

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

GRAFT OLD TREES.

Diseased Orchards in Valley Are to Be Laid Low.

Corvallis—A movement is being launched here for a great campaign for the renovation of old orchards in the Willamette valley and other parts of Oregon. President Newell, of the state board of horticulture, Mr. Lownsdale, Mr. Reid, and a large number of the fruit inspectors of the various counties are on the ground and are identified with the plan. The first gun in the campaign was fired by M. O. Lownsdale in an address before the visiting horticulturists and other winter short course students in college chapel. The address met with a hearty endorsement, and aroused much enthusiasm. The Agricultural college authorities will join in the plan, and in an educational way and otherwise co-operate to the utmost extent in furthering the movement.

It is said that within three to five years a complete new orchard can be made out of the old one, and a profit of \$5 to \$10 per tree be realized. This was the assertion of Mr. Lownsdale in his address. He says he has accomplished this result with old trees on his farm, and that it can be done by any farmer who can do grafting or have it done.

The thing to do, says Mr. Lownsdale, is to cut down the old trees. The best plan is to cut them close to the ground, leaving the roots intact. This should be done by the 1st of March. The next season, from the 10th to the 15th of May, such varieties as are best for the climate and for commercial purposes should be grafted on the three or four best sprouts. This is the easiest and most certain plan. Two feet of the old trunk may be left and the graft applied to it the first year, and a year of time in reproducing the orchard is gained, but this requires an expert at grafting in order to be successful. By either plan the trees will be in good bearing in from three to five years, and a revenue of \$5 to \$10 each be realized.

MAKE WARFARE ON SCALE.

Marion County Fruitmen Learning to Fight Dread Pest.

Salem—The most practical, interesting and instructive discussion of San Jose scale ever given in Marion county was heard here last week when County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong addressed the meeting of the Marion County Horticultural society. About 200 growers of Marion and Polk counties were present, and it was the unanimous opinion that if similar talks and demonstrations were given in every part of the Willamette valley this winter, it would be but a short time until the great enemy of the fruit industry would be under control. That a very large number of growers do not know scale when they see it, and therefore are in a very poor position to fight it, was evident. Mr. Armstrong made his address so plain and illustrated it so fully that no one who was present will ever have trouble in distinguishing this pest.

Correspondence Courses Arranged

The December number of the University of Oregon Bulletin, a copy of which has just been received, gives a full description of the correspondence courses that are now being offered by the university. The courses are arranged especially for teachers, students preparing for college or university, women's clubs, teachers' groups, granges, home makers. The university intends to add additional courses in Economics, Political Science, History, English Literature, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Engineering, Education and others as its resources permit. The correspondence work has met with a hearty reception in all parts of the state. More than two hundred students enrolled for the various courses during the past month.

Beets Do Well in Klamath.

Klamath Falls—That Klamath basin is to become one of the leading sugar beet districts of the country is evidenced by the results of analysis of sugar beets just received from C. O. Townsend, pathologist in charge of sugar beet investigations of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The sample sent was of three beets grown on a test patch of a quarter acre of land a mile from Klamath Falls, or which was produced 8,385 pounds of beets, or nearly 17 tons per acre.

Laying Out Reclamation Work.

Klamath Falls—The reclamation service has several surveying parties laying out next year's work on the Klamath project. One party is now engaged on the second unit in the Olene district, while Engineer Sargent has a force on the extension of the Keno canal, paralleling the Klamath river, south.

Fulton Files His Petition.

Salem—C. W. Fulton has filed a copy of his petition for Republican nomination for United States senator.

DALLAS AFTER A CANNERY.

Fruitmen Believe They Will Have a Market for Crop.

Dallas—A committee appointed at the meeting of the Horticultural society last week for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the fruit raisers of this vicinity in the establishing of a cannery at Dallas, is hard at work.

With the exception of the berry crop, sufficient fruit is raised within a radius of five miles around Dallas to easily support a cannery, and it is believed that the establishment of that industry in this city will result in the planting of enough of the small fruits to keep the cannery in operation during the entire season each year.

A company will be formed and the farmers, fruitgrowers and business men will be solicited to take stock in it. Heretofore the fruit crops of this vicinity were shipped to the canneries in Salem and Newberg.

Many Counties Represented.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The following table, taken from the records of the register's office, shows that the students of the University of Oregon come from every county in the state. There are now in attendance in the departments at Eugene, exclusive of music, 400 students, which is the largest body of students of college rank enrolled in any institution in Oregon. That they are not from the homes of the rich is shown by the fact that nearly 70 per cent of them are either wholly or partially earning their own way. Most of them are registered from the smaller cities of the state that support good high schools. The following counties are represented: Baker, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, Whashington, Wheeler, Yamhill.

Cow Earns Her Feed.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—A five-year-old Holstein at the college dairy made a milk yield of 13,744 pounds for the year ending December 31. The product carried a butter fat record of 446.55 pounds, and yielded 520.97 pounds of butter, that at prices current during the year brought \$170. She was not pushed in the feeding, but given the ordinary rations incident to any well-kept dairy. Her food for the year cost \$40, leaving a net profit of \$130.

Big Milton Ranch Sold.

Milton—For the price of \$28,562.50 Henry L. Frazier, of Milton, has sold his ranch near this place to William H. Harder, and the deal represents one of the biggest individual transactions made in this section of the country for many months. The Frazier ranch is located just southwest of Milton, and contains 246 acres of wheat land. This sale also included the Frazier residence in Milton.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35c per pound.
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@16c per pound; mixed chickens, 14c; spring chickens, 14c; roosters, 8@10c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 15c; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 30@32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen.
Pork—Block, 75@150 pounds, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; packers, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wheat—Club, 84c; bluestem, 86c; valley, 84c; red, 82c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28; gray, \$27.50@28.
Barley—Feed, \$27 per ton; brewing, \$32; rolled, \$30.
Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@22; clover, \$15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$15; vetch, \$14.
Fruits—Apples, 75c@82 per box; peaches, 75c@82 per crate; pears, \$1.25@1.75 per box; cranberries, \$9.50@12 per barrel.
Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1 per sack; beans, 15c per pound; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen; celery, \$3.25@3.50 per crate; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peas, 10c per pound; peppers, 8@17c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound; sprouts, 8@10c per pound; squash, 1@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; tomatoes, \$2 per box.
Onions—\$1.60@1.75 per hundred.
Potatoes—40@60c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$2.75@3 per hundred.
Hops—1907, prime and choice, 5@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; olds, 1@2c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 13@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Idaho Experiment Station Tells About Manufacture and Use.

Conditions Affecting the Production of Industrial Alcohol in the Northwest, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the department of chemistry of the Idaho state experiment station.

The purpose of the bulletin is, as the author states, to bring to the attention of farmers and others interested in the subject, the general principles underlying the processes used in the manufacture and denaturing of alcohol. The opinion is expressed that people in this part of the country will receive but little benefit from the passage of the "Denatured Alcohol Act" unless they see to it that this alcohol is made at home from home grown products. Several crops are mentioned as being the ones to which people in the Northwest will have to look as the most promising in alcohol manufacture, the most prominent being potatoes and sugar beets. It is not probable that individual farm distilleries will ever be put into operation. The idea is advanced of a community still, or a still owned and operated by a stock company, in which the chief owners of the stock shall be the producers of the raw material. Figures are given illustrating the relative efficiency of alcohol when compared to kerosene as a source of light.

It will require some time to get people acquainted with the uses to which denatured alcohol may be put, but it is confidently believed that there is a great future for this product right here in the Northwest.

"DRYING OFF" THE MILKER.

Useful Hints On Handling of Cows Before Calving.

In answer to a question how to "dry off" the milking cow, Prof. J. H. Frandsen, of Idaho experiment station, gave the following suggestions:

The trouble with many dairymen is that in drying up cows they are afraid to stop milking as long as the cow shows any tendency of giving milk. In many they do not realize that to continue milking through the entire year is an exceedingly bad policy. In ordinary cases it is desirable that the cows should be dry from a month to six weeks. The object being to increase the supply of nourishment for the growing foetus as well as enabling the cow to improve her physical condition before the time of calving. When it is thought best to hasten "laying off," start by not milking the cow clean. This will generally decrease the amount to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. In about a week the milk will generally be reduced to such proportions as to justify milking only every other day. Generally soon after this it will be safe to discontinue milking altogether.

The "drying off" is most easily accomplished when cows are fed on dry feeds as much as possible.

There are a few persistent milkers which can be done more harm by a forced "drying off" than to let them milk up to calving, but such cows are decidedly few in numbers.

Publications for Farmers.

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Farmer's Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 28, figs. 9. This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the department of agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation," giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 187.—Drainage of Farm Lands. By C. G. Elliott, drainage expert, irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 40, figs. 19. Explains the effects and advantages of drainage and describes implements and methods suited to a variety of conditions in humid and irrigated regions.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 263.—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation. By S. Fortier. Pp. 40, figs. 25. This gives suggestions as to the selection of an irrigated farm, the requirement of a water right, the preparation of land for irrigation, the construction of farm ditches, and the application of water to crops.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 270.—Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home. By Elmina T. Wilson. Pp. 48, figs. 27. This discusses heating, water supply, and sewage disposal for farm homes, and the arrangement of houses and grounds.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 277.—The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines. By C. E. Lucke and S. M. Woodwad. Pp. 40, figs. 12. This gives the general results of experiments in the use of alcohol in the ordinary internal combustion engines on the American market, with some discussion of foreign experiments.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Monday, January 13.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The recent issue of bonds by the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of relieving the financial stringency was the subject of an animated debate in the senate today. The discussion was precipitated by an inquiry by Culberson and was participated in by Aldrich, Tillman and Bailey. It resulted in an agreement to postpone further controversy until a statement can be received from Secretary Cortelyou, which Aldrich promised to present on Thursday. While the subject was under discussion, Tillman's resolution directing the finance committee to inquire into the operations of the Treasury department was referred, with his consent, to that committee.

The senate passed Tillman's resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce commission for information concerning purchases by railroad companies of stocks of competing roads.

The unfinished business in the form of the bill to codify the criminal laws of the United States was placed before the senate and the reading of the bill was begun.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Vigorous defense of state's rights in dealing with violations of civil rights or with special state elections, where troops have been called into service, served to enliven the debate in the house of representatives today in connection with the consideration of the bill to codify the penal laws of the United States. A number of Democrats, mostly from the Southern states, strenuously sought, by amendment, to reserve to the states themselves discretion as to the qualifications of voters or of persons to serve on juries, and to limit the powers of Federal judges in certain cases, but every attempt failed. Republicans presented a solid front, and the votes were all on party lines.

Saturday, January 11

Washington, Jan. 11.—A vigorous fight was waged in the house of representatives today over the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States with particular reference to section 19, affecting conspiracies against the civil rights of citizens. Smith, of Missouri, and Hughes, of New Jersey, offered amendments having for their object the exemption of labor unions from the operation of the section whenever such unions declare strikes or boycotts. A motion to strike out the whole section was made by Bartlett, of Georgia. The brunt of the debate was borne by Shirley, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on revision, but he was supported by a number of Republicans.

The amendments were all lost, as was one by De Armond to strike out section 20, because it conferred on Federal courts in punishing felonies and misdemeanors committed under section 19 the authority given to the courts of the state in which the acts are committed.

Friday, January 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house of representatives today resumed its activity, and for over five hours transacted business of a public nature. Material progress was made with the bill to codify, revise and amend the criminal laws of the United States, which was taken up after some routine bills had been disposed of.

The feature of the session was a brief address by Burleson, of Texas, who credited Senator Foraker and other Republicans with having charged the president with the responsibility for the recent financial panic.

The house adjourned at 5:12 p. m. until tomorrow, after an effort had been made by the Democrats for consideration of the code bill.

The house of representatives took on its old-time form when Jones, of Washington, called up the bill authorizing the Benton Water company to construct a dam across Snake river at Five-mile rapids, Wash. The bill elicited a sharp debate and members crowded into the center aisle anxious to be heard. The bill was finally passed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate committee on territories today passed favorably upon the nomination of George Curry to be governor of New Mexico; Nathan Jaffa to be secretary of New Mexico, and John H. Page to be secretary of Arizona.

The committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico voted to recommend the confirmation of Regis H. Post, of New York, to be governor of Porto Rico; William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of Porto Rico, and Edward Dexter, of Illinois, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico.

Thursday, January 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The introduction by Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, today of his naval personnel bill proved the occasion for a general discussion of naval affairs and recent occurrences in connection with that branch of the public service. The Maine senator entered upon a full explanation of the provisions of

the measure, together with his reason for its adoption.

Senator Clay today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$300,000,000 of non-interest bearing United States notes in circulation, in such form as he may deem expedient.

Senator Bulkley today introduced a bill providing for emergency currency issued by banks in amounts equal to the par value of bonds to be deposited with the treasurer of the United States. It provides that United States bonds, Panama canal bonds, bonds of any state, county or municipality of not less than 50,000 population, may be accepted for such purposes.

Senator Lodge today introduced a joint resolution reducing China's indemnity bond, incurred as a result of the Boxer trouble of 1900, from \$245,440,778 to \$11,655,492, with interest at 4 per cent, payment of the amount being remitted as an act of friendship to China.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, today introduced a joint resolution providing that no person shall be eligible to be elected president of the United States for more than two terms in succession.

Senator Piles today secured the passage through the senate of his bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a lighthouse at the entrance of Bellingham Bay.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Decided differences of opinion as to the way of injecting elasticity into the national currency and of increasing the safety of bank deposits have arisen among the members of the committee on banking and currency, of which Fowler, of New Jersey is chairman. Some of the Republican members as well as Democrats, are not in entire sympathy with the plan of Fowler as embodied in the bill introduced by him yesterday contemplating the immediate and complete retirement of all national bank bond-secured currency and its replacement by a guaranteed credit currency based upon general assets of the banks.

Wednesday, January 8.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the presence of the entire house, Williams, of Mississippi, and De Armond, of Missouri, whose physical encounter on the floor just before the Christmas adjournment attracted general attention, today engaged in an exchange of amenities which was generally accepted as a public announcement of their respective intentions not to permit their personal differences to interfere with the courteous discharge of their public duties.

The incident occurred in connection with an effort by Dalzell, of the committee on rules, to get the house to agree to a rule giving right-of-way to the bill authorizing the codification and amendment of the penal laws of the United States and limiting general debate to four hours. Several Democratic members expressed the opinion that the rule was a scheme to sidetrack other legislation. Dalzell, however, refuted this.

The rule was passed by an overwhelming majority, despite efforts of DeArmond and seven adherents to secure the yeas and nays, and the house at once proceeded to the consideration and reading of the bill. At the conclusion of the reading, which consumed two hours, the bill was laid aside and the house again took up the resolution distributing the president's message to the several committees, in order to permit Gaines, of Tennessee, to address the house in favor of an appropriation for the Hermitage, the home of General Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn.

Tuesday, January 7.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Aldrich today introduced his currency bill, which has been a subject for some days. He had the bill read to the senate and announced that the committee would be glad to consider with it all bills that senators might desire to introduce. He assured Culberson that his resolution would receive attention. At 1:40 the senate adjourned until next Thursday to permit more work by committees.

The president today sent in the nomination of Christian Schuebel to be district attorney for Oregon. His sole endorser was Senator Bourne, the other three members of the Oregon delegation supporting George G. Bingham, of Salem. There may be a fight over Schuebel's confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The resolution referring the president's message to the several committees furnished the occasion in the house of representatives today for a number of addresses, mostly by members on the Democratic side. These covered a variety of subjects, but those that attracted special attention were by Sheppard, of Texas, and Willet of New York.

The former not only made a plea for the restoration of the legend "In God We Trust" on American coins, but discussed the eclipse of the American battleship fleet and referred to a possible conflict with Japan.