



To Destroy Thistles.

Salt or kerosene, applied after the clump of thistles is cut down, will destroy them, but such method is slow and costly where the field is in possession of the pest. Many other methods have been suggested for their application. A piece of root rock an inch long if left in the soil will make a foundation for a new crop. A piece 2 inches long will grow 8 to 10 feet in six months, and weigh 3 or 4 pounds, and from each small piece from forty to fifty heads will grow. An old rule is to "plow the land in June, drag twice in July, plow 2 or 3 inches deep two or three times in August and harrow each time." Any tool that will cut off the tops in August or early in September will destroy them, as they cannot live if the tops are cut down. Experiments made at the Illinois station succeeded in completely exterminating them by observing the following rules: (1) Cut the thistles when in full bloom, as close to the ground as possible, and then plow 3 inches deep, sowing millet or Hungarian grass, seeding heavily, and then harrow. (2) In September plow the millet under and then seed heavily with rye. Plow the rye under in May and again seed to millet or Hungarian grass (or plant a hoe crop, such as cabbages or potatoes). (3) Continue the close cultivation, being careful to keep the weeds cut down from July until frost. If frost is not here too soon the constant cutting down of the thistles as fast as they appear will greatly reduce their number or exterminate them.

Boat for the Farm.

The plank boat illustrated herewith is made for general farm work and is used in winter to draw manure from the yard and stable to the field. It is constructed of four ten-inch, crooked maple planks, two and one-half inches thick, with an 8x2 1/2-inch frame pinned and bolted on for sides. It has an iron clasp made of old wagon tire, bent and bolted or clinched, nailed across the top of the back end and top of the sides, as indicated, to hold them firmly in place. The front end has a 2x8-inch piece bolted on top.

Its greatest utility lies in the hinged or swivelled tongue, made with two clasps or clevises to hold it to the boat. On each side is a chain brace made of four long links, attached to the tongue with bolt swivels. The ends of each chain brace are dropped onto the bent-up end of a five-eighths-inch bolt, ten inches long before bent up, with the square head left on, which is put through a hole of the 2x8-inch nose piece at each end. They are hooked



HOMEMADE FARM BOAT.

up for a stiff tongue and unhooked when desiring to make a short turn. Being links, they will not bend or break when turning; therefore, are allowed to drag until wanted up again. With this attachment, one can go down hill without bumping the team's heels; and the boat can be turned or backed up to a desired place better than a sled.

Thrashing Stacked Grain.

In the majority of cases it pays to stack grain in the corn belt, or in sections where diversified farming, in distinction from all small grain or one-crop farming, is conducted. The difference in the cost of shock-thrashing and stacking and stack-thrashing, is comparatively small, smaller than the average farmer realizes. We have a few figures on the subject from the Minnesota Experiment Station which will be of special interest in this connection. The cost per bushel of shock-thrashing wheat was 7.4 cents, while the cost of stacking and stack-thrashing was 10.1 cents per bushel, a difference of 2.7 cents per bushel. In the per bushel cost mentioned all labor, machine cost, etc., is taken into consideration. Let us see what this means: Under ordinary conditions stacked grain will grade at least one grade above grain that is thrashed from the shock, and in a wet season the difference may be a great deal more than that. If you watch the markets you will find there is usually a difference of 2 cents in the price of No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern wheat. This means that the gain of one grade in wheat nearly pays the extra cost incident to stacking and stack thrashing as compared with shock-thrashing.

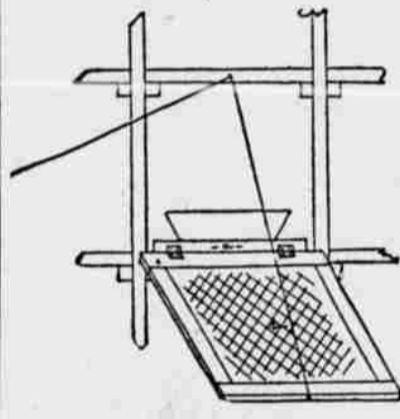
Varieties of Smut.

There are several varieties of smut that are known as the "stinking" smut, or bunt, attacking the kernels of wheat, while the variety known as

"loose" smut attacks the whole head, converting it into a mass of loose, dusty spores. The loose smut of oats is also another variety, and is very similar to that of wheat. Barley is attacked by two smuts and rye by one. Corn smut does not do as much damage as the other kinds, but is more widespread. There is no known remedy for corn smut. Experiments made in treating the seeds of wheat, oats, barley, etc., show that by preventing smut the yield of crops is greater, even when the disease is light, thus demonstrating that there is an effect exerted on the producing capacity of the plants when smut is not apparently present sufficiently to do some damage. All the smuts except that which attack corn can be prevented by the farmer if he will carefully treat his seed in some manner so as to destroy the spores, but, unfortunately, the majority of farmers do not use precautionary measures, and thus the negligence of only one or two persons in a community may neutralize the efforts of many. It should be the aim of every farmer to do his part in the matter of ridding the community of pests.

How to Trap Pigeons.

Boys sometimes have a hard time catching their pigeons. The picture shows how a trap can easily be made



that will do the business. Attach the string to the edge of the door and run it through an eyelet at the top of the door frame and then to some place behind the barn or a tree out of sight. When the pigeon enters, pull up the door and there he is.

Hogs for Slaughtering.

Hogs to be slaughtered should not be fed twenty-four hours before slaughtering. They will not bleed freely. Nor should they become heated by chasing, or any other cause. It likewise has a tendency to check the flow of blood. Nor should a hog be scalded until fully expired. After the hog is hung up and the intestines, lungs, heart and all are removed and washed out, split the hog right through the center, leaving a small attachment near the tail and at the end of the snout, so as not to overbalance it; and as soon as the leaf lard is cold enough to be principally removed, take it out. This will insure the perfect cooling of the meat. This last precaution we learned from large lumbering concerns and packers in the early days, when selling dressed hogs. We have found it a safe practice. The heavier the hog the more essential its quick and perfect cooling. Never allow meat to freeze solid, or pack it in a frozen condition, for it is sure to spoil.—Nebraska Farmer.

Cost of Hauling Farm Products.

Frank Andrews of the United States Agricultural Department, writes: "In hauling products from farms in wagons there are opportunities for a saving in cost. In many regions in the United States the improvement of a road, or a short, rough section of a road, would allow much larger loads to be hauled than at present. If it were possible to increase the average weight of a wagon load of cotton in the United States from three bales, as it now is, to four bales, without increasing the cost of hauling the load, the saving on the crop equal to the one picked in 1905 would amount to \$2,000,000; and if the average load of wheat, now fifty-five bushels, were increased by twenty bushels, the saving increased in hauling a crop like that of 1905 would be more than \$8,000,000."

Fall Feed for Cows.

The profits derived from selling milk cows is at no time so great as during a drought in midsummer; yet most farmers retain their green fodder until just before winter sets in, and they do this when they must know that if a cow is allowed to nearly dry up in the milking season she will probably not recover. In the fall grass is usually abundant, and there are pumpkins and vegetables and grain in plenty, the corn fodder being but little needed.

The Farm Icehouse.

An icehouse should be so constructed as to have a double wall (or air space) surrounding that portion above ground, and the cost of such is but little compared with the protection afforded. There should also be double doors. It is not difficult to keep ice in a building above ground if the double walls are used and the ice securely packed.

REVOLUTIONIZE LEGISLATIVE METHOD

Adoption of Proposed Changes Will Make a Radical Change in Representation—Recall Measure Will Lift from Office All Who Fail to Do Their Duty

Drafts of constitutional amendments and laws sought to be adopted by the people of Oregon have been prepared and are being circulated throughout the state by a large committee of prominent men with a view of getting the measure before the voters for their consideration. Efforts will be made by those who have drafted and are promoting the measures to form a Peoples' Power league and to raise \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the coming campaign to be carried on for the success of the measures.

Included in the list of the measures which are being presented are: An amendment to the state constitution providing for the recall of unworthy office holders; the draft of a bill for the election of United States senators by people's instruction; the draft of a bill providing for proportional representation and majority elections, and a draft of the Huntley corrupt practice act.

Those who have compiled the list of amendments and bills and are now sending them out and asking for the formation of a people's league are: Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Earl C. Bronaugh, Jerry Bronaugh, W. C. Bristol, Lee M. Clark, H. W. Drew, C. H. Gram, Thomas G. Greene, Clyde V. Huntley, J. E. Hedges, V. R. Hyde, G. W. Holcomb, Harry Lane, T. M. Leabo, T. A. McBride, Henry E. McGinn, E. S. J. McAllister, F. McKencher, P. McDonald, G. M. Orion, B. Lee Paget, C. Scheubel, Ben Selling, Alex Sweek, C. E. S. Wood, Frank Williams, W. S. U'Ren and John C. Young.

In discussing the measures which they have placed before the people the promoters set out their ideas as follows:

"We believe all citizens agree that every political party should be represented in the government in proportion to the number of its supporters among the people; that no political party should ever have a greater majority of the officers of government than it has of the votes of the people; that the people should be able to express their disapproval of any officer's acts by recalling him from office; that the people should elect and choose their United States senators; that character, and not the possession of wealth, or the secret or public support of great corporations, or wealthy citizens, should be of advantage to any man aspiring to public office. The measures herein offered by members of the People's Power league of Oregon are expected to aid in obtaining these results."

In discussing the recall amendment to the constitution the proposers say it will be second only to the initiative and referendum. It is pointed out that the people of the state cannot now recall an officer once elected without proving him guilty of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt.

It is pointed out that almost continually district attorneys and sheriffs contend they are unable to enforce the laws, or an assessor says it is impossible to assess all property fairly or to make great wealth bear its just share of the burden of government. It is argued that if one-fourth of the voters of the state or district could bring such officers face to face with public discharge for incompetency they would do their work or else the people would get officers who would do it for them. It is asserted that should the law be passed the mere threat of invoking it would be effective in the great majority of cases and the people would hear less of maintaining the dignity of an office and more of maintaining its efficiency.

In the draft itself it is provided that 25 per cent of the voters who cast their votes for an election of justice of the Supreme court at the election prior to the action for recall may file their petition demanding the recall of an officer who is not enforcing the law.

The petition shall set forth the reasons for demanding the recall and if the officer does not resign within five days after the filing of the petition then a special election shall be held within 20 days to determine whether or not the officer shall be recalled.

On the sample ballots at this election the petitioners shall set forth in not more than 200 words the reasons for their action while the officer shall set forth in another 200 words his justification for his acts. At this same election other candidates for the office shall be nominated and the one receiving the highest vote in nomination shall be deemed to be elected.

In the event the accused official receives the highest number of votes at the election he shall remain in office. Petitions of recall may be filed against members of the legislature after he has served five days or longer in the first session following his election. In the case of other officers six months must elapse before such a petition is filed.

After one recall petition has been filed and election held no other petition may be filed against the same officer unless the petitioners pay into the pub-

lic treasury the whole amount of its expense for the preceding election.

The proposed bill for the selection of United States senators by a vote of the people is short and to the point. In effect it is nothing more than an expressed instruction of the legislature by the people to vote for one candidate for senator. It is argued that after such an instruction no politician would put his private opinion above the voted expression of the people of the state. The bill says:

"Section 1. That we, the people of the state of Oregon, hereby instruct our representatives and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senator from this state who receive the highest votes at our general elections."

In argument for the proportional representation bill, it is shown that the present house of representatives in the Oregon legislature is composed of 59 Republicans and one Democrat. If the voters in the state were represented in proportion to the ratio of their numerical strength as shown at the last election the house would be composed of about 33 Republicans, 20 Democrats, four Socialists and three Prohibition members. It is further pointed out that since 1893 the Republicans have always had from 44 to 59 of the members of the house, though in 1895 and 1896 the vote of the Republican party throughout the state was less than one-half of all the votes cast.

It is argued that proportional representation would give each party a fair proportional vote in the legislature, just as it has in the general elections. The text of the proposed law is as follows:

"Section 16. In all elections authorized by this constitution until otherwise provided by law, the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but provision may be made by law for elections by equal proportional representation of all the voters for every office which is filled by the election of two or more persons whose official duties, rights and powers are equal and concurrent.

"Every qualified elector resident in his precinct and registered, as may be required by law, may vote for one person for each office. Provision may be made by law for the voter's direct or indirect expression of his first, second or additional choices among the candidates for any office. For an office which is filled by the election of one person it may be required by law that the person elected shall be the final choice of a majority of the electors voting for candidates for that office. These principles may be applied by law to nominations by political parties and organizations."

The Huntley corrupt practice act is known to a great many of the people of the state, as it is the bill which was introduced in the last session of the legislature by Huntley, of Clackamas, and defeated on the ground that it was too voluminous and detailed.

In brief, it provides for the regulation of all elections as to campaign expenses, setting out a maximum expense bill for every office voted upon by the people, both at the primaries and at the general elections. These amounts are graded according to the importance of the office and the scope of the campaign necessary to present the candidate before the people. Rigid provisions are made against indirect campaign contributions and secret expenses, and it is required that all political parties must file statements of expense, as must the candidates, with the officials having record jurisdiction over the positions for which the candidates are contesting."

Drainer for Wash Boilers.

A simple device that greatly adds to the usefulness of the wash boiler is a recent patent of an Oregon man. As shown in the illustration, it consists of a drainer that is attached to the top of the wash boiler. The drainer is formed of a series of parallel rods, which rest on the top of the wash boiler. Each rod terminates into a hook designed to engage the beaded rim of the boiler. Around the edges of the rod is a projecting ledge, to prevent the water dripping on the floor. After wringing out the clothes they are conveniently placed on the drainer, the water dripping back into the boiler. The device is readily removed when desired.



CLOTHES DRAINER

The Best Way to Do It.

A writer gives a recipe for making stale cookies fresh. The best recipe on the subject, however, is to make new ones. Fresh cookies are a delight, but stale ones an abomination, and no self-respecting housekeeper should tolerate them nor spend time trying to restore

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—RENA E. WHITMAN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.



One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

Homely Enough.
Towne—Hanson's fiancée must simply be rolling in wealth.
Brown—Oh! are you acquainted with her?
Towne—No; but I saw her to-day.—Philadelphia Press.

RHEUMATISM RECIPE

PREPARE THIS SIMPLE HOME-MADE MIXTURE YOURSELF.

Buy the Ingredients from Any Druggist in Your Town and Shake Them in a Bottle to Mix This.

A well known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being a vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of even the small towns elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists will mix the prescription if asked to.

Pro and Con.

That the "early bird catches the worm" is something we've often been taught. And yet we may state if the worm had slept late
It surely would not have been caught.—Kansas City Times.

THE MILK PANS are quickly cleaned and rid of all greasy "feel" when washed in Borax and water in the following proportions—1 tablespoonful of Borax to a quart of water.

Another Reactionary.

"It is permissible, I believe," said the lecturer, by way of making his idea still plainer, "to take an illustration from the great book of nature—"
"I protest," interrupted a sour-faced man in the audience. "President Roosevelt owns the copyright on that book!"

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size 4c, regular price 50c per Bottle.