FARM, RANCH AND ORCHARD

S. H. Van Trump of Mt. Angel, Ore., publishes a letter in the last number of the Fruit Grower descriptive and reminiscent of his experiences as a fruit grower and orchardist that is both interesting and entertaining. Mr. Van Trump writes as follows:

"During the past four years I have frequently made journeys far up into the foothills to an elevation of from one to two thousand feet, and around the pioneer homesteads, many of which were located in these elevated sections, I have found some of the grandest old cherry orchards that I have ever seen. Cherry trees have stood here in the basaltic boulders for more than fifty years, and have reached the proportions of good sized oaks, often bearing as much as two hundred gallons of cherries to the tree All of the finest old varieties are represented —Royal Anne, Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, etc. In the lower lands of the valley, where the cherry orchards have been recently planted, Black Republican, Bing and Royal Anne are general favorites and grow to great perfection.

"The Willamette valley is not so successful in the production of fine commercial apples as Hood River, Rogue River and other higher and drier valleys. We have a little too much moisture and not quite sufficient sunshine to develop the high quality and appearance in the apple reached by those more favored sections.

"However, immediately adjacent to the small streams tributary to the Willamette river, Baldwin orchards are producing fruit claimed to be equal to the finest product of Hood River. Another condition that renders the production of a No. 1 commercial apple so difficult here is the apparent impossibility of controlling the codling moth. I note what the Hon. E. L. Smith says in reference to spraying, and that 'any one can control the codling moth who sprays intelligently and diligently,' but I think that Mr. Smith errs in judging all localities according to the climatic conditions that are present at his place.

"Those who have sprayed longest and most persistently in the Mississippi valley have noted that the best results from spraying are achieved when the spring is dry and the insecticides are more effectually retained upon the foliage and fruit, while when the spring is a wet one the most varying and uncertain results follow. Here in the heart of the Willamette valley the average spring is a season of almost continuous rainfall till the last of May or later. As a result spraying has never been a marked success, and those who advocate it are not enthusiastic.

"Last summer at St. Louis I met an old friend who is an extensive orchardist and has been a persistent sprayer for ten years—ex-President Hobnett of the Missouri Horticultural society. I put him the question: 'Do you believe spraying pays?'

"He replied: 'Honestly, I have tried to believe it, and have spent a great deal of money spraying, but my neighbor across the road who has never sprayed has grown better fruit than I have.'

"So it seems to me that conditions everywhere vary and the wise scientific horticulturist will take advantage of every condition that is in his favor.

"It is even so in regard to large or small orchards, upon which subject I see the Fruit Grower representative has decided opinions and suggests a lesson to the large orchardists of the Middle West. It is no doubt true that many planters in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas have planted too extensively and have not given their orchards the least of care. But I cannot see that any method of culture would have helped them the past three years. The wisdom and industry of man is powerless against killing frosts, tornados, floods and withering droughts.

"Fifteen years ago when I began to plant an orchard in Northwest Missouri I was a youth of much enthusiasm and little practical experience; but I had just finished a four years' course in the Missouri Agricultural College and Experiment Station, so I felt that with the best of counsel failure would be impossible.

"My trees grew grandly; they even blossomed and bore a few fine fruits. And then came that terrible winter of 1898. My Elberta peaches and Japan plums were swept away or left lingering invalids. My large planting of Kieffer pears would persist in blighting in spite of what the books and best authorities said, and in spite of all my remedies applied fresh from the Department of Vegetable Pathology; and so they continued to blight, but not to bear, even unto this day, and stand as a decaying monument to my youthful wisdom (?).

"The plain fact is and it stands without a shadow of questioning by any one who has stood upon the ground), that the Northwest is a fruit country, pre-eminently so."

How to Test Seeds.

Seeds of all kinds may be easily tested in the winter by putting a small sample of the seed between folds of wet blotting paper and putting it where it will keep moist and warm. A good way is to put the folds of wet blotting paper containing the seed in to a tight tin box or a cigar box with the lid tied down, and place it on a shelf behind the stove, or in some other place where it will be warm. If the madame has house plants, put the test box with them, and it will be sure to have just the right heat. In about four or five days you can unwrap the paper and find the seeds nicely sprouted. It amounts to the same as planting them in dirt, but in the paper they can be more easily seen and examined.

All reputable seed men are supposed to test all seeds before sending them out, and I do not think that most of them do; but it won't hurt a bit to take a test yourself and then you will know for a dead certain that the seed is good, and if it fails to come you will know that the fault was in the manner of planting.—Fruit Grower.

Bears Live in Old Orchards.

Few persons would imagine that bears were a by-product of Maine's abandoned orchards, but such is the fact. A bear is worth from $20 to $30, so that the matter is of importance.

The wild bear is a vegetarian, and so long as he can obtain berries and other fruit enough to sustain life he will not raid the sheep pastures or the pig pen. Early in the spring, when they emerge from winter quarters, the bears feed on the plump berries of the wintergreen or checkberry, following the season along with strawberries and raspberries, until August, by which time the early varieties of apples are ready to eat. Then up to the time of cold weather arrives and bears seek their dens they feed almost exclusively upon apples which grow on the gnarled trees at the edges of the clearings.

Of the bears killed in Maine in the last six years, more than 60 per cent have perished while feeding in old orchards. The bear is very fond of sweet apples, and as about one-half of the natural fruit grown from seedlings is either sweet or bitter-sweet, the aged orchards furnish excellent pasturage for bruin.

After the sweet fruit has been eaten up the later kinds grow saccharine under the influence of repeated freezings, so from late in the summer until almost Christmas time the bears haunt the old apple tree.

It is not an uncommon event for a winter hunter after foxes to notice that the frost has thawed away from the side of an ancient chimney which remains in an old cellar, and on making investigation as to the cause, to find an old bear denned up and sleeping away the cold months inside of what had once been a cheerful fireplace, where the boys and girls were wont to gather on cold evenings and roast apples from the very trees whose later fruit had made the bears fat and sleepy.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DUST SPRAYING.

Interesting Article on How to Prepare Powder for Use.

In the September number of the Fruit Grower in Questions and Answers, J. C. B., Saluda, N. C., asks for information about the dust process of spraying fruit trees. Perhaps I can give some points from actual experience that might interest and benefit him as well as other readers of your most valuable journal.

My rig consists of a No. 6 Ideal duplex corn grinder manufactured by the Stove Mfgr. Co. of Freeport, Ill. This machine costs about $18. I also have a shaking shoe corn meal sifter with No. 30 brass wire. This sieve can be gotten of any one who makes milling machinery for about $20; this sieve has a speed of about 600 revolutions per minute. This outfit can be driven by a six-horse power either steam, gasoline or horse-power; most fruit growers and farmers have an engine of some kind, and if not any threshing engine can be hired for a small compensation. This little, cheap outfit has a capacity of from one-half to one ton of dust per das. A ton of dust will probably cost about $25 for actual material and will spray thoroughly—three applications —60 acres of 20-year-old apple trees. The above outfit will do the work for a whole neighborhood. The following directions will be found useful and satisfactory.

Make three boxes six feet long, 15 inches deep and 30 inches wide, of wood that will not catch fire readily, and put three bushels of unslacked lime in each box; now dissolve 25 pounds of bluestone in 11 gallons of boiling water, pour the above quantity of liquid bluestone on each three bushels of lime, which will reduce it to a hot, dry dust. (We have demonstrated that the virtue of bluestone is not reduced by the slacking process). And no matter how finely bluestone is ground, if used on a tender peach leaf it will burn it full of very tiny holes. We use three or four boxes in order to prepare that many barrels of lime at a time. Let this hot lime stand over night to cool, and see there is no fire in the boxes before retiring.

Next morning add 25 pounds of flour of sulphur and five pounds of Paris green to each barrel of lime and mix thoroughly; run this over the sieve, which will take out about half, and the rest which goes over the sieve must be run through the grinder, using the extra fine burrs. As most of the sulphur and Paris green will go through the sieve in the first operation, it will be necessary to mix the part from the sieve and that from the grinder together. There would be no need of sieving except that the lime with the fine part in it packs in the mill and does not feed, but when the fine part is sieved out the rest grinds nicely, and fine enough so as to not need sieving again. Do not use hydrated lime, as you ever know its age nor strength; it is also too fine; it balls in the machine and is so fluffy and light that when it starts upward you never know where it will light. The formula which I have given is for apple trees and has proven so much superior to the liquid, both as a fungicide and insecticide, that we have relegated the liquid process.

This formula will also exterminate the green cabbage worm and clear out slugs from currants and gooseberries. For grape rot and peach rot use 12 pounds of bluestone and sulphur each, to the barrel of lime; leave out the Paris green; it is very effective and perfectly harmless both to fruit and foliage. Last, but not least, is the machine with which to do the spraying. We own the Cyclone, and two other makes of sprayers, and in actual orchard tests the Cyclone did so much better than the other two that we could not afford to use them if they cost us nothing.—D. G. Miller, in Western Fruit Grower.

Fruit Growers' Convention.

The next annual convention of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' association will be held in La Grande, Union county, Oregon, January 3 to 5, inclusive. That appreciative city is making every effort to make the convention a success in every way. The La Grande Commercial club has taken the matter in hand and will place its splendid new building at the disposal of the convention. The club has also arranged for a complete and exhaustive exhibit of the resources of the county, and for the time, the great club gymnasium will be converted into a splendid horticultural, agricultural and manufacturers' hall. Every effort will be made to not only show the fruit possibilities of this rich and fertile county, but also to show the many other industries which contribute to make the Grande Ronde valley the veritable "Garden Spot of the West." A opportunity will be given the delegates and visitors to see the valley and learn the exact conditions existing there. A special program has been arranged for the entertainment of the convention, and speakers of note along horticultural lines have consented to address the meetings. La Grande invites all who are interested in the development of the West to attend this meeting and promises every attention possible. La Grande has ample hotel and restaurant accommodations and a whole town full of whole-souled, enthusiastic citizens who are only too anxious to extend the glad hand of friendship.

Yakima Fruit on Exhibition.

A box of Newtown Pippins, grown at Yakima, and one grown in California are on exhibition at the Fruit Growers' Union, and any one interested in seeing them can do so by calling at the office of the Union.

For rent—Two or three good houses, furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or nicely furnished house for a short time. See W. J. Baker.

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 25th, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, the following named persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to wit:

DULCINEA A. BARKER

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2730, filed November 16th, 1905, for the purchase of the SE¼ SW¼, Section 2, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼, Section 11, Tp. 2 north, range 9 E., W. M.

MARIE THERSA SCHANZ

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2734, filed November 18th, 1905, for the purchase of the W½ SE¼, Section 2, Tp. 2 north, ran e 9 E., W. M.

That they will offer proof to show the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on February 24th, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: Charles S. Archer, Lulu E. Archer, Samuel B. Archer, John D. Edwards, T. Barker, Nils Olsen, Dulcinea A. Barker and Marie T. Schanz, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 24th day of February 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

n30f19

[Timber Land, Act of June 3, 1878]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 25th, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following named persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to wit:

LULA E. ARCHER

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2728, filed November 4th, 1905, for the purchase of the NE¼ Section 11, Tp. 2 north, range 9 E., W. M.

CHARLES S. ARCHER

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2720, filed October 25th, 1905, for the purchase of the E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼, Section 8, Tp. 2 north, range 9 E. W. M.

That they will offer proofs to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on February 23rd, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: John E. Hedges and James D. Wirth, of Tualatin, Oregon; John D. Edwards, Jean Cline, Nils C. Olson, Charles S. Archer and Lula E. Archer of Portland, Oregon, and Nels Nelson of Vicento, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 23rd day of February, 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

n23f19

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, November 25, 1905.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to wit:

JAMES D. WIRTH

of Tualatin, county of Washington, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2715, filed October 20th, 1905, for the purchase of the SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼ and SE¼ SW¼, section No 8, in township No. 2 north, range 9 E. W. M.

JEAN CLINE

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2721, filed October 25th, 1905, for the purchase of the W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, section 9, township 2 north, range 9 E., W. M.

That they will offer proof to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said land before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on February 13th, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: John E. Hedges, of Tualatin, Oregon; Charles S. Archer of Portland, Oregon; James D. Wirth, of Tualatin, Oregon; John D. Edwards of Portland, Oregon; J. M. Wirth of Tualatin, Oregon; N. C. Olesen of Portland, Oregon; W. F. Hedges of Sellwood, Oregon, and Jean Cline of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 13th day of February, 1906.

n28f5 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASCO COUNTY.

Flora Dougherty, Plaintiff
versus
James Dougherty, Defendant

To James Dougherty, Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of six weeks from and after the first publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 22nd day of December, 1905, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to wit: that the bonds of matrimony between yourself and the plaintiff be dissolved upon the grounds of desertion and abandonment by you of plaintiff.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, state of Oregon, and said order was made and entered on the 7th day of November, 1905, and the date of the first publication is the 9th day of November, 1905, and the last publication is the 21st day of December, 1905.

CLAUDE STRAHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

n9d21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Nov. 14, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. T. Prather, United States commissioner at his office in Hood River, Oregon, on January 2, 1906, viz.:

ALVA M. PRITCHARD

of Mosier, Oregon, on H. E. No. 8332, for the E½ NE¼ and E½ SE¼, Sec. 9, Township 1 N, R. 11 E., W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Davis, John Davis and Albert Norder, of Hood River, Oregon; Vincent Young of Mosier, Oregon.

n23d28 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, November 21, 1905.—A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Clyde O. Richards, contestant, against homestead entry No. 12,147, made February 24, 1903, for N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 14, NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 1 north, range 10 east, W. M., Henry E. F. Kiss, deceased, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Henry E. F. Kiss died on May 28, 1904; that his known heirs are as follows: E. F. Kiss of Vancouver, Washington; Anna Kiss of Chicago, Illinois; Frederick Kiss of Gronan, Hanover, Germany; that neither of said heirs have ever resided upon or in any manner cultivated said tract or caused the same to be cultivated by any person whomsoever; that said tract is and always has been entirely unfenced, unimproved and open to the commons; that said alleged absence was not due to employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in time of war.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 17th, 1906, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in The Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed November 21, 1905, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

d.111 ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

U. S. Commissioner Notary Public

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Cherry, Pear, Apricot, Peach & Plum Trees,

GRAPES, CURRANTS, BERRY PLANTS,

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Also, all the standard varieties of apple trees. Can supply the trade with plenty of Newtown, Spitzenberg and Jonathan apple trees.

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