

Farm and Garden

FRUIT TREE ENEMY.

Called Pear Thrips, but May Feed or Work on Other Plants.

A recent surprise to entomologists is the finding of pear thrips in New York state, says a bulletin of the state agricultural experiment station. This insect has been present in California in destructive numbers for several years, but it was unidentified in the east until the spring of 1911.

In 1910, when the loss from the thrips was greatest, pear growers in the region about Germantown, N. Y., found their Kieffer crops reduced from one-third to nine-tenths or even more.

The mature thrips is a very minute insect, only one-twentieth of an inch long. It is dark brown in color, appearing almost black on casual view, and bears four peculiar long, narrow, feathery wings, which gave the thrips its old name, "fringe wings." The wings are simple, and each consists merely of a single strong rib bordered by closely set long hairs.

These adults come from resting cells in the soil, where they have spent the winter. The date of emergence varies with the season, but is apparently timed to precede by a few days the swelling and opening of the pear buds.

While commonly called "pear" thrips, this pest may feed or work on quite a range of plants. It was found in New York during 1911 on apple, apricot, cherry, peach, plum and quince as well as on pear, and in California it also attacks almond, fig, grape and English walnut. If it becomes established in the east it may have to be fought on the above fruits and probably others.

As a sucking insect the thrips cannot be reached by internal poisons, but must be destroyed by contact insecticides. It is not difficult to kill if reached, as the spraying experiments of



Photograph by New York state agricultural experiment station.

KIEFFER PEAR BLOSSOM AND LEAF CLUSTERS INJURED BY THIRPS.

1911 proved that it would be destroyed by a good wetting with any of the insecticides used. The difficulty is, however, that the adults very soon get into the buds, where spray mixtures cannot reach them directly. Early recognition of their presence and prompt, thorough, quickly repeated applications are necessary for success.

The nicotine preparations are very effective, especially when combined with an oil emulsion which has a penetrating quality.

In spraying two objects should be kept in mind—first, to kill the winged thrips working in and about expanding buds and blossom clusters to prevent injury to the tender flower and leaf parts and, second, to destroy the larvae after petals drop to reduce the number of insects which will mature in the ground.

Value in Straw Stacks.

Many farm leases this year contain a new and wise provision stipulating that straw must either be converted into manure on the premises or its equivalent in manure returned by those carrying it away. City dealers who have gone to the country recently to construct straw have met with flat refusal. Where straw has been sold to neighbors the return of manure has been demanded. The average farm owner even when a nonresident is learning that soil depletion is poor policy.—Breeder's Gazette.

In spring the farmer is down and out—down in the furrow, out in the field.

Melon Bugs.

To get rid of the melon aphid, the little bug that spoils your crops, spray the vines with a mixture of eight pounds of whale oil or laundry soap to fifty gallons of water or one part "black leaf 40," a tobacco concoction, to 1,000 parts of water to which whale oil or laundry soap has been added at the rate of four pounds to fifty gallons of water, says the professor of entomology at the Kansas Agricultural college.

POULTRY NOTES
BY
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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THE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

When a Buff Rock crows or a Buff Rock Biddy cackles, if the different breeds of which they are a composite, were not so well blended by rooster tinkers, there would be a confusion like the tower of Babel. It is sure a comensome chicken, but hear our Buff Rock tale. There were first two Buff Rock strains, the Wilson, first bred by J. D. Wilson, Worcester, N. Y., and first shown at World's fair, 1883, and the Fall River, originated by R. G. Buffington and N. B. Aldrich at Fall River, Mass., and first shown at Providence in 1890.

The Wilson Buffs were a cross of Buff Cochins and Light Brahmas and the Fall River a combination of White Rock and Rhode Island Red, the latter a mixture of Barred Rock, Buff Cochins, Red Shanghai, Malay, Red Leghorns and others.

To cut our rooster tale short, the Wilson and Fall River strains were cross-



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

BUFF ROCK HEAD IDEAL. and thence come our Buff Rocks of today, a combination of very fine breeds.

The Buff takes the family name—Rock—because it has Rock type and its general characteristics, its beautiful color making it a popular variety.

Now there are different styles of buff among buff birds, and this has caused confusion among judges and fanciers as to what real buff is.

There is a chameleon buff, a lemon buff and sometimes you will find two or three shades of buff on one bird.

But the most beautiful is the golden buff, the Standard shade and the prizewinner. This rich golden buff should be the same even shade all over the



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

FEW OF BUFF ROCKS. surface, free from shafting and foreign color, the under color lighter but also without imperfections.

The hackle, back, saddle and wings of the male and the neck of the hen are lustrous, the combination of red comb, golden buff and yellow beak and legs being very attractive.

The Buffs furnish a large quantity of fine flesh and are good layers of big brown eggs.

BUFF ROCK STANDARD WEIGHTS.
Pounds Pounds
Cock 9 1/2 Hen 7 1/2
Cockerel 8 Pullet 6

DON'TS.

Don't be cruel to dumb animals. A bossy horse is often the advertiser of a miser.

Don't begrudge Biddy a rest in molting season. Egg force then means dead hen.

Don't bank much on returns from feeding screenings. Good strains and sound grains for gains.

Don't let the hens suffer thirst. You will may quit that drinking stunt, but give the chickens all they want.

Don't get mad when all don't agree with you. All mental machinery does not run the same. Yours may be behind schedule.

CONCERNS EVERYBODY.

Never before have big business enterprises, whose volume of trade depends quite directly upon the agricultural prosperity of the country, taken such a lively and intelligent interest in the good seed question as now. Particularly has this been noticeable in the effort that is being made by transportation and manufacturing companies to get the farmers of the northern part of the corn belt to test their seed before planting it. This is nicely shown in literature which has been circulated within the past few weeks in Iowa, which stands next to Illinois in the volume of her corn production. This presents the striking fact that if but one poor ear of corn, whose kernels are dead or of low vitality, is used in the planting of each of the more than 100,000,000 acres which are devoted to the growing of this cereal the total loss for the whole state would amount to \$18,000,000. This puts the importance of planting good seed corn on a dollars and cents basis and ought to be so plain that a "fool running might be able to read."

THE POOREST IN YEARS.

That the situation with reference to the wretchedly poor condition of the seed corn that was saved last fall is not overdrawn in reports which have been circulated recently is plainly shown in the condition of market corn which has been received at leading points during the past three months. These show that at Chicago during December, January and February but forty-six cars of No. 2 corn were received, while 18 per cent of all corn received graded No. 3, and over 80 per cent graded No. 4, or worse. At Omaha during the same interval 80 per cent of all corn received graded No. 4, while 15 per cent did not grade as good as this. At Kansas City over half of the corn received during the winter was fourth grade or worse, the average moisture content being about 20 per cent, which is the worst showing in years. In view of this showing this

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warning of "bad seed corn" is hardly in the "Wolf, Wolf" class.

USE GOOD SEED.

In years when grass seed is high, as in the case this spring, there is a tendency on the part of many a farmer to make the silly mistake of buying seed that is not first class simply because it is cheap. Such seed is usually dirty, containing many foreign and often noxious weed seeds, and quite often of low germinating power. These two things taken together make it the most expensive seed that can be bought merely from the standpoint of results obtained—the dollars and cents standpoint. No matter what the price, the highest price seed is always the best, because in the long run it is the cheapest. Simple as are the truths referred to, there are nevertheless a whole lot of fellows who hope to have about so much rocky experience before they get this idea fixed in their noddies.

A PAYING PROPOSITION.

That there is good money in raising beef cattle when the price is satisfactory is shown in a sale made the other day by a farmer living in the northern part of the corn belt with whom the writer is well acquainted. There were eighty-two head in all, and they averaged 1,200 pounds apiece. They were landed on a good market, fetching \$7.50 per hundredweight. This means that the steers brought \$90.75 a head.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank OF BEND
No. 303
at Bend, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, Jan 14th 1913.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$127,667.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	7,194.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,496.93
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	2,495.51
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	5,842.25
Notes of other National Banks	330.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	51.17
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$ 7,515.50
Legal tender notes	3,443.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	645.00
Total	\$290,471.08
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	2,104.35
National Bank Notes outstanding	18,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	187,284.98
Demand Certificates of Deposit	375.00
Time Certificates of Deposit	15,516.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,700.00
Total	\$290,471.08

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Crook,
I, C. S. HUDSON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. HUDSON, Cashier.

Witness my hand and seal, before me this 22nd day of Jan., 1913.
LEWIS G. MCKRYNOLDS, Notary Public.

or a total of \$7,900. One of the best features connected with this stock raising enterprise aside from the amount received was the fact that the raw products of the farm were converted into a finished product on the farm where most of the stuff was raised, with the result that there was returned to the land all of the manurial byproduct.

WATCH THE CHILD.

Many a parent does an almost irreparable injury to the girl of from eight to fourteen years by encouraging her in the doing of fancy or other work taxing to both eyes and nervous system when the most of her spare time out of school ought to be spent in the taking of needed physical exercise that would build a strong physique. And often it is children that are ambitious and need no encouragement to such work that suffer the most serious injury. Many a parent forgets that a mere child has not the endurance of an older person. This, coupled with parental pride in the child's achievement and the childish enthusiasm to meet the parent's expectations, forms a very dangerous combination and one of which the thoughtful parent should beware.

POISON FOR HOPPERS.

A farmer living near Dodge Center, Kan., in a communication to the Kansas City Star reports much success in the use of London purple as a means

of warding grasshoppers off his grain fields. His plan is to spray the weeds and grass bordering the field to be protected in a strip about three feet wide with a solution made by mixing two quarts of London purple in forty gallons of water. He recommends spraying just before sundown and two subsequent sprayings of the same strip. He says that this method has never failed to protect his fields, as he has used it for a number of years. It hardly need be said that stock of all kinds should be kept from eating this poisoned forage, as it would make short work of them.

NEW CROOK COUNTY MAPS.

The Bulletin has received a number of the new Crook county white print maps, made by the J. H. Hauer Abstract Co. of Prineville, showing all roads, rivers, irrigated lands, towns, townships and section lines. The maps are bigger and more comprehensive than any others and are carefully printed on heavy white paper. They retail at 1.00 each, postage 10 cents.

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