

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## ROPING WOLVES.

### A Cowboy's Lively Experience on the Back of a Bucking Broncho.

Perry Stiff, a cowboy employed on George W. Baxter's ranch, was in town with three gray wolf skins and three coyote skins, all of which netted him \$36.25. The county pays three dollars bounty for wolf scalps and seventy-five cents for coyotes, and the Stockmen's Protective association pays five dollars for wolves.

Baxter's ranch is about fifty miles northeast of here, on Little Horse creek. Mr. Stiff says there are plenty of wolves there. The skins he brought in were from wolves which he roped while riding the ranges. As a wolf hunter the cowboy has so far been more successful than the members of the Cheyenne Wildcat club, and his experience with the animal has been much more thrilling. While riding the range Mr. Stiff saw a pack of wolves chasing a bunch of horses, in the rear of which were an old mare and colt, the object of the chase being fresh coat meat. Stiff got behind a hill, and as the frightened horses flew by, he put spurs to his broncho, and singling out the biggest wolf in the pack, made the chase.

As the cowboy's horse was fresh and the wolf already tired, it was not long until the nose was dropped over the head of the big gray. The animal's forefoot went through the loop, however, and the rope tightened around his body in such a way that he was able to make a strong pull. Finding himself at the end of the rope, the brute, after failing to cut it with his sharp teeth, made a dash for liberty in another direction. The movement drew the rope about the broncho's hind legs and tail, and the natural result was some very hard bucking.

Between the bucking horse and the wolf Stiff had his attention pretty well taken up. He held to the bucking strap and finally got straight, with the wolf at the end of the rope and square in front of the horse. By this time the wolf refused to run, but sat up, and, showing his long, sharp teeth, was ready for a fight. This was just what the cowboy wanted. Riding up close to his wolfship to get as much slack as possible, he turned quickly and applied the spurs. When the rope tightened the wolf turned a couple of somersaults and was almost broken in two, but the rope held firm to the saddle horn.

By a series of such maneuvering the wolf was finally worn out and dragged to the ranch. Mr. Stiff says he has seen as high as nine wolves in a pack. Not long ago four of them killed a calf in Baxter's pasture. Stiff made a suggestion to another cowboy that while the animals were full of calf meat was a good time to chase them down. The suggestion was acted upon, and after a chase of nearly three miles a big fellow was caught. Mr. Stiff also roped three antelopes during the summer. He says that if the Cheyenne boys will come out they can have plenty of sport. Wolves are seen every day, and there would be no trouble in getting up a chase with hounds. He thinks some wolves may be found about ten miles north of the P. O. ranch.—Cheyenne Leader.

## An Indian Legend.

There was once a man who lived in the forest far from the rest of his tribe. He had his wife and was very lonely. After awhile he made a wooden doll about her size, dressed it in the clothes she used to wear and set it up in front of the fireplace. Then he left better. So a year passed away. One night he came home and there was his wife sitting in a chair in place of the doll. She spoke to him, saying, "The Great Spirit felt sorry for you, so he let me come back to see you, but you must never touch me, for if you do you will kill me." They lived thus together for a twelvemonth, but one night he attempted to clasp her in his arms. Behold, he was holding a wooden doll! She did not come to life again and he was very unhappy ever after.—Washington Star.

## Carlyle on Right and Wrong.

Carlyle maintained that a strain of sentiment about criminals was very prevalent in his day, which tended seriously to obliterate or diminish the real difference between right and wrong. He hated with an intense hatred that whole system of philosophy which denied that there was a deep, essential, fundamental difference between right and wrong, and turned the whole matter into a mere calculation of interests.

He was accustomed to say that one of the chief merits of Christianity was that it taught that right and wrong were as far apart as heaven and hell, and that no greater calamity can befall a nation than a weakening of the righteous hatred of evil.—W. H. E. Lecky in Contemporary Review.

## Removing Rust from Nickel.

To remove rust stains from nickel grout the rust stains with oil, and after a few days rub thoroughly with a cloth moistened with ammonia. If any stains are left they can be almost every case be removed by the application of hydrochloric acid and a subsequent polishing with tripoli.—New York Telegram.

## Journalistic Cycles.

Mrs. Reider—I see the man who has been exchange editor of the Daily Night for twenty years is dead.  
Mr. Reider—My! I'm sorry to hear that. Now they'll put some young fellow in his place, and they'll be printing all the old jokes over again.—Good News.

Congressman Dubarrow of Chicago is called the "Adonis of the West," and is otherwise referred to in complimentary terms. He is a bachelor of only 34 years, and has not yet made his maiden speech either within the House of Representatives or without.

## NOW, HERE IS A BEAR STORY.

### The Trapped Bear Assisted by Another Bear in Carrying Off the Trap.

Not long ago a cow died in the vicinity of the Guinn ranch, near the head of Goose creek, south of Wagon Wheel gap. It soon became apparent to William Guinn, owner of the ranch, that the carcass of the cow was being visited by a bear of very large dimensions, and in company with Dell McClelland, Mr. Guinn decided to "sit up" with the bear and endeavor to get a shot at it by night. This was done, but owing to darkness the bear was not killed by shots fired.

As the next resort, a large bear trap, weighing about seventy-five pounds, was procured and set near the dead "critter," and the trappers went to bed laughing at the trick they had played on the bear. The trap was chained to a pole eighteen feet long and eight inches through at the large end.

In the morning an examination of the premises about the dead cow showed plainly that the bear and a cub had been there during the night. There was a large track, eighteen inches long and six or seven inches wide, and a small track, evidently made by a cub. The trap, however, was gone, and with it the eighteen foot pole, and the disturbed condition of the ground showed conclusively that the bear had been caught in the trap. The trail, however, away from the scene, was only the trail of two bears—there was not a mark of dragging either trap or pole.

Mr. Guinn took up the trail, which he followed eight miles without coming upon the bears, trap or pole. At the camp of Mr. Tom Carey, seven miles away, that gentleman told him in the night he had been awakened by a sound as of something walking, with an occasional pause and heavy fall on the ground, as though something had been dropped. Having no gun Mr. Carey sat up in his tent the balance of the night and endeavored to keep warm by poking wood into a sheet iron stove.

The trail was followed a mile or so further and then lost. In one place the bears had passed through a heavy quaking aspen thicket and had literally mowed a swath through the saplings, showing that the trap and pole were being taken along.

The natural inference is that the bear was caught in the trap and had picked up the same with the pole and started for the hills. The bear is an old offender in these parts, and Mr. Guinn hopes to find it yet.

Later a man just in from the head of the San Juan reports that he passed the bears on the Pogosa road, beyond Summitville, jogging contentedly along, each carrying one end of the pole, while the old bear was caught in the trap by the right foot front.—San Juan Prospector.

## A Robber's Name.

The title "Old Man of the Mountain" was first applied to Hassan Ben Sabbah, who founded a formidable dynasty in Syria, A. D. 1090. He was the prince or chief of a sect of the Mohammedans. Having been banished from his country, he took up his abode in Mount Lebanon, gathered around him a band of followers, who soon became the terror alike of Christians, Jews and Turks. They paid the most implicit obedience to his commands, and believed that if they sacrificed their lives for his sake they would be rewarded with the highest joys of paradise. For 200 years these "Assassins" as they called themselves, continued to be the terror of the country. Whenever their chief, the "Old Man of the Mountain," considered himself injured, he dispatched some of his assassins secretly to murder the aggressor. This is the origin of our use of the word assassin for a secret murderer.—Detroit Free Press.

## How Sponges Are Prepared.

Sponges are prepared for export in the following manner: After being caught in the best market they are carried to the shipping yard of the purchaser, where they are cut and trimmed into proper shapes and sizes. They are then washed and thoroughly dried, being generally spread in the sun for that purpose upon canvas or old sails. Next they are assorted according to varieties, and then packed by means of hand presses into bales weighing from 20 to 150 pounds. Sometimes the sponges are bleached by being passed through a solution of white lime and water, so weak as not to injure the fiber of the sponge.—Science.

## Beware of the Flour Barrel.

An expressman took a barrel half filled with flour upon his back to carry it up into a Main street block, and a little girl started to follow him. When near the top of the stairs the bottom came out of the barrel and fifty pounds of flour dropped down upon the girl's head, knocking her down to the bottom of the stairs and nearly suffocating her. She was picked up more frightened than hurt, with flour inside and outside of her clothing, a decidedly ludicrous spectacle. She precedes all such lads in the future.—Springfield Homestead.

## Time Wasted.

The girl who comes out of college with no sense of proportion, no eye for color, no sense of the fitness of things, no knowledge of the present conditions of the world of which, from her standpoint, she forms so large a part, will experience, to fit her to use the tools given by her alma mater.—Harp's Bazar.

## Sendie.

"Did you ever have longings, almost irresistible longings, to reach after the undrainable?"  
"I can't say that I have. Whenever my collar button gets down my back, I know it is no use reaching after it. I simply dress myself and let it come out at the other end."—Cape Cod Item.

## Right!

Teacher—Now, children, which state produces the most corn?  
Pupil—Kentucky.  
Teacher—Wrong. Why do you say Kentucky?  
Pupil—Kentucky produces the most corn.  
Teacher—America.

## FOREIGN LANDS.

### Jesuits to be Readmitted to Germany.

### KANGAROOS IN AUSTRIA.

### Eminent Physicians Think Cigarettes the Cause of the Death of the Duke of Clarence.

### Anarchists are active throughout Spain.

### Heavy floods are reported in Northern Spain.

### Influenza cases are rapidly decreasing in London.

### Berlin bankers are arranging for the placing of a \$90,000,000 loan.

### Readmission of Jesuits to Germany will be approved by the government.

### Franco's wine of 1891 will be the best since 1884, and there was much of it.

### Australians have begun to raise and herd kangaroos as they would sheep.

### Edinburgh ladies are collecting money to erect a statue to Mary Queen of Scots.

### Queen Victoria is to give the title of "Duke of London" to Prince George of Wales.

### The savings banks of France have 5,748,000 depositors with 2,911,000,000 francs due them.

### The grand total of charitable bequests in England last year, excluding Baron Hirsch's, was \$15,000,000.

### In advocating the German school bill Chancellor Caprivi said atheism is the greatest danger of the future.

### The confinement of the strike at Bilbao, Spain, is chiefly due to women inciting the strikers not to yield.

### The Stockholm Chamber of Commerce has declared that the whole of Germany is infested with the foot and mouth disease.

### Additional government relief to the amount of 60,000,000 rubles has been ordered for the Russian famine-stricken districts.

### The French expedition under Colonel Lambert in Senegal has had further engagements with Chief Samory. The enemy was routed.

### The sale of live hogs has been stopped in the Atlanta (Germany) market in consequence of the rapid increase of disease among the stock.

### The Japanese government is about to mine all its islands by means of submarine telegraph cables at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.

### The story of the London correspondent at Yaguaisa that Minister Egan's residence is guarded is pronounced wholly without foundation.

### The underground electric railway in London has more traffic than it can conveniently manage, and great complaint is made on account of the inadequate facilities.

### The London postoffice employs 4,000 letter carriers, with wages ranging from \$3.75 to \$9 a week. Beside the regulars there are 1,000 auxiliaries, paid according to their work.

### The greatest sailing vessel of Germany has been launched at Geestemünde. It is built of steel entirely—328 feet long, 45½ feet wide, 24½ feet deep. It is of 4,500 tons burden.

### The foot and mouth disease has been discovered among the animals imported into England from Denmark, and the entry of Danish cattle has been prohibited through the kingdom.

### The French expedition in Senegal in two battles with Chief Samory lost one officer and nine men killed and forty-three wounded, the enemy losing 15 killed and 300 wounded.

### The Chinese government is paying the indemnities demanded for the killing or injuring of the foreigners or the destruction of their property during the recent missionary riots in Mongolia.

### The new government of Brazil has suspended proceedings in the confiscation of the property belonging to the Princess Isabella and other members of the family of the late Emperor.

### Advice from China show that all the Mongolian Mandarins who aided in the recent outbreak in Northeastern China or did not assist the government in its suppression of the revolt have been discharged from office.

### A superb new bridge has been constructed in Rome over the picturesque Tiber, and it is considered one of the finest modern works in the city. It has been christened Ponte Margherita by their majesties of Italy.

### The most important event that has occurred in Germany since the fall of Bismarck is announced. The event is that Herr von Bismarck, the chief of the National Liberals, and Herr von Bamberger, the leader of the Progressives, have agreed to unite their forces in the Reichstag.

### The area of wheat sown in India is about the same this year as last. The condition is poor. The drought continues over the greater part of the wheat country. The crop is expected to be about 15 per cent less than last year and the exportable surplus about 28,000,000 bushels.

### The two daughters of the late Marquis San Carlos, who died some months ago, have been as much overcome by the loss of their father that they have renounced the brilliant life that they were leading in society and have entered the Order of the Sacred Heart. They are both grand nieces of Queen Isabella of Spain.

### Two Indians in Verde Valley, A. T., having in their possession a white girl, stopped at a ranch, when the girl implored the person living there to rescue her. The ranch owner gave the alarm after the Indians left, and a posse was organized and started after the Indians to release the girl.

### The Liberals still hold their power at Salt Lake, notwithstanding the attempt to divide the Territory into national party lines. At the municipal election recently the total vote of the city was 8,175. Newbliss (the Liberal) vote was 4,910; the Democratic vote, 2,766; and the Republican vote, 852. Liberal plurality, 1,794. The Liberal majority over all was 1,147. These figures are the returns for Ma, or.

### The Los Angeles Times says: Congressman Flowers has been advising California raisinmen through the medium of a Re lands paper to pack their product as an imported article, labeling it "Malaga," because, he says, the country demands imported raisins. This is the worst kind of short-sighted advice. How can a section ever build up a reputation and get good prices for its product while thus selling under borrowed colors? Such advice is especially foolish just now, when California raisins are beginning to drive the imported article out.

## PORTLAND MARKET.

### Produce, Fruit, Etc.

WHEAT—Nominal, Valley, \$1.55@1.60; Wiala, \$1.50@1.55 per cent; Flour—Standard, \$4.90; Wiala, \$4.80; Graham, \$4.90; superfine, \$3.90 per barrel.  
OATS—New, 42¢@43¢ per bushel.  
HAY—\$11@13 per ton.  
MILLET—Bran, 2¢; shorts, 1¢; 22 round barley, \$22.50@25; chop feed, \$18.50 per ton; feed barley, \$20; middlings, \$28 per ton; brewing barley, \$1.10@1.15 per cental.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 37½¢@40¢; fancy dairy, 32½¢@35¢; fair to good, 25¢@27½¢; common, 16¢@22½¢; Eastern, 25¢@31½¢ per pound.  
CHEESE—Oregon, 14¢@15¢; Eastern, 15¢@17¢ per pound.  
EGGS—Oregon, 20¢@22½¢; Eastern, 20¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$4.50@5; ducks, \$7@9; geese, \$11 per dozen; turkeys, 12½¢@14¢ per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, nominal, \$1.05@1.25 per cental; cauliflower, \$1 per doz; Onions, 75¢@81¢ per cental; potatoes, 35¢@50¢ per sack; sweet potatoes, 6¢ per pound; carrots, 75¢ per sack; parsnips, \$1.00 per sack; asparagus, 25¢ per pound; pumpkin, 2¢ per pound; green peas, 16¢ per pound.

FRUITS—Sicily lemons, 65¢@7.00; California, \$3.00@4.00 per box; oranges, \$1.75@2.25; apples, 75¢@8.15 per box; bananas, \$3.50@4.1¢ per bunch; pineapples, \$4.00 per dozen; cranberries, 10¢@10.50 per barrel; Smyrna figs, 16¢; citrons, 27¢ per pound.

## Staple Groceries.

HONEY—18¢@18½¢ per pound.

SALT—Liverpool, \$15.00@17.00; stock, \$11@12 per ton.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 21¢; Rio, 21¢; Salvador, 21¢; Mocha, 30¢; Java, 25¢; Arabica, 100-pound cases, 20½¢ per pound.

RICE—Japan, \$5.00; Island, \$5.50@5.75 per cask.

BEANS—Small white, 3¢; pink, 2½¢; bayon, 2½¢; butter, 3½¢; lima, 3½¢ per pound.

SUGAR—D, 4½¢; Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; granulated, 5½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 5½¢; confectioners' A, 5½¢; maple sugar, 15¢ per pound.

SOAP—Eastern, in barrels, 42¢@45¢; half-barrels, 44¢@47¢; in cases, 35¢@38¢ per gallon; \$2.25 per keg. California, in barrels, 30¢ per gallon; \$1.75 per keg.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, \$1.00@1.80; peaches, \$1.80@2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.80@1.90; plums, \$1.37½@1.50; strawberries, \$2.25; cherries, \$2.25@2.40; blackberries, \$1.85@1.90; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.50@2.80; apricots, \$1.90@1.70; Pe fruit, \$2.50@2.80; peaches, \$1.25; plums, \$1.10; blackberries, \$1.25@1.40 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.00@1.15; tomatoes, 90¢@1.00; sugar peas, 90¢@1.00; string beans, 90¢@1.00 per dozen. Fish: Sardines, 75¢@1.05; lobsters, \$2.30@2.50. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, \$8.10; Crown, \$7.00; Highland, \$6.50; Champion, \$5.20; Monroe, \$6.75 per case. Meats: Corned beef, \$1.90; shiphead, \$2.10; ham, tongue, \$3.01; 14, 15, 5, 2¢; dried ham, \$1.50@2.25 per dozen.

## Miscellaneous.

NAILS—Base quotations: 100, 15, 90; steel, \$3.00; wire, \$3.50 per keg.

IRON—Bar, 3½¢ per pound.

STEEL—10½¢ per pound.

TIN—1, C, charcoal, 14x20, prime quality, \$8.00@8.50 per box; for crosses, \$2 extra per box; roofing, 14x20, prime quality, \$6.75 per box; L. C. coke plates, 14x20, prime quality, \$7.75 per box.

LEAD—4½¢ per pound; bar, 6½¢.

SOLDER—15¢@16½¢ per pound, according to grade.

SHOES—\$1.80 per sack.

HORSESHOES—\$5.

NAVAL STORES—Oakum, \$4.50@5 per barrel; rosin, \$4.50@5 per 280 pounds; tar, \$3.50@4; Carolina, \$7.00 per barrel; pitch, \$3.00 per barrel; turpentine, 65¢ per cask in carload lots.

## Hides, Wool and Hops.

HIDES—Dry hides, selected prime, 7½¢@8¢; less for culls; green, selected, 6¢@6½¢; under 50 pounds, 3¢; sheep, 10¢; short wool, 30¢@50¢; merino, 10¢@20¢; long, 90¢@1.25; shearings, 10¢@20¢; tallow, good to choice, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Wool—Willamette Valley, 17¢@19¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@17¢ per pound, according to condition and age.

HOPS—Nominal; 18¢@20¢ per pound.

## The Meat Market.

BEES—Live, 3¢@3½¢; dressed, 6¢@7¢.

MUTTONS—Live, sheared, 4½¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢.

HAMS—Live, 5¢; dressed, 8¢.

VEAL—5¢@6¢ per dressed.

SMOKED MEATS—Eastern ham, 11¢@12¢; other varieties, 12½¢; breakfast bacon, 11½¢@12¢; sides, 9½¢@10½¢; smoked bacon, 11½¢@11¾¢ per pound.

LAMB—Compound, 9¢@10¢; pure, 10½¢@11½¢; Oregon, 10½¢@12½¢ per pound.

## Bags and Bagging.

Burlaps, 8-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 6¢; 12-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 7¢; 12-oz., 45-inch, net cash, 7½¢; 12-oz., 60-inch, 16¢; Burlaps, 20-oz., 70-inch, 18¢. Wheat bags, California, 22x30, 9¢; 30¢ per bushel out bags, 8¢. Sentals (second hand wheat bags), 8¢.

## Passing Around the Horns.

I remember a joke played on Col. Joshua Carpenter, a native of Paris, I think, but a resident and neighbor of my father in the town of Lincoln. Carpenter had a man at work for him by the name of Parlin. Parlin pitched on and Carpenter laid the loads of hay. One day the man who put up the hay observing a horse's head on a bush carefully placed on the entrance to the nest with hay, cut the bush and rolled the nest up in a bunch of hay. Parlin, separating the bunch to pile on a part at a time, observed the nest, turned the hay back quickly and put the whole bunch up to Carpenter, who in turn uncovered the nest and also drew out the stopper. Observing the nest and the horse he quickly threw it off the load in the direction of the oxen, who, being assembled by the horns, started on a run for the barn, overturning the load on the way. Carpenter jumped from the load when they started and landed near the nest, springing one of his ankles severely and receiving one of the warmest of receptions from the horse.—Lincoln Journal.

Richelieu amused himself in the intervals of his labors with a squadron of cats, of which he was very fond. He used to retire at 11, and after sleeping three hours rise and write or work.

Rigel, the magnificent star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Orion, has been discovered by astronomers to be one of the most distant stars in the celestial vault.

The American people are subject in their domestic relations to forty odd codes of law, an anomalous condition not to be found in any other civilized country in the world.

Some of the street cries of London, including the newsboy, dustman, sweep, milkman, old clothes man and extra man, have been taken by Edw. van's photographs.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Information Valuable to the Farmers.

### TRANSPLANTING OF TREES.

### Probably No Better Time to Transplant Fruit Trees Than the Middle of Winter.

The transplanting of fruit trees in the middle of winter is a delicate work; but, if successfully accomplished, it pays well for the risk and labor. Often there are fruit trees on a farm which could be transplanted with profit to more favorable localities. There are trees which do not seem to thrive on the farm, and others in their places. It spoils the row of trees if a young sapling is planted in its place. It is often desirable in such instances to obtain a half-grown tree and plant it in the place of the old one.

Probably there is no better time to transplant the trees than in the middle of winter. It is at such a time when little work is required on the farm and when the branches of the roots can be cut, select a time when the ground is thoroughly frozen, and do the work on a day when there is no danger of the roots being thawed out. Dig a large hole where the tree is to be planted, making it so large that a big ball of earth can be accommodated. The best way to judge of this is to make a circle around the base of the tree to be transplanted, running out to the center of the tree, and then select a circle where the tree is to be planted, and dig a hole correspondingly large. Make it deep, and soften the earth in the bottom so that the soil can be packed close up to the roots of the trees.

The earth should be cut around the tree to the depth of several feet, but not closer to the base of the tree than the circle drawn. Where the tree has very spreading branches the roots can be cut a little closer to the base, but generally where the limbs are branching the roots are likewise. If the roots are frozen solidly and the day is cold, an enormous pile of solid earth will be dug up with the tree. Only the smaller roots will be cut off, while the main ones will not be disturbed in their position. When the earth is dug away, if the tree is a large one, a derrick will be required to lift it out of the hole. The ball of earth is heavier than the tree. It is very essential that this earth around the roots should not be disturbed or knocked loose.

With the same derrick the tree can be lowered into the hole made for it, and if the soil has been loosened sufficient to get the bottom, the dirt can be packed closely around the small ends of the cut roots. The soil should be packed thoroughly into the cavity until the whole is thoroughly covered up. The tree is then firm and strong against the winds. It is better to put a mulch around the tree than for the rest of the winter to keep the roots in the ground or at least for a week after the transplanting. In this way a number of new full-grown trees can be transplanted to the orchard and old dead ones removed. The trees will start to grow in the spring almost as if never disturbed.

## Garden Work.

Something should be done in the garden as early as it can be got at. The asparagus stalks should be cut and taken off the bed. The old wood should be cut out, and such stalks as are left should be cut and taken off. The raspberries, and they should all be liberally manured. It is also a good time to get cuttings from the best kinds to heel in this winter and set out next spring. Even if there are already enough of them, it may pay to make new plantations and root out some of the older ones when these come to bearing. The rhubarb also wants manuring this fall, and where it has grown so thick as to make but small stalks the crown of the old root and take a part of it away to start new beds. This is a profitable crop, especially in a spring when there have not been many apples carried through the winter. The strawberries plants taken out in preparation for the milching which will need to be done later. The material for milching should be gathered, sorted, blackberries and raspberries, and they should all be liberally manured. It is also a good time to get cuttings from the best kinds to heel in this winter and set out next spring. Even if there are already enough of them, it may pay to make new plantations and root out some of the older ones when these come to bearing. The rhubarb also wants manuring this fall, and where it has grown so thick as to make but small stalks the crown of the old root and take a part of it away to start new beds. This is a profitable crop, especially in a spring when there have not been many apples carried through the winter. The strawberries plants taken out in preparation for the milching which will need to be done later. The material for milching should be gathered, sorted, blackberries and raspberries, and they should all be liberally manured. It is also a good time to get cuttings from the best kinds to heel in this winter and set out next spring. 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