

WHAT RECORDS TO KEEP

Census Director Durand's Instructions Relative to the Farm Census

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1909.—An outline for the American farmers of the method of keeping a written record of their farm operations and equipment to insure an accurate farm census next year has been issued by U. S. Census Director E. Dana Durand. It was prepared by Prof. Le Grand Powers, U. S. Census Chief Statistician for Agriculture. It states:

The advantages of always having on hand for ready reference a detailed written statement of one's personal and real property are readily understood by everyone and will be most keenly appreciated when the Census enumerator calls with his list of questions next April. The value of the Census figures of farm wealth depends upon their accuracy, and accuracy can only be secured through the co-operation of the farmers themselves. No way can the farmer extend more practical assistance to the Census Bureau, and in no way can he render himself a greater service than by getting out his pencil and note book on the evening of April the fourteenth next and making up a statement of farm property. The questions to be asked concerning farm property are as follows:

1. Total value of farm, with all buildings and improvements.

2. Value of buildings.

3. Value of all improvements and machinery, including tools, wagons, carriages, harness, etc., and all appliances and apparatus used in farming operations.

4. Number and value of domestic animals, classified as follows:

Cattle—A. Born before January 1, 1909. Cows and heifers kept for milk. Steers and bulls kept for work. Horses and mules not kept for work. B.—Born in 1909: Heifers, Steers and bulls. C.—Calves born in 1910.

Horses—A. All horses born before January 1, 1909. Colts born after January 1, 1909. Colts born after January 1, 1910.

Mules—All mules born before January 1, 1909. Mule colts born after January 1, 1909. Mule colts born after January 1, 1910. Asses and burros (all ages).

Pigs—Hogs born before January 1, 1910. Pigs born after January 1, 1910.

Sheep—Ewes born before January 1, 1910. Rams and wethers born before January 1, 1910. Lambs born after January 1, 1910. Goats and kids (all ages).

5. Number and value of poultry over 3 months old: Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowls, pigeons.

6. Number and value of swarms of bees.

The census will not ask the value of household goods, nor that of hay, grain, or other farm crops on hand on April fifteenth. These items should be included, however, by all desiring a complete inventory of their farm property.

The value given to the farm should be, as nearly as can be judged, the amount that could be obtained for it if offered for sale under normal conditions. Current market prices should be carefully considered in estimating the value of live stock.

Although the census merely required a statement of total value of all implements and machinery, it is believed that a classification of these items under the following heads will be found valuable:

1. Vehicles: This class comprises automobiles, wagons, carriages and sleighs, and equipment used in connection with them, as harnesses, blankets, whips, etc.

2. Heavy farm implements; comprising all implements and machinery operated by any power other than hand power, as plows, harrows, rollers, reapers, mowers, hay-loaders, feed grinders, etc., etc.

3. Hand machinery and tools; including carpenters' tools, hoes, shovels, scythes, forks, grindstones, fan-mills, etc.

4. Miscellaneous articles; including all such minor equipment as kettles, pails, barrels, baskets, ladders, ropes, chains, etc., not included in the first three classes.

Many farmers greatly underestimate the total value of their possessions of this character when considering them in the aggregate, and it is only by preparing an itemized list as suggested above that an accurate estimate of their worth can be made. The value assigned this class of property in the inventory should be the estimated amount it would bring at public auction under favorable conditions.

No special blanks or forms are necessary for preparing an inventory. An ordinary note book answers all purposes, but it should be large enough to admit of carrying the figures for at least five years in parallel columns. This facilitates comparison of the figures for different years. Some may find it more convenient or desirable to take stock on January 1, than on April 15. It will be a simple matter to bring such an inventory up to date when the Census enumerator calls, as it will only be necessary to take into account the changes that have taken place during the brief intervening period.

As in the case of farm inventory, no special blanks are required for the record of farm products of 1909. An old note book with leaves at least six inches wide will be found convenient. The following information will be called for:

1. Farm expense in 1909. A.—Amount spent in cash for farm labor (exclusive of housework). B.—Estimated value of house rent and board furnished farm laborers in addition to cash wages paid. C.—Amount spent for hay, grain, and other produce (not raised on the farm) for feed of domestic animals and poultry. D.—Amount spent for manure and other fertilizers.

No inquiry is made regarding household or personal expenses or expenditures for repairs or improvements. Each of the four questions asked is of fundamental importance in its bearing on agriculture as an industry.

2. Livestock. A.—Number of young animals of each kind born on the farm in 1909. B.—Number of animals of each kind purchased in 1909 and the amount paid; number sold and amount received; and number and value of those slaughtered on the farm.

3. Dairy products. A.—Quantity and value of milk, butter and cheese produced on the farm in 1909. B.—Quantities of milk, butter, cheese, cream, and butter fat sold in 1909 and amounts received.

4. Poultry and eggs. A.—Value of poultry of all kinds raised in 1909, whether sold, consumed, or on hand. B.—Amount received for poultry sold in 1909. C.—Quantity and value of eggs produced in 1909. D.—Quantity and value of eggs sold in 1909.

5. Wool and mohair. Number and total weight of fleeces shorn in 1909 and amount received from sales.

6. Crops. For each crop harvested on the farm in 1909 give the number of acres, the quantity produced, and the value of the products. The number of acres of each crop to be planted for harvest in 1910, will also be called for by the enumerator. This cannot be determined much before the date of the enumeration. Instead of giving the number of acres in orchard and vineyards, give as nearly as possible the number of trees and vines of bearing age. The quantity of certain fruit produces: as elder, vinegar, wine, and dried fruits produced in 1909 will be required, as will also the quantity and value of sugar, syrup and molasses produced from cane, sorghum, sugar beets and maple trees.

7. Sales of specified products in 1909. A considerable part of the annual production of corn, oats, barley, kafir corn, milo maize, ay, flax and straw, other straw, corn stalks and cotton seed is usually consumed on the farm. Owing to this fact, a report will be asked concerning the quantity of each of these products sold in 1909 and the amount realized therefrom.

8. Forest products. The value of all forest products cut or produced in 1909 for farm consumption will be asked, as well also the value of similar products cut or produced for sale, including receipts from the sale of standing timber.

9. Irrigation. Farmers who irrigate their land will be asked to report the source from which water is obtained, the number of acres of pasture land irrigated, and the total irrigated acreage.

This outline covers every important question that will be asked concerning the farm products of 1909. American agriculture is so diversified and so highly specialized in many of its branches, that any schedule designed to secure a fairly complete exhibit of its resources and operations must necessarily contain a large number of inquiries. The average farm operator will not be called upon to answer one-seventh of the printed questions, hence the somewhat formidable appearance of the schedule should occasion no alarm.

More than four months remain in which to review the results of the year 1909 and prepare for the visit of the enumerator. But preparation of a written record should be commenced at once. No one should attempt to complete it in one evening, but the work should be divided as indicated in the above outline, one evening being given up to the farm expenses, a second to live stock, a third to dairy products and so on through the list. In this way, each topic can be given the consideration it deserves, and the resulting figures are certain to be more accurate than if compiled hastily.

Pruning of Apple Trees

By W. S. Thornber, Washington State College

Pruning is one of the most important and yet least understood crafts that is practiced in the growing of fruits. There are many erroneous notions and theories practiced every year in the orchards of this state, some of them entirely contrary to nature and the best good of the orchard while others are vain attempts at securing results that can be easily attained.

Every tree is a rule unto itself and no two trees can always be pruned exactly the same. The pruner should be quick to detect the weaknesses as well as the strong marks of a variety or individual. He must be elastic in thought and perception as well as application or he will ruin many a valuable tree. His duty is to make the best of every individual tree regardless of its condition or shape.

While it may be possible to grow a successful orchard in some places without pruning, it is an absolute impossibility here in the west. The successful grower must prune and prune every year at least once or twice would have perfect trees.

When to Prune. There can be no best time to prune all varieties and ages of trees in all climates. The vigorous growers and shy bearers on rich moist soil should be summer pruned as well as winter pruned, or at least, summer pruned; while the slow growers and heavy bearers should always be pruned during the winter. One must constantly remember that heavy winter pruning tends to exhilarate wood growth while heavy summer pruning tends to develop fruit buds and consequently fruit.

The essential thing in a young tree is that it make strong rapid growth and so it should be pruned during the dormant or winter season to induce this growth. As soon as it becomes large enough and old enough to bear this winter pruning may or may not be modified or even supplanted by summer pruning. The essential thing in an old apple tree is that it produce fruit and so it should be pruned in such a manner that it will produce fruit. In eastern Washington and most of the irrigated valleys the trees produce fruit too young and tend to overbear, while in western Washington the reverse is true. With these facts before us it is easy to see why it is best to prune the young trees and most of the old ones in the central and eastern parts of the state during the winter and all of the bearing trees in western Washington during the summer season.

How to Prune. Pruning is an operation that should not be done carelessly or hurriedly. The pruner should study each tree as he prunes it and each branch as he removes it.

When heading back young trees of cutting off the tops of last year's growth out of older trees the cut should be made slanting away from and about one-sixteenth of an inch above the first bud that is intended to grow. A longer stub than this will dry, crack and form an entrance for fungi, bacteria, etc. A shorter stub will usually result in the death of the first bud.

When pruning trees that have a dense upright habit of growth, like the Wagener, Rome Beauty, etc., cut to straight outer buds in order to spread the naturally narrow, compact top, but when pruning spreading or slender growing trees, cut to buds that point toward the center of the tree in order to throw the limbs inward and upward.

Weak growing trees or weak branches in strong trees may be compelled to produce strong growths by severe winter pruning. In the removal of lateral branches from either young or old trees cut parallel with and close to the main stem. Never leave stubs from one to two inches long in hopes that they will develop into fruit spurs since less than five per cent ever become fruit spurs and the other 95 per cent die, dry up and leave excellent gateways for the entrance of disease into the wood of the tree. Young lateral branches when shortened back, specially after the spring growth has taken place, very frequently develop fruit buds and spurs.

In the removal of large branches from old or bearing trees always make the cut parallel with the branch or main stem from which the one is removed. This frequently means a larger wound than it would make if the cut is made at right angles to the limb that is to be removed, but such wounds will heal quicker and are less injurious to the tree than the much smaller ones that leave the collar of the branch to be covered with healing tissue. Do not hesitate to remove large useless or superfluous limbs from trees, but always make smooth clean cuts with a saw, and, if necessary to prevent splitting the stem or peeling the bark, make two cuts—the first from 6 to 12 inches out from where the limb is to be finally cut off. Nothing can be applied to the wound to hasten the healing. Wounds an inch or less in diameter need not be treated while larger wounds may be advantageously treated with a thick coat of lead paint. Cheap mineral paint or tar should not be used upon fruit trees as it kills the young, tender bark while grafting waxes crack and peel off before the wound has healed. Any antiseptic that will keep the moisture out makes an excellent coating.

The early training of young trees is very essential since it is necessary to develop a good frame while they are young if it is ever to be developed. It is almost an impossibility to make a first-class tree out of an old neglected tree. One of the differences between eastern and western fruitgrowing is in the method of the training of the young trees. In the east the high headed tree is the rule while in the west it is the exception. Practical fruit men no longer strive to head their trees high enough for the average grower to work under but head their trees low and then secure extension tools in order to till all of the ground.

The low headed tree has many advantages over the high headed tree. As a rule no apple tree should be permitted to start its head farther than 18 inches from the ground; nor closer than six inches from the ground. A tree with more than 18 inches of stem places its fruiting plane almost entirely out of reach of the average man for thinning, harvesting, etc., while the tree with less than six inches of stem is very apt to have trunk rot or to readily split when heavily loaded with fruit. If the west desires to continue to lead in the production of fancy and first-class fruit her orchardists must keep the fruiting planes of their trees within easy reach of the ground for thinning, spraying and harvesting. Our experiments and observations teach that the following methods give the best results for the training of young apple trees:

First Year. Prune the newly planted one-year-old tree in the spring just before growth begins to a straight whip unless it means the removal of a large number of buds from that part of the stem between 12 and 24 inches from the ground; in the latter case, cut the laterals back to short stubs from one to three buds in length. The smooth pruning gave the best results where it was possible to practice it. After pruning to a whip, cut the top off just above a bud from 18 to 24 inches from the ground. Varieties like the Jonathan may be cut at 18 inches or less while varieties like the Rome Beauty and Wagener should be headed a little higher. It is frequently difficult to secure sufficient well placed branches upon a large one-year-old transplanted Wagener if it be cut off closer than 24 inches from the ground. If the lower buds start to grow they should be rubbed off early in July unless the stems of the trees are slender and need to be thickened when the buds should be permitted to grow until August or even the following spring, unless they form very strong growths.

Second Year. Select from three to five of the best placed limbs to become the framework of the tree, securing as many as possible that point in all directions and that are as far apart on the main stem as possible. Cut off the others close to the main stem and prune the selected ones back to from one-third to one-half of their original length, leaving the most central one as a leader which should be cut from four to six inches longer than the others. In the case of upright growing varieties prune to outer buds while in the case of spreading sorts prune to inner buds and thereby correct the evil. In windy exposures turn as many limbs as possible toward the wind; also prune the branches very severely on the windward side.

Third Year. Select from two to three limbs per branch of the frame, remove the broken, diseased and superfluous branches, and cut the selected ones back to from one-half to two-thirds of their original length. The leader should still be maintained and the top carefully balanced in order to avoid undesirable growth. It is sometimes necessary to remove one or more of the framework branches to open the top. This is always allowable and frequently advantageous in the forming of the top.

Fourth and Fifth Years. Select from one to three limbs per branch that were left the preceding year, remove crossing, diseased and superfluous wood and cut the selected limbs back from one-half to two-thirds of their original length. Thin the top and center as much as possible without leaving it entirely open. In the case of long growths, cut back severely to a branch if possible. In fact, all pruning from now on should be of a thinning and topping nature. In the fourth to fifth year, summer pruning should begin to be practiced in sections west of the Cascades and may be advantageously used with shy or tardy bearers anywhere.

The Pruning of a Bearing Tree. An old apple tree that is in full bearing should be carefully pruned every year removing almost as much wood each year as it produced the preceding year. Care should be exercised to keep the top open, balanced, free from crossing or rubbing limbs and from getting too high. A top can be lowered or raised at will if the pruner will study his branches. Always cut back to a branch, and never leave a long stub unless water sprouts are desired. If the tree has been neglected for years, remove the superfluous wood by degrees about one-third of the total amount to be removed each spring and summer until the desired top is reached. Pruning is a matter of common sense and should be practiced as such. The young tree is plastic and can be easily shaped while the old tree is established and must be compelled by severe methods.

PROGRAM OF THE INLAND REGISTERED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT MOSCOW DECEMBER 3 & 4, 1909

10 A. M.
1. Call to order by the president.
2. Address of welcome by Mayor B. T. Bryns.
3. Response by President E. A. Bryan of W. S. C.
4. Future of the cattle industry in the northwest by Dean E. E. Elliott, of the U. of I.

1 P. M.
1. The Horse for the Palouse Country, by Prof. W. T. McDonald, of W. S. C.
2. The Future of the Hog Industry by Prof. H. T. French.
3. Prevention and Cure of Common Live Stock Diseases. Dr. F. W. Chamberlain, of U. of I.
4. Dairying in the Inland Empire. J. H. Frandsen, U. of I.
5. Forage Crops for the Palouse. George Severance.

December 3, Evening
Evening address—"Rural Life." Editor E. A. Smith, of the Twice-a-Week Spokesman.
"Needed, Rural Legislation." Hon. B. L. French.

Saturday, December 4, 9:30 A. M., 12 A. M.

Live Stock Show, Draft Horse Classes
Grade Brood Mare, any age, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Grade Yearling Colt, either sex, over one year old and under two yrs. old, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Grade Suckling Colt, either sex, under one year old, sired by a registered Coach or Standard bred Stallion. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Champion Grade Colt, either sex, earling or suckling, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. Prize, \$7.50.
Best Grade Draft Team, 2800 lbs. or over, at least three entries, required. Prize, Dr. S. B. Nelson Cup.

Light Horse Classes
Grade Yearling Colt, either sex, over one year old and under two years old, sired by a Registered Coach or Standard bred Stallion. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Grade Suckling Colt, either sex, under one year old, sired by a registered Coach or Standard bred Stallion. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Ca. Classes
Grade Yearling Steer, over one year old and under two years old, sired by a registered beef bull. First prize, \$7.50; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.50.

Grade Steer Calf, under one year old, sired by a registered beef bull. Prize, \$7.50.

Hog Classes
Grade Hog, either sex, under one year old, sired by a registered boar. First prize, \$5.00; second, \$3.00; third, \$2.00.

Champion Grade Fat Hog, under two years old, either sex. Prize, the Foster Cup.

Sheep Classes
Grade Wether, over one year and under two years old, sired by a registered ram. First prize, \$5.00; second, \$3.00.

Grade Lamb, under one year old, sired by a registered ram. First prize, \$5.00; second, \$3.00.

Special Premiums Given by the Business Men of Moscow
Horse Classes
Good Brood Mare, any age, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. Prize, one Sickle Grader, value \$5.00 by Butterfield-Yelder Co.

Grade Yearling Colt, either sex, over one year old and under two years old, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. Prize, souvenir cup by Kelley's Jewelry Store. Toilet set by O. C. Carson, value, \$2.00.

Grade Suckling Colt, either sex, yearling or suckling, sired by a registered Draft Stallion. Prize, Silver Cup, value, \$15.00, by Jerome J. Day one \$3.00 hat by Haynes & Carter. \$2 by Moscow Steam Laundry.

Grade Draft Team, sired by a registered Stallion, 2800 pounds or over. Prize, \$5.00, First National Bank.

Grade Driving Team, sired by a registered Coach or Standard bred Stallion. Prize, lady's trimmed hat, value \$10.00 by Boston store.

Grade Driving Horse, either sex, prize, one year's subscription to the Star Mirror and \$2.50 by G. P. Mix.

Hog Classes
Grade Sow and Pigs, any breed, sired by a registered boar. First prize, \$5.00, First Trust Co., \$4.00 by M. E. Lewis.

Grade Sow, any breed, sired by a registered boar. Prize Gold headed umbrella, by Geo. Creighton. One year's subscription to Star Mirror.

Grade Fat Hog, either sex, under one year old, sired by a registered boar. Prize one box stock food, value \$1.00, Moscow Hardware Co. Rg. value, \$3.00 by Oberg Bros.
Champion Hog, either sex, under two years old, sired by a registered boar. Prize, one nice ham by Cold Storage Market. One year's subscription to Star Mirror. One box candy, value \$2.00 by Childers Bros.
Grade Sheep, either sex, under two years old, sired by a registered ram. Prize, one year's subscription to Star Mirror. One book, value \$1.50 by Sherfy's Book Store.
Mule, under three years old, and over two. Prize, one pair of hoof nippers, value, \$2.25, by Collins & Oland. One whip, by Empire Hardware Co.
Mule, under two years and over one. Good prize will be given by R. Hodgins Drygoods Co. One year's subscription to Star Mirror.
Mule, under one year old. Prize, one pair Security Stock Food, value \$3.50 by Weber's Harness Shop.
Business Meeting, 1 P. M.
Parade, 2 P. M.
Banquet, 6:30 P. M.

NOTICE OF LOCAL OPTION ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held within and for the unincorporated portion of the County of Whitman, State of Washington, at the usual voting place within said County, on the 20th day of November, 1909, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., on said day at which time will be submitted to the qualified electors of the unincorporated portion of said County of Whitman, the question, "Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor be licensed within the unincorporated portion of the County of Whitman, State of Washington."

WM. M. DUNCAN, County Auditor.

Bones—Where did the hen's eggs come from?

Interlocutor—From the hen, of course.

Bones—Where did the hen come from?

Interlocutor—From the egg.

Bones—Who came first?

"What did you get that bronze medal for?"

"For singing."

"What did you get the gold one for?"

"For quitting."

I went black-berrying today.

You did?

Yes, I went to a colored funeral.

Are you a carpenter?

Yes.

How would you make a Venetian blind?

Punch him in the eye.

When I die I'm going to take all my gold and silver with me.

Don't you do it.

Why?

Because it will melt where you are going.

"The trouble with you," the doctor said, after examining the young man, "seems to be that something is the matter with your heart."

"Yes. To give it a name, it is angina pectoris."

"You'll have to guess again, doctor," said the young man. "That isn't her name at all."

"Here's a letter from a woman," said the answer-to-correspondents editor, "who wants to know what to use in cleaning carpets."

"If she is a married woman," suggested the snake editor, "tell her to use her husband."

Is it good manners to kiss a young, unmarried lady in your wife's presence?

It is good manners, but not good judgment.

Tambo—When I was in the army I was considered a hero.

Interlocutor—What did you do in the army?

Tambo—I done picket duty.

Interlocutor—What is picket duty?

Tambo—De soldiers catched the chicken and they got me to picket. Dat's what I call picket duty.

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