY

DUTY OF ALL IS TO DO AWAY WITH THE FLY.

As a Disseminator of Disease It is Recognized That This Pest Can in No Way Find an Equal.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.)

No one likes to have a single fly and, much less, a swarm of them buzzing about him, or lighting on his food. But in addition to being a nuisance, the fly is also a real source of danger, owing to the fact that he may carry the germs of disease from the sick to the well. Typhoid fever is known to be distributed in this way, and it is believed that other forms of illness, including diarrhea, are also carried about on the hairy feet and legs of the ordinary house or "typhoid" fly.

On this account, it is especially the baby who needs to be protected from flies. Awake or asleep, he needs it. His milk should be kept out of their reach, and his bed or his sleeping room should be carefully screened against them. If it is not possible to have the whole house and the porch screened.

The flies that get into the house in spite of screens should be trapped, poisoned or swatted, but far more effective than any of these measures is that of destroying the fly larvae before they hatch into full-grown flies.

The favorite breeding place for the common house fly is in horse manure. In a pile of a thousand pounds there may be half a million maggots ready to hatch, unless they are destroyed in the larval stage, as the eggs are called.

Various substances have been suggested for use upon horse manure in order to destroy the fly maggots. Among these are iron sulphate, kerosene, chloride of lime, hellebore and borax. Some of these are too expensive for continued use, and some, such as borax, when used in too large quantities, may be injurious to the crops upon which the manure so treated is used.

The United States department of agriculture has recently recommended powdered hellebore as a cheap, safe and effective substance for the treatment of manure. "One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with ten gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or ten cubic feet of manure. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100-pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse."

After the summer has advanced, the effort must be made to keep each individual home as free from the pest as can be done with screens, fly papers, traps and swatters.

Garbage pails must be kept covered, and no refuse of any sort should be allowed to accumulate about the premises, to provide breeding and feeding places. As in most other things, prevention is far better than cure; the time for preventive measures to be most effective is in April and May, when the fly crop is small.

There are a great many kinds of fly traps on the market. Such traps can be made at home with little trouble, and the department of agriculture, Washington, will send directions upon request not only for traps, but for methods of destroying the eggs before they hatch into flies. (A homemade fly trap for 20 cents, and Bulletin 245.)

Fly Poison.

House flies are more than nuisances; they convey disease and filth wherever they go. So, if there are no screens in the house, try these simple methods for getting rid of them:

In the bedroom put a sponge in a saucer and saturate it with oil of lavender. If this is hung two or three feet above the table one may eat in peace throughout the meal. Pots of rose geranium, or the branches broken and hung up, are also said to be good for flies. A honey pot of death and destruction to them may be made with two ounces of ground black pepper, four ounces of white sugar and half a pint of sweet milk. Cook the things together for a minute or so, and then fill small plates with the mixture, keeping edibles closely covered. Sweep up the dead flies twice a day and burn them.

Eggs a la Quebec.

Cut an onion into fine dice, fry lightly in a tablespoonful of butter, then dash in a teaspoonful of vinegar. Butter a shallow dish and strew the onion in it. Break five eggs into it, being careful not to break the yolks. Bake in a hot oven until the whites are set. Dust on salt and white pepper and sprinkle with coarse bread crumbs fried brown in butter. Garnish with parsley and serve in sauce dish.

Lamb Stew.

Boil slowly three pounds of lean lamb flank one hour, then add three or four sliced onions and one-half cupful rice and boil with a heaping teaspoonful of sage and summer savory for three-quarters of an hour. Then add a pint of cream of tartar dumplings, mixed with three eggs. Boil 12 minutes.

Fresh Peach Pie.

Make a rich pie crust, and line a deep pie plate with it. Pare and halve enough peaches to fill the shell well, and place with cut side uppermost; sprinkle generously with sugar and bits of butter, dredge with flour and bake 20 minutes or until the crust is well done. Serve hot or cold with cream or boiled custard.

A Handy Cherry Seeder.

An ordinary hairpin makes a good cherry seeder. Insert the closed end of the hairpin into the stem end of the cherry and draw out the seed. This simple seeder can be used rapidly, leaving the fruit whole and perfect in shape; the peculiar softness of wormy fruit is also detected by its use.

ROUNDHEADED APPLE-TREE BORER PEST

Clump of Service Bushes Showing Exit Holes of Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borers.



Clump of Service Bushes Showing Exit Holes of Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The roundheaded apple-tree borer, the most destructive of a number of similar pests, causes much damage to apple orchards in the eastern half of the United States. It does not confine its destructive methods solely to apple trees, but feeds on other fruit trees, as well as service, wild crab and mountain ash, which makes it advisable to cut out these latter varieties for a distance of at least a hundred yards from the orchard.

The presence of the borers is easily detected. Sawdustlike castings of a reddish color are thrown out through small holes in the bark as the borers feed. Heaps of these castings found at the base of apple, pear or quince trees are always an evidence that the trees need immediate attention. Frequently an examination of an orchard induced by finding one tree with castings at the base will reveal the fact that many trees are affected and that serious injury has already been done.

Ordinarily the parent beetle lives about 40 or 50 days. It is about three-fourths of an inch in length, light brown in color above, with two broad white bands joined in front, extending the full length of the back; the underparts and front of the head are white. The females rarely fly any considerable distance, so that if the immediate vicinity of an orchard can be kept free from them, there is little danger of a serious infestation.

Warning to Be Thoroughly Done.

The most common method of ridding an orchard of these pests is to cut away the bark sufficiently to trace the burrows made by the borer. A hooked wire is then inserted into the burrow and the insect pulled out. If made with care, the wound in the tree caused by this process will heal readily. The castings at the base of the tree serve as an indication of the presence of the borer. Where the burrows are curved or obstructed in some way so that the wire cannot be inserted, cotton batting dipped in carbon bisulphide should be inserted and the hole then plugged with moist earth. The gas from the carbon bisulphide will penetrate all parts of the burrow and kill the borer. In extensive orchards where warning is done on a large scale by promiscuous labor some of the helpers are likely to be some careless or overlook or neglect to destroy an occasional borer. Every female so overlooked stands a good chance of maturing within a year or two, when it will deposit eggs in a half dozen or more nearby trees, causing thereby a continued and an increased infestation in that particular orchard.

The importance of the following points should be kept in mind by all persons who practice this method of borer control:

1. Borers should be removed from the trees as soon as possible after hatching.
2. Every borer in the orchard should be found and destroyed.
3. Borers should not be allowed to breed in cultivated or wild host trees growing within at least 200 or 300 feet of the orchard.

Paint Acts as Preventive.

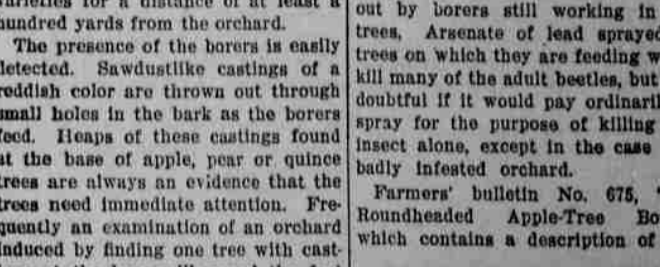
In addition to warning, as this process is called, paint is often used to prevent the beetles laying their eggs. Pure white lead and raw linseed oil, mixed rather thick, will injure the trees, and when applied to young, smooth bark, will form a protective coat during the egg-laying season. It is probable that this is a more effective method than wrapping the trees with building paper, cotton batting, cloth or other materials sometimes used for this purpose. Before painting, however, the earth should be removed from the base of the tree for a depth of from three to four inches. The surface of the trunk thus exposed should be first scraped and painted

and the earth then replaced. This is necessary, for the beetle occasionally lays her eggs under instead of above the ground.

As the insect in its borer stage lives and feeds under the bark, insecticide sprays cannot be used successfully against it. When the borer has reached the adult stage it feeds more or less on the exposed surface of leaves and twigs and on the moisture contained in the fresh castings thrown out by borers still working in the trees. Arsenate of lead sprayed on trees on which they are feeding would kill many of the adult beetles, but it is doubtful if it would pay ordinarily to spray for the purpose of killing this insect alone, except in the case of a badly infested orchard.

Farmers' bulletin No. 675, "The Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borer," which contains a description of this

Adult Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borer Just Emerged From Exit Hole in Bark.



Adult Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borer Just Emerged From Exit Hole in Bark.

pest and different methods of control may be secured upon application to the United States department of agriculture.

ORCHARD SHADE FOR CHICKS

Ideal Place for Coops and Brooders—Double Use May Be Made of Sunflower Plants.

All will agree that an ideal place for coops, colony coops and brooder coops is in a well grown orchard. There the chicks have shade from the hot noonday sun, but since every farm or poultry yard has not an orchard the question of shade must be given some consideration.

If there is no natural shade, coops placed between rows of sunflowers will provide the chicks shade. Sunflowers grow rapidly, provide good shade and the seeds make good winter food for the poultry. However, if one cannot plant sunflowers and there is no shade for the chickens, muslin or old burlap stretched over high poles will provide shade. Anything that will cast a shadow, so as to provide a place for the chickens to rest in during the heat of the day. Fruit trees always do well when planted in chicken-yards, especially when the ground is kept dug up around them. By all means remember to provide some kind of shade to be ready for the warm days, and the chickens will be more comfortable and thrive better.

SEPARATE COCKS FROM HENS

Not Advisable to Kill or Dispose of Valuable Breeding Stock—Large Loss in Handling Eggs.

(By J. A. HELMREICH, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Many people think that the cocks have to be with the hens in order to get eggs. This is a mistake, and has been demonstrated as such by experiments and practice for the large poultry plants seldom have a cock on the place and their hens will actually lay more eggs without the cock around.

I do not advise you to kill or dispose of valuable breeding stock, but merely separate them from the hens. When we stop to consider that there is \$600,000,000 worth of poultry sold by our farmers annually, and that this amounts to as much as the money received for wheat or hay; that 8 per cent of all the eggs sold are lost through careless handling, and that a large per cent of this loss is due to the production of fertile eggs during the hot months of the year, it is easy to see how essential it is to "swat the rooster."

Use Cholera Preventives.

There are hog raisers and feeders who keep hoping against hope that the deaths in their herds are due to other troubles when in reality it is the cholera. Preventives are cheap,



Egg Punctures of Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borer in Bark—Three Punctures Are to Be Seen.

growing within at least 200 or 300 feet of the orchard.

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