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## Jacksonville Post

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, OREGON

Published every Saturday by the Post Publishing Co.

J. B. BARNES, Editor.

Admitted as second class matter at Jacksonville, Oregon.

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year, by mail.....\$1.50

### RATES FOR ADVERTISING

One inch, one column, per month.....\$ .50  
One inch up to 15 inches per month..... .50  
Over 15 inches and up to 20 inches..... .45  
20 inches and up to 50 inches..... .40  
50 inches and up..... .35

The space can be used in one, two, three, four, five or six columns wide. Copy should be in as early as possible. Not later than Thursday noon to insure publication in the following issue.

### LOCALS

Local readers will be charged for at the following rates: First insertion per line.....\$ .10  
Subsequent insertions..... .05  
Church announcements, resolutions of condolence, births, marriages, deaths and general news items will be published free. Anything pertaining to the good of the county will be cheerfully published. We reserve the right to correct all grammar defects in copy sent in. All communications must be signed by the party sending them in. Don't be abusive in your communications, but give good news.



### A Gate for the Barn Doorway.

When the horse stable opens into the buggy room and it is necessary to keep the door open for ventilation, I find that a small gate constructed of light material is an excellent protection against horses getting loose and injuring the buggies. The cut herewith shows a light gate we have in use in our horse barn. It is very simple in construction, but serves a very important purpose. Were it not for this light gate we would find it necessary to keep the door closed between the horse stable and buggy room, thus shutting off ventilation.

The gate is hinged on the rolling door with light strap hinges, explains a writer in the Prairie Farmer, so that when the gate is not in use it swings



SLAT STABLE DOOR.

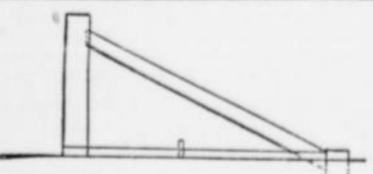
around and fastens to the large door out of the way. For material in making the gate we use inch strips of good pine for the horizontal pieces. The upright pieces are light strips gotten out for fence pickets. I find a light gate of this character a good thing to keep poultry out of the barn during the summer months.

### The Colony Plan.

If you want vigorous chickens and hens that lay do not overcrowd them. Forty or fifty in one flock are sufficient. If you have more than this number by all means make a change, for your chickens are probably costing you more than they are worth. If you do not care to sell any of your birds then start into the chicken business on the colony plan. Divide your flock into colonies of about forty fowls each and build houses for them in different parts of the farm. For instance, if you have one hen house on the east side of the barn, put another house on the west side. Then if you have enough birds put another house down by the calf lot and another to the farther end of the barn yard. A dozen different places will suggest themselves if you look for locations on your farm. If you have made a failure in raising chickens or your hens "don't amount to much," try this method. It will surprise and please you. Your hens will be healthier, will lay better and will require less feed. The reason for this will be easily seen when you have once tried it. Chickens, or anything else for that matter, cannot stand crowding. Also the colony plan gives the fowls wider range and encourages the birds to hunt for their living.—Exchange.

### Bracing Corner Posts.

This method, while cheaply devised, is used very effectively in bracing corner posts. Use as a brace a pole nine or ten feet long, four or five inches in diameter and square at both ends. Fit one end of pole to the post half way between its middle and top and place other end of brace on a flat stone. Secure one end of a wire around bottom of post, then take it to outer end of brace and back to post again, fastening securely. With a short stout stick twist wires together until very tight



METHOD OF BRACING.

and your brace is complete, says Farmers' Review. This brace comes in line with your fence and by fastening your wire or boards to it prevents it from slipping sideways.

### Hogs for Cuba and Mexico.

Some of the coast country farmers while visiting Galveston saw that many hogs from distant points in Texas and Oklahoma were being shipped to Cuba and Mexico and returned home impressed with the idea that if it paid the North Texas and Oklahoma farmers to raise hogs for the Cuban and Mexican markets, it would pay the coast country farmers to do the same thing.—Galveston News.

### If You Doubt It, Try It.

A man once backed himself for a large amount, which he subsequently lost, to move an ordinary brick attached to two miles of cord along a level road outside Chichester. He failed to move the brick, and it may be roughly estimated that the friction of the cord on the road increased the weight of the brick (about seven pounds) and cord to a dead weight of not far short of a ton.—Fry's Magazine.

### What Beef Men Think of Silage.

The success attending the use of silage in the dairy business has created much interest among beef cattle men. Silage furnishes a succulent food, which is quite essential to the dairy sow in keeping her digestive system in good condition. The same will be found true for the beef animal. Twenty pounds of silage per day will supply all the bulk and water needed in a fattening ration. The other roughage may consist of either long fodder or mixed hay. The economy of using silage for fattening purposes is well brought out by Prof. A. M. Soule of the Virginia station, who has stated the following conclusions:

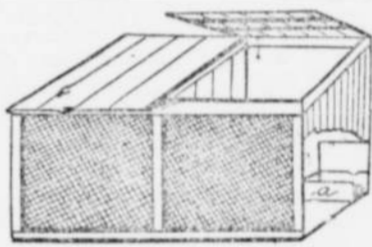
"There was a difference of from 3 to 5 of a pound of grain per head per day in favor of the silage-fed cattle. They also finished out better and in any discriminating market would certainly bring a better price than the dry-fed cattle.

"Of the three forms of roughage fed, the silage was eaten with the greatest relish, and there was absolutely no loss, whereas with the stover the loss amounted to 13.5 per cent and with hay 4.16 per cent. Where a large number of animals are fed this would make a considerable difference in the cost of ration, except that the shredded stover can be utilized to advantage for bedding."

Silage as it is put up to-day is better than when the practice was first started. Good silage of corn is made when the grain has passed the milk stage and has commenced to glaze a little. Silage is made also from sorghum, corn and cowpeas and pea vines.

### Double Brooding Coop.

The double brooding coop shown in the drawing is four feet square and three feet high at rear, two and one-half in front. It may be built of tongue and grooved stuff or straight-edge boards one-half or three-fourths inch thick. The hinged lids should have two cleats each to make them firm. In front is a one-inch mesh wire netting and at the edges are strips of three-quarter by one and one-half-inch stuff, to insure rigidity. In one corner, as shown, is the nest, four inches deep and fifteen or eighteen inches square, according to the size of the hens kept. The board floor, explains the Orange



DOUBLE BROOD COOP.

Judd Farmer, is covered with sawdust or sand. Food and drink are more readily supplied through the door, which preferably lifts in front, as shown.

### Corn Leads Western Crop.

The statistical bureau of the United States department issues a statement compiled from government reports showing the value of farm products in seventeen States west of the Mississippi in 1907 to have been \$1,091,000,000. Corn leads in production, being valued at nearly half a billion dollars. Winter wheat is next, valued at \$200,000,000, and domestic hay was valued at only \$2,000,000 less. Rye, oats, barley and potatoes follow in order. The report also shows an increase in live stock of 250 per cent since 1870.

### Color of Eggs.

There is no difference in the color of the yolk of the eggs laid by different breeds, nor individually. But the color of the shell is a matter of breed and mating, and the color of the yolk is governed by the food given. The average length of a hen's egg is 2.27 inches; diameter at the broad end, 1.72 inches; weight, about one-eighth of a pound.

### Farm Notes.

Alfalfa seed is now selling in many parts of the West for 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Egyptian cotton land produces nearly four times as much per acre as that of this country.

In four years a pair of rabbits could secure a progeny of nearly 1,500,000. A doe rabbit produces as many as seven families a year.

Many important drainage projects are under way in the marsh land in Louisiana, which will ultimately make it a great agricultural country.

A dairy train which recently went out from Lafayette, Ind., covered 500 miles on the Monon route, and 4,000 people heard the lectures which were delivered from the cars.

The Sacramento Valley, in California, shipped over \$3,000,000 worth of oranges last year, and the growers of that section estimate that the new crop will be worth \$1,000,000 more.

It is estimated that if the cattle shippers of Iowa succeed in establishing their claims against the railroads for excessive shipping charges in Chicago they will get back fully a half million dollars.

Great Britain now imports every year about 9,000,000 bushels of apples, one-half of which come from the United States. Canada sends over about 2,000,000 bushels and Australia nearly all the rest.

An effort is being made to establish in the Ozark region of Missouri an extensive breeding station for farm animals. The project has the approval of Secretary Wilson and Dr. Melvin, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

### DAIRYING IN DENMARK.

Land Worked for Hundreds of Years Still Bears Ours.

That American farmers and promoters of agricultural industries are rather lax in grasping their opportunities, and are in danger of being outgeneraled in the markets of the world, unless they improve their methods, is the belief of Dean James E. Russell, of Columbia University, New York. Dean Russell was recently a visitor at the state college, and during his stay there addressed an assembly of the teachers of the Inland Empire, who were attending the teachers' institute in Pullman. Relative to the problems just mentioned, he said:

"Thirty years ago New York was sending butter and cheese to the London markets. New York butter and cheese were selling at similar prices from Ontario, and other parts of the world. Just thirty years ago Denmark began to think she could make butter and put it in the London market. The question was, How could she overcome the lead that New York already had in the London markets? She sent men to London to study out the ground; to find what London wanted. Then she set about to give them the required product.

"Denmark is a country of poor soil, which has been tilled and overworked for a thousand years. Nevertheless, the Danish population annually sells in the markets of London \$35,000,000 worth of butter. In 1903 the entire United States exported only \$1,064,000 worth of butter. In addition to the vast quantity of butter mentioned, Denmark sends out one-fifth as much pork as we do, and just as many horses; and certainly, we should lead the world in the breeding of horses. In the meantime the Danish nation has taught the hens how to work. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of eggs were exported by this country in 1875, and in 1903 this export had reached a value of \$8,092,000. In the last ten years Denmark has taken \$8,000,000 worth of corn from Iowa and Nebraska, via New York, which she has fed to Danish cows and pigs, and then placed the latter in the European markets in successful competition with similar products from America.

"I said a moment ago that twenty years ago the competitor of Denmark was the State of New York. In these twenty years the Danish people have increased their exports from \$1,000,000 to \$40,000,000. In the same twenty years farm values in the State of New York have decreased \$200,000,000. In the last fifteen years Ontario has outbid New York in the same way in the cheese market. Twenty years ago New York companies received Canadian cheese and put the New York stamp on it to get one cent more in the English market. Today the New York farmers are sending their cheese over the Canadian boundaries, and paying two cents per pound in order to sell it at all.

"Showing the superiority of European methods of education in comparison with American education, Dean Russell said: "Wurtemberg is a small German state, a little larger than the Inland Empire of Eastern Washington, and having a population of about two million persons. Thirty years ago Wurtemberg began to realize that her population was beginning to dwindle; that something had to be done to maintain her integrity as a state. So she set about building up a system of schools for all the people; that would help the boy who wished to be a carpenter, a plumber, or a farmer, in the same degree, according to his needs, as they would assist the youth who desired to be a lawyer, an engineer, or a physician. Today Wurtemberg has a university giving courses of world-wide fame; technical schools, weaving and manufacturing schools; two hundred and thirty industrial schools in towns and villages; schools for metal workers, and workers in the textile trades; schools of art, of agriculture, of preparation for household management; and numerous farm schools, and high schools throughout the state.

"Wurtemberg is a state, but little larger than the Inland Empire of Eastern Washington, supports all these institutions, with an income of ten dollars per head of population. What would American citizens think, if in addition to supporting agricultural colleges, they were asked to support five hundred technical and industrial schools for every two million of population? This is what is being done in the small state of Wurtemberg, and from the point of view of American citizens today, it is almost inconceivable; the contemplation of which must lead any American citizen to infer that his country has much to do and learn before it can successfully compete with the old country in the products of industrial education."

### Answers to Queries.

By J. L. Ashlock, Washington Experiment Station, Pullman.

Haverford, Pa.—"Is it considered that hog raising is practicable in the northwestern part of the United States?"

H. W.

"It is probable that there is no place in the United States where the prices for pork products average as high as in the Pacific Northwest. A condition of significance, too, is that the people of this region are not sufficiently alive to the necessity of their meeting the demand for pork products. Those who are in the business are making money. Conditions are improving, however, for at the present time we are a growing tendency among farmers to pay more attention to this business. The Berkshire breed is preferable, in my opinion, although the Duroc Jersey are making some headway. At the experiment station we have about concluded that a cross of those two breeds would be better than either one by itself."

### Eventually.

Reporter—Do you ever contribute anything to foreign papers?

Comic Bard—Why—er—yes; on looking over the miscellany columns of the papers I find that I contribute lots of stuff to the London Tit-Bits.

### Same Everything.

Prosperous Clubman—When I first arrived in this town, forty years ago, I hadn't a shirt to my back.

Old Clubman—Worse than that; you hadn't a tooth in your head.