

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
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REGISTER, ROCKFORD, I.A.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



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Corn is all right for the fattening steer or hog, but it should be fed sparingly to pregnant farm animals.

Sac and Ida counties, in Iowa, last year produced 500,000 bushels of popcorn, or more than is grown in any other state in the Union.

Present appearances in a weather way would seem to indicate a favorable maple sugar season. The warm days, cold nights and "sugar" snows give promise of a good flow of sap from the sugar bush.

According to the latest census reports, Iowa leads all other states in the number of fowls kept within her borders, the number being 23,482,880. Of this number three-fourths are estimated to be egg producers.

Arnold Thompson of Canby, a Minnesota lad, who some time ago took a course in corn breeding and judging at the local high school, recently captured \$125 worth of prizes for exhibits of the Silver King variety of corn.

A strip of zinc put on the live coals in the stove or furnace will help materially in ridding the flues and chimneys of soot. A handful of damp salt put on the fire when the chimney is burning out will tend to stop the blaze.

In the copper mines of Michigan rats seem to be viewed as benefactors rather than pests, as they are most everywhere else. In the mines they serve as scavengers. They are protected by the men and are often fed from their dinner pails.

Poultry experience seems to point to the fact that seldom is it profitable to keep hens after they are two years old. A pullet will lay more eggs than a hen in her second year, but as a rule the chicks hatched from such eggs are not so vigorous as those from the older birds.

Dusty and mildewy hay is credited by veterinarians with responsibility for the death of many horses during the past two years in several sections from so called blind staggers. The specific organism responsible for the disease has not been isolated, but there seems to be a very close connection between eating food of the above character and prevalence of the disease.

Plowing may be straight so far as the furrow is concerned, yet be pretty poor work as regards the condition in which it leaves the soil. Good plowing not only means straight furrows, but that which is deep enough for the requirements of the crop to be raised, the character of the soil and the amount of moisture which will be available. Furthermore, good plowing should be such that it will cover all vegetable matter turned under so that subsequent disking or harrowing will not disturb it.

While it is well to lay a good deal of stress upon sowing or planting the best of seed and of giving proper cultivation after a crop is up, it is just as necessary that the soil in which the seed is to be placed should be in the best possible condition. Probably in a majority of cases where poor crop yields are received the hasty and ill preparation of the seed bed is doubtless chiefly responsible. This is a very natural error and is one that the farmer who has too many acres and too little help is likely to fall into.

We usually think of the corn belt farmer as the one who makes big profits on porkers. There are others, J. K. Snawley, a farmer living eighty miles south of Spokane, Wash., paid \$30 apiece a year ago for three Berkshire pigs at the Lewiston (Ida.) stock show. He returned to the same show a year later, and his young pigs won six blue ribbons. As a result of their quality he sold fifteen of the pigs for \$35 each, or \$525. The owner is now making a tour of the country on the proceeds from these pigs.

Secretary Houston of the federal department of agriculture has announced that a new bureau is to be created in the department which is to be devoted to the development of labor saving power and devices for farmers. The bill as introduced by Congressman Rainey, which provides for the new department, proposes that the new bureau shall investigate into all matters pertaining to methods of furnishing power on farms and all labor saving machinery, including the use of electricity, gasoline and steam in propelling farm vehicles and in operating plows, reapers, mowing and thrashing machines, etc. It will look into best methods of heating and lighting farm homes and other buildings as well.

Most any day when the sun shines warm in the south windows of shop and office a stray box elder bug will lumber up enough to crawl around in a sluggish, lifeless manner. Just how the bug has survived to the present time with nothing to eat is a bit mysterious.

Potato growers the country over will be interested in a recent bulletin put out by the department of agriculture under the caption, "Potato Wilt, Leaf Roll and Related Diseases." It can be had free on application to the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

Caked udder in milk cows is not always, but is nevertheless usually, brought on by catching cold. This follows lying down on a damp stable floor or on the cold ground outside. With good cows as high priced as they are, it is shortsighted in the extreme to allow such preventable cases of caked udder.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that it is a risky proposition using coal tar as a material for painting the wounds of young fruit trees. In a number of instances which the writer has run across lately trees so treated a year ago are practically done for now, and this is particularly true where the coal tar was used freely and the trunks completely covered with it.

That it is a very easy matter for so called experts to get mixed up in the scenery was proven in a rather tragic manner the other day when a woman who claimed to have unerring judgment in the matter of distinguishing between poisonous and edible varieties of mushrooms died shortly after partaking of some of the "harmless" mushrooms. Folks who don't have a keener knowledge than this woman should feed the cooked product to the cat first or let the stuff alone entirely.

Apple sauce cake is much enjoyed by those who have eaten it. The following recipe is one that is published by a lady at Black River Falls, Wis.: One egg, well beaten; one cupful of granulated sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of sweetened apple sauce, one scant half cupful of lard, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg and one and one-quarter teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved in apple sauce; one cupful of seedless raisins and two cupfuls of flour. Beat well and bake in moderate oven.

Poor condition in aged horses as a result of a bad condition of the teeth is a common thing. Occasionally the same thing is responsible for unthrifty condition in a growing hog. The writer remembers the case of two hogs that were of the same age and ate out of the same trough, yet one flourished and the other was thin and poor. When cornmeal was substituted for shelled corn the runt began to pick up immediately. The natural inference from this was that its teeth were out of whack.

Scores of young orchards are going to rot every year because the owners think they can work the tracts as a calf pasture proposition before the trees get to a bearing age. The two things don't go together, and if the calves are to have the right of way it would be better to quit monkeying with the trees and take a grub hoe and dig them out. If, on the other hand, they are counted on to become something beyond sticks for the calves to scratch their backs on the bovines would better be pastured elsewhere.

The old, old law of growth, "To them that bath shall be given," holds just as truly in the feed lot and hog pen as it does among trees in the forest, among men in business or in the case of the individual in the building up of physical, mental and moral forces. Because of this fact precautions should be taken to see that the weaklings have a place where they can get the fed they need un molested by older and stronger animals. Unless such aid is given one might just about as well knock such runts on the head.

The first step that should be followed in restoring the fertility of a run-down farm should be to increase the number of animals kept on the place. Cattle, sheep and hogs are better than none, but the dairy cow is the best fertility restorer of the lot. Every effort should be made to increase the manurial product of the farm. Another aid is to grow the clovers as green manures. After this a crop should be raised which will require clean cultivation and dispose of the weeds. Clover should be sowed again and plowed under or may be used as a meadow for one season and then plowed under with a cultivated crop following. As the soil becomes richer the clover crop will not have to be produced so often.

Hog feeding experiments which have been carried on by the Iowa experiment station during the past six years seem to prove conclusively that as a general rule the time spent in grinding corn for hogs is worse than wasted. From weaning time until late in the fall lots of spring pigs on pasture were fed rations of dry ear corn, soaked (shelled) corn, dry cornmeal and soaked cornmeal. The amount of feed required for 100 pounds of gain in the different lots was as follows: Dry ear corn, 410 pounds; soaked shelled corn, 468 pounds; dry cornmeal, 546 pounds; soaked cornmeal, 529 pounds. In making rapid gain the dry ear corn was also the most economical with the pigs up to 200 pounds in weight. For pigs larger than this the cheapest gains were made on soaked shelled corn.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

The flock will not be disturbed by the visits of the regular attendant. Strangers should be kept away from the flock at lambing time.

As the lambs grow the ewes should be fed to keep up the flow of milk to meet the demands of the lusty lamb.

Improved sheep pay growers the most profit. There are more wool, more mutton and three times the satisfaction in the improved breeds.

The flock should be fed by the clock. Irregularity or confusion is most detrimental to success in handling sheep.

The lambs when two weeks old should begin to eat grain in a side pen, from which the ewes are excluded.

WHEN THE PIGS COME.

Pointers as to the Care of Sow and Litter at Farrowing Time.

It is conceded by all experienced breeders that for the first three days of the young pig's life its dam should be fed very moderately on thin slop, writes W. F. Purdue in the National Stockman. Heavy feeding at this time will produce a greater flow of milk than the little fellows can consume, leaving the surplus to fever and curd in the udder, which in turn will prove disastrous to the life of the pig. The feeding of sour milk while the pigs are young will also produce bad results, usually causing dysentery, and when this trouble once assumes an aggravated form it is almost sure to claim some of the best of the litter. It is probable that more pigs are lost by improper feeding of the sow the first week of the pig's life than from any other cause. About a week is re-



More weight can be put on the Berkshire in a given time than on any other hog I know of, says an Idaho farmer in American Agriculturist. The sows make the best of mothers and raise more pigs to the litter than other breeds. Their great muscular power and vitality make them less liable to disease and accidents. Their, too, they are very active, and with their strong digestive and assimilating powers they return a maximum quantity of flesh and fat for food consumed. The sows, besides producing large litters, are careful mothers and good sucklers. The pigs are always strong and active after birth and are less liable to mishaps so common when young. Besides their natural tendency to fatten very easily, their flesh is of the highest quality and contains a larger portion of marbled lean and fat than that of any other breeds. The illustration shows a pure bred Berkshire boar.

quired to bring the sow up to full feed and then rush the whole family along until weaning time.

The pigs may be weaned when between eight and nine weeks of age by removing the sow to another lot, or they may be allowed to run and feed with their mother until about ten weeks old, at which age they will practically have weaned themselves. When the sow is to be bred for a fall litter if the spring litter arrived late it is necessary to wean the pigs at an early age; otherwise it does no harm to let them run with the sow until they wean themselves.

Causes of Stringy Milk.

Usually the cow is not to blame for stringy milk, the trouble being due to bacteria (bacillus mucosus) in the milk utensils. Sometimes this is traceable to contaminated washing water or to contaminated stables or setting the milk in dusty places. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash the stables. See that the water is pure. Perfectly scrub, cleanse and sun dry the milk utensils and set milk in a clean place where there is a current of fresh air. When the milk comes from the udder in stringy condition garget is present and probably has come from bacteria infecting the udder. Isolate such a cow and milk her three times a day. Do not let the milk get on to the stall floors. Massage the udder at each milking time and at night rub with a mixture of equal parts of fluid extract of poke root and belladonna leaves and six parts of warm sweet oil. Give two teaspoonfuls of saltpeter twice daily in drinking water for four or five days a week.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Contracted Hoof.

Treat a contracted hoof by soaking in cold water for an hour twice a day and then smear with simple greasy foot dressing. Continue this for a month, then clip the hair from the hoofhead and blister once a month or so with cerate of cantharides to encourage new growth of horn. Have the hooves reset once a month, but never let the smith cut away the sole or frogs, or rasp the walls of the hoofs. If possible, let the horse stand on an earth floor when in the stable, and keep it clean and well bedded.—Farm Journal.

SOWING ALFALFA IN SPRING.

The question of whether to make the start with the patch of alfalfa in spring or late summer is likely to depend upon the moisture conditions, which are most likely to prevail immediately following seeding. Where conditions seem to warrant the spring sowing the seed should be sowed as soon as the soil can be put in good condition after the frost is out of the ground. If the soil is not in a good condition of fertility it should be well manured and then plowed to a medium depth. It should then be harrowed so as to make a fine and mellow seed bed. While it is not absolutely necessary, it aids in getting a stand of alfalfa if the field is inoculated with soil from an established alfalfa field or a spot where sweet clover has grown. Such soil may be scattered thinly from a manure spreader or mixed in a couple of layers with the manure. While the practice of sowing a nurse crop is commonly followed with red clover, it is best not to do so with alfalfa, as the rapidly growing grain smothers the young alfalfa plants, which have little or no chance if dry weather comes immediately following the harvest of the grain. The piece of ground to be used should be well drained, should be sweetened with lime, if it is inclined to be sour, and should be as free as possible from weed seeds. The alfalfa seed should be drilled in to a depth of about an inch and a half and at the rate of from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Where the August sowing is preferred (and it is in many sections) the ground selected for it should be sown with an early maturing small grain crop, and as soon as this is off the ground the tract should be plowed and disked at frequent intervals until about the middle of August. If the soil is not rich the manuring should be given as in the case of the spring sowing, also the same inoculation and method of seeding. Where fields of alfalfa in their second year will yield five tons of the finest hay per year in even northern sections, the question of getting a start with the crop is one that should interest a good many more farmers. It is usually best to start with a few acres and get familiar with its culture.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Farmers who are interested in raising dual purpose cattle which will not only make a creditable showing in milk return, but on the block as beef, will be interested in an experiment which is being conducted at North Oaks, Minn., through the co-operation of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, and Professor Thomas Shaw, the well known live stock authority. Last year Mr. Hill purchased in England some of the most perfect representatives of the dual purpose milkling Shorthorn. The importation includes twenty-three head of cows, ranging in age from two to six years, and three bulls. The cows have milk records running from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds each yearly, while the bulls have been noted prize winners in English shows. With many others who sense the meaning of a decreasing beef supply and also that dairying is the best means by which soil fertility may be maintained, Mr. Hill is financing the above experiment for the purpose of solving the twofold problem. The results will be noted with a good deal of interest not only by stock raisers, but by many others who are interested in the future prosperity of the country.

GROWING SWEET PEAS.

Sweet peas have as few insect enemies as any of the common garden flowers and from the standpoint of both beauty of bloom and fragrance give a wonderfully large return for the pains taken in raising them. The small amount extra needed to purchase the very best quality of seed is returned many fold in the larger and handsomer blossoms. The seed should be soaked in tepid water for about twenty-four hours before being planted. The soil for the row should be rich and mellow and located where nearby sod will not absorb the moisture needed for the peas when the drier weather comes on. The seed should be planted at the bottom of a trench five or six inches deep and covered with a couple of inches of mellow soil. As soon as they have come through this and have made a growth of a couple of inches the rest of the soil should be added to fill the trench. Sweet peas will make the best growth and give the best results if they are kept free from weeds and given frequent hoeing. The trellis on which the peas are to grow should be put in place early so that they will have something to cling to as soon as the tendrils begin to reach for a support.

BEEF SHORTAGE FIGURES.

The seriousness of the situation in regard to the shortage of beef is appreciated not only in the advancing prices for cuts of meat on the local market, but in figures which have been compiled on the beef industry of the country. The per capita consumption of meat has dropped from 162 pounds in 1900 to 152 pounds in 1913, or ten pounds in four years. In the past six years, from 1907 to 1913, the number of beef cattle in the country has dropped from 51,593,000 head to 36,030,000 head. Based on figures gathered in plants where there is federal inspection, there has been a falling off in the number of animals killed of 1,419,000 cattle, or 780,000,000 pounds of beef, in the interval from 1910 to 1913.

J. E. Trigg

New Opal Beds

Cedarville Record: T. H. Borin known as "High Grade Shorty" came from the opal fields in Nevada one day last week and brought in some fine looking gems and expects to get a large quantity of them in the future. These gems are genuine fire opals and some of them are very valuable and it is probable that mining for them will soon be carried on in a systematic way. The opal mines are about 70 miles east of Cedarville and some of our citizens are talking about going out and locating claims.

For a Torpid Liver

I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springfield, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

Hail Asks New Trial

Attorneys for F. G. Hall, the Quincy editor who is serving a sentence in San Quentin for the killing of Attorney Boyle of Quincy last summer, last week appeared before the appellate court and asked for a new trial for their client. The ground on which the argument for this trial is based is that the district attorney of Plumas county gave perjured testimony when he took the stand as a witness in the case and that in the conduct of the trial he was guilty of misconduct. He is charged with being largely responsible for the quarrel between Hall and Boyle.

Sick Headache

Mrs. A. L. Luckie, East Rochester, N. Y., was a victim of sick headache and drowsiness, caused by a badly weakened and dilapidated condition of her stomach, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She says, "I found them pleasant to take also mild and effective. In a few weeks' time I was restored to my former good health." For sale by all dealers.

Nearly 17,000 acres have just been added by act of congress to the Caribou national forest, Idaho. This is one of the first of such additions through congressional action, and is the largest so far made by direct legislation.

Merrill Record: Dr. O. F. Dmarest, the dentist, will move his family back to Merrill from Cottage Grove about the first of June. They will occupy their residence now rented to A. F. Clubine.

Art Acord, one of the best known and ablest cowboys of the West is now at Klamath Falls and will have charge of the Elks Rodeo to be held there July 3, 4, and 5.

Postal Examinations

In compliance with an order of the president, May 7, 1913, requiring examinations for postmasters at all fourth class post offices where the annual compensation is as much as \$180 and where the present incumbent was not appointed in accordance with the civil service regulations, examinations in this territory will be held on the following dates this year:

June 9, Lakeview; June 11, Summer Lake; June 13, Fort Rock and Klamath Agency; June 15, La Pine; June 23, Andrews; June 25, Denio.

From the examinations mentioned above the position of postmaster at the following named postoffices in this territory will be filled: Andrews, Bly, Crescent, Denio, Fort Klamath, Fort Rock, Harney, Klamath Agency, New Pine Creek, Narrows, Plush and Summer Lake.

Applicants may be examined at any of the examination points and on the dates mentioned without regard to location of the post office at which appointment is desired. An applicant for examination for appointment at any post office must reside within the territory supplied by such post office.

New Postal Rates on Seeds

The following new postal rates on seeds and various plants are now effective:

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants shall hereafter be embraced in and carried as fourth class matter, and for the same rates of postage: Provided, That all packages thereof containing eight ounces or less shall be charged for at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on parcels of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots scions and plants weighing 8 ounces or less, is once cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance; on parcels weighing more than 8 ounces the pound rates shown in paragraph 1, section 454 (regular parcel post rates) apply. These rates apply whether the articles are for planting or other purposes.

Whooping Cough

"About a year ago my three boys had whooping cough and I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only one that would relieve their coughing and whooping spells. I continued this treatment and was surprised to find that it cured the disease in a very short time," writes Mrs. Archie Dalrymple, Crooksville, Ohio. For sale by all dealers.

All dances in the State must close by 12 o'clock Saturday nights or the promoters are subject to arrest according to an opinion rendered by the Attorney General, who says a State law provides for their closing at midnight Saturday night.

FAIRPORT INN
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
The Finest Hotel and Cuisine Between Salt Lake City and Spokane, Washington. The Sunday "Troutfest" of Trout Dinner at 50 cents per plate is the talk of the three states. Motoring Parties, Fishing Parties and all visitors given every possible attention.
Fairport is the Glory Spot of Golden California—one of the most delightful Summer Resort Points in the Entire North. Bathing, boating, fishing, motoring and every pleasure for you and your friends.
SUNDAY DINNERS FIFTY CENTS EACH. ROOMS AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS IN PROPORTION. WE WANT YOU TO COME WITH US INTO JOYLAND. WRITE OR PHONE AND WE WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN MAKING EVERY ARRANGEMENT FOR YOUR ACCOMMODATION AND ENJOYMENT.
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Fare to Silver Lake, \$10.00; Round Trip, \$18.00
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