

The Great Outdoors

Livestock, Dairy Products, Berries, Fruit, Grains.
"The Farmer Feedeth All."

CULLING OF CHICKEN FLOCKS

One Virginia Farmer Reports Selling Fowls to Amount of \$70 Without Lessening Eggs.

Good reports continue to come into the county agent at Smyth county, Va., from those who have taken advantage of the poultry-culling work given by him. There is still a great demand for information concerning the culling of flocks. One farmer reports that he sold chickens amounting to \$70 without reducing his egg production at all. Another reports that he sold poultry amounting to \$72.50 and is now getting just as many eggs as before.

At Shedd Friday 14 people saw County Agent Heyman cull 75 poor layers from 240 hens. Paul Dawson culled before 15 people at Tennessee and 25 at Tallman. At Oakville Bertha Beck culled 140 hens before 8 spectators. At Millersburg 20 people saw 200 culled. With the development of poultry culling and stock judging in this county more and more income will be derived from the feed consumed. At Shedd Mr. Heyman rejected 75 hens out of 250.

CLUB BOYS IN GREAT CONTEST AT ATLANTA

Teams From Many States to Compete for Prizes.

Seven Winners Will Be Given Trip to English Royal Stock Show—Leaders and Members Are Showing Interest in Event.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Probably the greatest gathering of boys in the history of club work will take place at Atlanta, Ga., October 19 to 21, 1921, when club boys representing practically every section of the United States will take part in an international club judging contest. The seven winners in this contest will be given a trip to the English royal stock show, and hundreds of dollars will be distributed as additional prizes. This contest is under the supervision of club leaders representing the state



A Pig Club Boy Preparing His Prize Pig for the Show Ring.

agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many club leaders and members are showing an interest in the contest and have expressed their willingness to send judging teams. The team from Texas, which defeated the entire field last year, is now completing preparations for the trip to Europe. That state will be represented again at the contest in Atlanta, but this year there will be more competition, for teams from Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Oklahoma, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina are preparing to enter. Several other states in the North and West have signified their willingness to send teams to the contest if suitable arrangements can be made.

VALUE OF DOCKAGE IN WHEAT

Material Sometimes Contains Quantities of Nutritious Grain, Good for Farm Use.

Dockage found in wheat in some instances is of real value, while in others it not only may have no value but often may contain ingredients that are positively harmful if ground with the wheat, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of dockage, therefore, depends on the value of the material separated from the wheat. Dockage frequently contains quantities of nutritious grain and weed seeds, as flax seed, wild oats, or other cereal grains. Much of this material can be used to good advantage as poultry or stock feed. Wild mustard and flaxseed can be removed from the dockage in practically a pure state by the use of special cleaning machinery, such as is sometimes found in terminal elevator and the larger flour mills, but even then the cost of cleaning will be con-

siderable, and when so separated will ordinarily command a fair price.

Under the dockage system of the federal standards, the amount of foreign material separated and considered as dockage is deducted from the weight of the wheat purchased and, in any event, does not affect the grade of the clean wheat. This results in a higher grade and the price paid is on the basis of this grade for the dockage-free wheat.

RENOVATE OLD POTATO BINS

All Growers Are Warned to Thoroughly Disinfect All Storage Places Before Using.

Every grower who experienced trouble with dry rot in his potatoes is warned by A. G. Tolson of University farm, chief inspector of the potato seed department, to disinfect thoroughly all bins before using them again. Either a solution of formaldehyde in ten gallons of water, or a solution of bluestone (copper sulphate) consisting of one pound of the bluestone dissolved in ten gallons of water, should be used for this purpose.

PESTS HAVE BIG APPETITES

Tobacco Extract Is Recommended for Plant Lice and Other Sucking Parasites—Main Point is to Start Fight Early.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gardeners are warned by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to prepare to combat the "little enemies of the garden." Insects of various kinds are making their appearance in vast numbers in gardens in all parts of the country, and if left undisturbed will defeat the gardener's best efforts and lay waste the vegetable crops. This is the open season for insects and there are no laws which limit the number which may be killed. The department specialists urge the use of the spray pump and dusting bag for the frequent application of poisons in order to destroy the pests before they destroy the garden. Early efforts in fighting insects are most effective.

Little Bugs With Big Appetites.

In most localities the Colorado or "hard-shell" potato beetles are industriously depositing clusters of small yellowish eggs on the underside of the potato leaves. In a few days these hatch into little red, soft-shelled slugs or "soft-shells," as they are often called, that have most wonderful appetites, and unless poisons are applied they will soon strip the potato plants of their leaves.

Perhaps there is no class of garden insects the method of attack of which is so insidious as that of the plant lice or aphids.

At first a very few lice may be found hidden on the under side of the leaves of melons, peas, cabbage, and other vegetables. A little later the leaves begin to curl up and to lose their color, and an examination will show that the "lice" which the ants carried out have become grandmothers, and the under side of the leaves will be literally alive with them, feasting on the juices of the plants. At this stage something must be done quickly, for within a few days there will be another generation or brood at work. Arsenate of lead and paris green have no effect upon this army of plant blood suckers, and it is necessary to use contact poisons. A preparation must be used that will not injure the



Insects Do Not Thrive in This Garden, but the Crops Do.

plants but which will kill the "lice," the most common of these contact poisons is nicotine sulphate—a tobacco extract—made of tobacco refuse from factories. This is a poison and is effective in killing the "lice" without injuring the plants, must be used exactly according to the directions given on the container. United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 856, on the control of garden diseases and insects, has a following to say regarding the use of nicotine sulphate: "For small garden plots one tea-

spoonful of nicotine sulphate should be used to one gallon of water, to which a one-inch cube of hard soap should be added and thoroughly mixed. If a larger quantity is desired, use one fluid ounce to eight gallons of water, with the addition of one-half pound of soap. Full directions are given on the covers of packages, and instructions accompany them.

Effective Application of Spray.

"In the use of nicotine sulphate the effective application of the spray is of the utmost importance, since it is primarily upon this that the success or failure of the treatment depends. If the liquid has stood for any length of time it should be agitated thoroughly before use. The insects themselves must receive a thorough coat of the spray or they will not be killed, and immediate inspection after spraying should show the foliage occupied by the insects to be completely wet.

"Spraying should be done as early as possible, always on the first appearance of the insect, not only because it is good practice to keep the plants free from pests but because more thorough work can be done on small plants." The main point is to start the fight in time and kill the advance scouts and head off the main army of insect pests.

VALUE OF UNDRAWN POULTRY

Experiments Conducted by Department of Agriculture Show Birds Spoil Less Quickly.

Poultrymen still discuss the relative merits of drawn and undrawn poultry. Practice varies in different communities. Opening the body undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air which always contains micro-organisms, and thus may hasten decomposition; but it should be remembered also that the viscera decompose more rapidly than other parts of the body, and if left they may taint or infect the rest of the bird.

In elaborate experiments with drawn, partly drawn, and undrawn poultry, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, it was found that undrawn birds spoil least quickly, and partly drawn ones less quickly than the fully drawn ones from which, not only the viscera, but also the heads and feet, have been removed.

BUILDS WEEVIL-FROOF CRIB

Southern Farmer Demonstrates How Log Building Can Be Made Secure Against Insects.

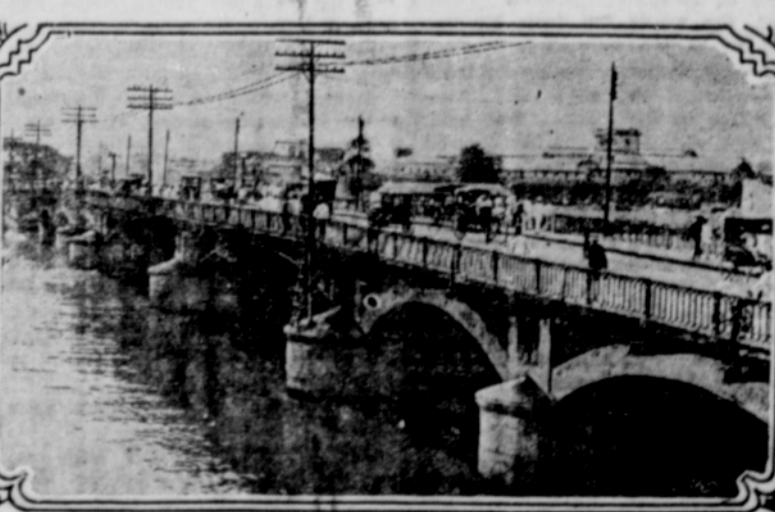
The county agent of Taylor county, Fla., reports that one farmer in his community has worked out a way by which a log corn crib can be made practically airtight to guard the corn against weevils. This farmer put three or four inches of dirt on the floor and covered it with another floor. The walls were covered with rough lumber, and the cracks outside were filled with clay. The door facings were padded with cloth and the door made of two layers of cypress lumber, with a piece of paper roofing between. This arrangement cost about \$10, in addition to the farmer's labor. Others in this neighborhood are building cribs in the same way.

COAL ASHES AS FERTILIZER

Their Use is Mainly to Loosen Up Soil and Make it More Workable—Most Useful on Clay.

Coal ashes have little value as fertilizer, their use being mainly to loosen the soil and make it more workable. They are most valuable on heavy clay soil, but should be screened to take out coarse material before they are applied, and should be spread evenly over the surface and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Wood ashes have fertilizing value, but should be applied before they become leached.

A Passing Landmark of Old Manila



This is a photograph of the famous old Bridge of Spain, Manila. It is now a departed landmark of the Philippines, for its place has been taken by one of the finest bridges in the entire Orient, the new Jones bridge. The Jones Bridge is named in honor of the late Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Jones law of 1916 which promised the Philippines independence upon the establishment of a stable government. The old Bridge of Spain is called "the mother of Manila's bridges." The original bridge was built of pontoons sometime between the years 1590 and 1600, being known as the Bridge of Boats. The stone bridge shown above was built about 1630. It was twice damaged by earthquakes, and was once partly demolished by a flood.

AS A FRENCHMAN SEES US

Americans Are Gamblers in Business and Careless in Thrift, Is Verdict He Renders.

Half a dozen British writers having looked us over this summer and recorded their impressions, a Frenchman, Louis Thomas, is now doing the same thing for the French Capper's Weekly, the Opinion.

"American wastefulness is a stupefying thing to Frenchmen," says Thomas. "We are thrifty and even we must admit, avaricious. Our experts, who co-operated with them in war enterprises, found them abominably wasteful, indifferent to costs and imprudent to the last degree."

The reason is simple, says Thomas. "Americans are gamblers."

"They do not want to make a moderate profit, a steady, regular, perhaps mediocre income, but, on the contrary, to make a great deal of money in a very short time, to 'get rich quick.' "They gamble at business—not at roulette or baccarat; but it is gambling all the same."

As for wastefulness: "So many people here have made their money by chance, by good luck, by a flash of imagination, and not by the sweat of their brow, that they are naturally wasteful and spendthrift to an extent which we can hardly imagine in Europe."

"Everyone wastes, even the poor, and particularly the women, who, for the most part do not seem to have time to acquire the habits of economical housekeeping possessed by women of the old world."

DIAMOND 8 YEARS IN GARDEN

Ring Lost by New Jersey Woman Found and Restored by Present Tenant.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Exactly eight years to the day after she had lost a diamond ring in the garden of her home the lost bit of jewelry was restored to the owner. Subsequent to losing the ring Mrs. Smith removed from 61 Hillside place and her former home was occupied by John Townsend.

For three years Mr. Townsend has been planting the garden, and while hoeing lima beans this week he saw what he thought was a bit of glass shining on the ground. He picked up the object and it proved to be a diamond ring. Meeting Mrs. Smith he mentioned having found the ring. Its loss was explained and the ring was restored to its owner.

BACHELOR SEA LIONS TO DIE

United States Government Asks Bids for Killing of Lighthouse Annoyers.

San Francisco.—Because 100 bachelor sea lions on Anno Nuevo Island, 20 miles north of Santa Cruz, clutter up the walks around the lighthouse, steal food from the back porch of the lighthouse keeper's cottage and have a sneaking desire to take up their residence in the front parlor, the United States lighthouse service will open bids for shooting the obnoxious bachelors.

There are 400 more sea lions on the island, but as they consist of thoroughly trained husbands with their harems of wives, they have their own social sets and don't bother the lighthouse keeper. The bachelors' skins are good for leather, their blubber contains good oil and the rest of their carcasses can be sold for fertilizer.

Britain's Debt Is \$5,807,815,000.

London.—Great Britain's external debt now amounts to about \$5,807,815,000 normal value, a decrease for the year ending March 31 of about \$585,775,000, an official return states. The chief creditors are the United States \$972,704,000, normal value about \$4,863,520,000, and Canada, \$53,336,000, about \$206,095,000.

SMUGGLE IN CHINESE

Combine Slips Yellow Men into Florida by Way of Cuba.

Few Places Where Schooners Cannot Make Easy Landing on Coast-line of Southern State.

Tampa, Fla.—Chinese are being smuggled into the United States on a large scale by way of Cuba and Florida, according to reports from the South. Unless prompt action is taken by authorities at Washington, conditions will soon be as bad in the southern states as they were on the Mexican border, where it took five years to stamp out the smuggling of the yellow men, says Immigration Inspector Whalen of Tampa, Fla., in whose district much of the smuggling has been going on.

"We have learned that within the past few months almost 75,000 Chinese have been landed in Cuba," says Whalen. "According to the statements we got from some of the smuggling parties that we have rounded up, these Chinese remain in Cuba only long enough to make arrangements with the smugglers to be landed on the Florida coast."

"The fact that all the Chinese who have been arrested in this vicinity are plentifully supplied with money and are able to obtain unlimited funds to defray court expenses indicates that there is a well-organized smuggling combine at work."

The latest arrests in the smuggling war were in Charleston, S. C., where four Chinese were picked up, with railroad tickets from Clearwater, Fla., a short distance from Tampa, to Washington, D. C. Six more were arrested the same day at Dunedin, Fla., also near Tampa. These six were taken when they tried to buy railroad tickets to Washington.

The coast of Florida is an ideal place for smuggling operations as there are only a few places along the entire 1,400 miles of coast line where schooners cannot make an easy landing.

Close Race Indicated.

A scientist predicts that the end of the earth will be glacial. In other words, the coal trust will outlive the ice trust.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

The Pineapple Plant.

The pineapple plant which is a biennial, grows abut two feet high and produces a single axis and flower stalk. The fleshy part of the stalk forms the fruit, which is crowned by a cluster of leaves. It was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards after their explorations in South America. The earliest mention of the pineapple in England was made by John Evelyn, English author, in his "Diary," in which he speaks of having tasted a pineapple from Barbados at the table of Charles II.

Addition to Commandments.

Four-year-old Bessie had been to Sunday school, where the Ten Commandments were being studied. She had an older brother who was noted for being sick or crippled if there was work to be done. One day their mother asked the boy to fill the woodbox. Immediately he developed a sore foot and limped slowly toward the wood pile. Bessie looked at him reproachfully and said: "Thou shalt not hypocrite."—Chicago American.

Parachutes.

The prevailing idea that parachutes frequently fail to open is a fallacy. In 600 parachute descents from observation balloons during the war, only three failures occurred.—Brooklyn Eagle.

REGISTERED

Shropshire Bucks, yearlings, and 1 registered 2-year-old Oxford for sale. DR. J. W. COOK, Brownsville, Oregon.

FOR SALE

20 registered Shropshire Rams Yearlings. These are exceptionally big, fine, thrifty fellows. Also 20 head of registered BREEDING EWES. Priced to sell. WALTER STAFFORD, Meadowview, Ore. Address Junction City, route 2.

FOR SALE

Two Horses 1 Gray Mare, 8 years old, with a Colt, 1 black 4-year-old Driving or Saddle Mare. MRS. J. ROEERS, Route 2, Halsey

Harvest is Over
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I.H.C. Tillage Tools & Tractors
Now is the time to use them. Give us a call for your fall needs.
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Business Opportunities in Halsey:
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Surgeons Sew Up Cut Inch Long in Heart
New York.—Four stitches were taken in the heart of Frank Farino, sixteen, stabbed accidentally. The wound was an inch long. After the operation, performed through an opening made between two ribs, Farino asked to sit up. Doctors are hopeful for his recovery. The operation required 35 minutes, stitches being taken only when the heart was contracted. Dr. James M. Downer and Dr. George Doyle performed the operation, said to be the first of its kind.

Greek and Roman Churches.
The Greek church dissents from the doctrine that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and Son, rejects the papal claim to supremacy, and administers the eucharist in both kinds to the laity; it agrees with the Roman church in the belief of seven sacraments, transubstantiation, the adoration of the host, confession, absolution, penance, prayers for the dead, etc. The Greek church formally separated from the Roman church in 1054.

Revelations of Science.
Among other interesting facts that have been determined by the tireless investigating scientists is this: That the skin on the palm of the hand is normally twenty times as thick as the skin on the eyelid. The palms of the working man are even thicker.