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Spread of Wheat Rust by Barberry

Scientists Have Shown That Epidemics Disappear With Killing of Bushes.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. "Farmers proved that the common barberry spreads black stem rust to nearby wheat fields. Scientists showed why and how. Both have shown that rust epidemics disappeared when the bushes were destroyed," said Dr. E. C. Stakman of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is related that as early as 1720 a farmer in England became so angry at seeing a large barberry bush on a neighbor's farm, but near his own wheat, that he poured boiling water around the roots of the plant at night until he had killed it.

De Bary Solved Problem. "Scientists," says Doctor Stakman, "finally tried to find out whether the farmers were right. They were." The matter finally was cleared up in 1865 by De Bary, a German scientist, who made careful experiments and found that the life history of the black stem-rust parasite is as follows: The black stage of the rust lives through the winter. It cannot infect grains or grasses. The spores (seeds), however, do infect the common barberry, on which they produce the cluster-cup stage of the rust. The cluster-cup spores are then blown by the wind and infect grains and grasses, on which they produce the red or summer stage of the rust. This stage continues to propagate and spread until late summer or fall, when the black stage again is produced.

Culture of Clover for Profitable Crop of Seed

If you have a heavy growth of clover and wish to get a crop of seed, cut the clover as soon as the heads turn brown; cure in the windrow and, as soon as the hay rattles in the handling, haul under cover; spread one peck of coarse salt over each two-horse load as put in the haymow. If salt cannot be had put a layer of straw or old hay between each load. The hay will take up the moisture in the clover and prevent heating in the mow. The side delivery hay rake is superior to the ordinary hay rake, as it leaves the hay loose so the hot air can cure as well as the sunshine. This rake will take the place of the tedder, as the fine leaves and stems are not broken in the handling and lost.

Flies Will Reduce Milk Flow of Cows Materially

The dairyman finds the fly an expensive inhabitant of his premises. Flies reduce the milk flow materially by annoying the cows. It is the practice now to protect the cows through the use of repellent mixtures. The extension division of the college suggests this mixture: Take twelve ounces of crude carbolic acid, twelve ounces of turpentine, twelve ounces of oil of tar, and three-fourths of an ounce of kerosene. To these should be added enough kerosene to make five gallons of the mixture. Use this material in an atomizer and spray the cattle in the stable night and morning.

Sudan Grass Excellent Emergency Pasture Crop

If a farmer is going to run short of hay or pasture, he may well consider putting out a piece of Sudan grass as an emergency crop. Two cuttings of hay may be made in one season, giving a total yield of two to four tons per acre. Although it is relished by stock if cut early enough, it has no higher feeding value than ordinary grass hay. The feeding value of Sudan grass hay may be greatly increased by growing soy beans or cowpeas with it. For some farmers Sudan grass would be of even more value as pasture or as a soiling crop than for hay.

Feather Eating Habit Is Sometimes Hard to Cure

The reason that fowls eat feathers is the fact that they are seeking after certain classes of foods which they used but are not getting, says Harry Embleton, head of the poultry department of the A. and M. college. This class of food is represented by any form of milk, tankage, meat scraps, or alfalfa pasturage. If one or more of the above feeds are furnished them in sufficient quantities they will get over this habit.

It is sometimes hard to correct the trouble once it becomes a habit. Persistent cases often have to be killed.

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Lack of Cleanliness Is Cause of Calf Disorders

Nearly all disorders or diseases of calves, says the United States Department of Agriculture, are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness. Filth, whether it is in feed, pens, bedding, or stalls and utensils, is dangerous to the health of the calf. To be on the safe side use nothing but clean milk (sweet or sour), scald the pails or sterilize them with steam, remove old feed from the boxes and clean them daily. Filth and dirt are the natural breeding places of many bacteria that will cause disturbances in the young animal's stomach. Freedom from filth usually means freedom from disease.

Best to Dehorn Calves When but Few Days Old

Dehorning young calves is best done when the calf is a few days old. Clip the hair with a pair of shears where the horn will appear. Rub the button with caustic potash until the dead layer of the skin comes off and it is about ready to bleed. The end of the stick of caustic potash that you apply to the horn should first be moistened and the stick held with a cloth so as not to burn the hand.

Pigs Are Benefited by Allowance of Charcoal

Pigs are always benefited by having frequent access to charcoal. The following method of preparing charcoal is very satisfactory: A mass of coals are raked together and set on fire. When the coals are burning briskly oats are poured over the fire until it is all but smothered. In a short time the oats will be well blackened. The fire should then be put out by scattering the burning coals. The coals may continue burning but the fire in the oats will quickly die out. When cold the pigs should be allowed free access to the burned oats. They will greedily search out every particle.

Fall Calving Desirable on Many Dairy Farms

Under most conditions on the dairy farm, says the Department of Agriculture, fall calving is desirable. The calf receives milk for the first few months of its life, and when it is ready to be weaned from this food good succulent pasture is available. During the winter it has learned to eat grain and roughage while it has been getting whole milk, skim milk, or milk substitutes, and when grass comes it can make the change without getting a setback. There is another advantage in fall calving, as the cow gives the largest flow of milk at the season when prices are usually the highest. Also calves are at the right age so that if well developed they may be bred to calve in the fall. From the standpoint of profits on milk, local conditions, such as cost of feed and price of milk in different seasons, should have consideration.

Petal Candle Shades for Milady's Boudoir

A shower of petals, lavender and pink taffeta, makes a small boudoir lamp or candle shade that would add charm to any dressing table. No woman need long for these dainty accessories; even if she cannot afford to purchase them from the downtown



Shade for Candle or Lamp.

shops, she can purchase the wire frames and make her own shades. The frames are wrapped with ribbon taffeta, the georgette, chiffon or tulle petals sewed tightly at top and bottom, and the edges covered with rosette trimming which comes by the yard, or a gold galloon.

Too Cool for Fever.

"Spring fever?" the doctor repeated the query. "Well, this year hasn't been good for it. The mornings have been too cool, and the evenings too chilly. Good spring fever weather is like good corn weather. It has to be warm for close to 24 hours. When that happens in May, and early June look out for people who imagine they lost all the 'pep' they ever had, and if they are forty and over, they indulge in depressing contemplation of a speedy death from old age. One of the most curious things about a rattling good attack of spring fever is that the symptoms come just when a chap has a desk heaped with work that has to be done immediately. As a matter of fact, that is the only time a fellow really wants to loaf."—Detroit News.

Without Good Pasture Hogs Are Unprofitable

All through the summer season hogs should have access to pasture. Sows with pigs cannot do their best in small, dry enclosures, and they will not be profitable when so confined.

"It is natural for hogs to exercise in fields, root in the ground and choose their ration from the variety of plants to which they have access," says R. W. Clark of the Colorado Agricultural college. Man cannot furnish a ration comparable to pasture in all other respects. A pasture is the first thing that should be provided in pork production and pigs should have constant access to it from the time they are born until disposed of.

Horses' Shoulders Need Bathing in Salt Water

Since the power of a horse is applied through the collar, it is of utmost importance that the collar should fit the neck and shoulders. Carelessness in using badly-fitting collars not only develops sores and ugly scars, but many times causes horses to become balky. Horses' shoulders should be bathed in salt water every evening, in order to harden them.

Alfalfa One of Our Best Forage Crops

Succeeds in Various Soils; Withstands All Rigors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Alfalfa is one of the leading forage crops in this country, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is also widely distributed throughout the world, growing in various soils and meeting the rigors of both heat and cold. It requires considerable moisture, but it does best in a relatively dry atmosphere where water is available for irrigation. In the United States it succeeds at altitudes ranging from below sea level in the Imperial valley, Cal., to 8,000 feet above the sea in the mountains of Colorado. Alfalfa withstands hot weather well where the atmosphere is dry; most of the damage is done by very cold weather in winter and spring. It is not known to what extent cold alone does damage to the crop, but it is known that low temperatures combined with other winter conditions cause a high mortality among the plants. Alternate freezing and thawing on poorly drained soils often does much damage by heaving the plants out of the ground and breaking the roots.

Deep loams with open subsoils are best, but where other conditions are favorable the crop has a very wide range of adaptation. It does not thrive on a soil that has an impervious subsoil, hardpan, or bedrock near the surface. However, it has been known to do well on soils with limestone ledges 18 inches below the surface. Good surface and underdrainage are necessary. During the growing season complete submergence for 24 to 48 hours may do much injury, but when the plants are dormant they may remain under water several days without danger. The crop seldom succeeds where the water table comes close to the surface, especially if it fluctuates considerably.

Discuss Insect Pests of United States and Canada

As a result of an international conference on insects of importance both to the northwestern states and the prairie provinces of Canada, which was held at Winnipeg, Manitoba, recently, plans were perfected for conducting experimental work in the control of these insects. The experiments are to be carried on in such a way as to render the results comparable in all the districts involved. A base map of all the international territory affected has been prepared for the purpose of plotting the occurrence of the principal insect pests of common importance to Canada and the United States.

The principal pests discussed were grasshoppers, the western wheat-stem sawfly, the pale western cutworm, and the Hessian fly in Canada. The bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture was represented, and other American entomologists were present. The meeting was addressed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Davis, of Manitoba, and also by the acting president of the agricultural college.

Chickens and Eggs Sold Make Family Comfortable

Comfort and financial security were attained last year by a Colorado woman through her poultry keeping, although the main crop was almost a failure. The wheat crop was only 90 bushels and the barley 30, besides a small amount of corn to be fed to the live stock. A report received by the United States Department of Agriculture states that after culling her flock and selling the culs for \$106 this woman bought lumber to enlarge the poultry house so as to have more space for the pullets retained. The eggs and chickens sold brought \$597.20, which was sufficient to pay the annual taxes, to pay the interest on money borrowed for the farm, build the poultry house, add a new room to their tar-paper house, and finish the inside of two rooms. This enabled the family to have a cozy, warm, three-room house, which was much more comfortable than the one room and lean-to kitchen they had had before.

Taming of Guineaes Must Be Started Right Away

Guineaes can be tamed if their training begins immediately after hatching. If you want them tame it is best to hatch them under common hens and keep them confined while small, teaching them to roost in the hen-houses. In this way they will be quite tame, though they will probably never care to be handled. Some like to have them wild. In that case they may be hatched by the guinea hens, though on a farm, if there are enemies about and they are allowed to roam, they may be killed.

Guineaes are noisy, but they have a place on the farm. Demand for them is growing in Eastern markets. They are most excellent eating, some finding them similar to prairie chickens. They are fair layers. The eggs are richer than hens' eggs and are said to keep longer.

High Value of Feeding Eggs to Little Chicks

Poultrymen occasionally doubt the value of feeding eggs to baby chicks. Experiments conducted at the University of Wisconsin show that the addition of a small amount of eggs to the ration for baby chicks will give surprisingly good results.

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WHEAT STORAGE BINS—Buy cheap while they last. 800 bushels capacity \$25. 1000 bushels capacity \$30.—Tum-a-Lum Lumber Co.

Judge F. H. Robinson, of Ione was a visitor in Heppner Thursday. He says the enormous wheat crop grown in the Ione country is coming in to the warehouses rapidly and many Ford trucks are being used at that work with very great success.