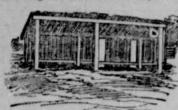
EFFECTIVE WIND BREAK.

An Open Shed Which Has Proved Successful For Years.

The illustration shows a wind break that has been in use for some 16 or 18 years, writes C. P. Reynolds in The merlenn Agriculturist. For actual money invested I believe it is one of the cheapest and most practical buildings that we have. Several years ago we disposed of an old log house. Finding the roof in very good condition, it was determined to use what was necessary of the roofing and sufficient lumbrenk. The open shed shown in the Illustration is the result as it appears today after nearly a score years of sample. The essential features of the practical service. The building is 48 process are given in the following difeet long and some 10 feet deep. The



posts at the rear are about 7 feet high and nearly 10 in front. Plates laid over the tops of both sets of posts, and the roof, which was put on In four sections, was placed on top of these and spiked. The rear was sided up; also the ends. It makes a most yard during rainy and windy weather.

In summer I have known the cattle to come all the way from the back of the pasture in order to stand in its shade. During stormy weather in spring or fall it is generally well filled with cattle protecting themselves from the the difference that such a protection is to a yard.

side of the barnyard. Several years ago, before our silo was put in, corn continuous stack on a second side, the yard during windy weather. great many farmers could profitably follow the wind break stacking and se cure protection to stock in the yard during a greater portion of the winter.

A small pen is shown in one end of the shed. This is temporary, being a creep in which grain was put, so that this device every spring and summer and find it of considerable consequence in rearing good lambs,

The calf destined for the dairy should it put on fat. If the flesh growing limbit is acquired by the young growing the animal is injured for dairy pur-F. W. Hodson, ex-superintendent of the Ontarlo farmers' institutes, recommends to remove the and to put in a separate pen, where it cloth. Some prefer to let the cow-clean the calf, but he considers it doubtful if any good is served thereby likely to be, especially as regards hold-

troublesome process when it is removper feed. Feed the milk at a temperend of the week begin to substitute skimmilk. There is no better substideliming the milk than flaxseed or linseed ment. Take a quart of flaxor eight quarts of water and boll for an hour. Give half a teacupful of this Jelly at each feed and increase as the

An English dairy farmer gives the following as his method of feeding calves: He makes a porridge of four quarts of cornmeal, two quarts of ground buckwheat, four quarts wheat bran and two bandfuls of linseed meal. Each calf receives a heaping tablespoonful for each meal, which is made into a porridge with water and added to one quart of sweet milk in which a pinch of salt is put. grain is gradually increased each week. As regards this ration it may be said that skimmlik could well be substitut ed as more economical than new milk and also that the feeding of cornmeal and ground buckwheat would have n tendency to induce flesh forming habits in the animal.

Working Butter.

When butter making we used to work our butter in the churn. After it reached the granular form or perhaps a little coarser than is now thought the right thing the buttermilk was drawn If any butter ran out with it, it back Then it was washed in clear water once or twice, and once in water to which salt had been added. A little stirring in this cold brine brought the lumps together in a solid mass gad took the out the last vestige of buttermilk, and the we spread it about and added sait, 11/2 to onnees to the pound, and worked it together. As soon as it was cool it was ready to make into prints, which process removed all extramoisture. There may be better meth eds now, but we made good butter .-American Cultivator.

While certain sections are selling some of their milk cows and fattening others, because of a scarcity of bay, we do not notice any lack of demand

for good cows in our market report or falling off in their price. In fact, not for many years has trade been more active or prices better in Boston ket .- American Cultivator.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought COMPOSITE SAMPLES

The modern creamery and cheese facmining the richness of the milk delivered by each patron, says the Wisconsin experiment station. The most common and satisfactory method of paying for the milk according to its test is to take a small sample of each lot of milk every day, pour this into a covered glass jer containing a small amount of some preservative and at the end of n week or ten days test this composite

for each patron. Label each bottle with a number, giving the same number to a patron on the milk recording sheet. Composite test sample bottles and you can count on its staying. made for this purpose with a tin cover and numbered brass tag wired to the neck of each bottle can be obtained of creamery supply firms. These sample within easy reach of the weigh can and protected from the light.

A preservative is put into each clean bottle to keep the milk from souring until testing day. Pulverized potasbornx or preservaline can be used for this purpose. Some of these preserva tives are put up in tablet form, each tablet containing the necessary amount to use in one sample. After each lot of milk is poured into the factory weigh can a small amount of it is dipped from the can and poured into the proper sample bottle. These samples daily shipped to the city. All milk is are usually taken with a small one cooled as soon as possible to below

from a drip in the conductor spout. sweet, containing no clots, lumps of curdled milk or small butter granules. per cent. This small addition of lea The sample should be taken just as It is evenly mixed. Continue adding during eight or nine hours' transports particular jar every time he delivers tion of the method several years ago milk for a week or ten days, then test coof, dark place. Every time a new in one large tank, cooled to 50 degrees, portion of the milk is added to the jar then put into shipping cans, which notion to mix the cream already formed in the jar with the milk and to about 47 degrees F. till shipped. Just rinse off the cream sticking to its side before transportation the one pound Unless this is done every time fresh ice milk is added to each can, and portions of milk are added to the jar can is locked and placed on the wagon. the cream on the milk becomes lumpy and sticks in patches to the side of one horse power carbonic acid ice ma the jar, thus making it nearly impossi- chine is employed, which keeps the through the entire sample.

dried cream on the inside of the jar matic freezers each 1 meter high, 20 are the result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the operator. The test of the composite sample takes filled with milk and two used for coolthe place of a separate daily test and ing the water in the tank in which the gives accurate information regarding milk is kept till shipped. After five the average quality of the milk delivermust be thoroughly rubbed dry with a ed by each patron during the period is taken out of the freezers. Such a of sampling. The weight of butter fat block weighs about 12 pounds, and which each patron brought to the fac- twice daily four such blocks are frozen, tory in his milk during this time is obtained by multiplying the total weight first calf, the longer the calf is left of milk delivered during the sampling cool the 300 or 400 gallons of with her the more troublesome she is period by the test of the composite to be shipped. The ice milk itself period by the test of the composite to be shipped. The ice milk itself looks sample divided by 100.

ed early from the dam. Always give men can save themselves from the com-the calf the colostrum, or first milk, and let it have the data's milk for manufacturers of oleomargarine and and many large dairies (or creamerles) quantities, never more than two quarts | making the necessary effort, and we troduce such. Such an ice milk maknow of but the one way, says 'The chine needs no special attendant." ature of from 90 to 98 degrees. At the American Cultivator. When all will make butter that is better than the im-Itation article and will handle it so tute for the butter fat removed in that it needs no renovation, then they impromptn," said a New Orleans lawness and oblige the manufacturers of seed, sonk for five or six hours in six oleo to sell their product for what it easy to produce that effect by simply and also for use on shipboard or warm climates, where butter quickly Of the more than 3,000,000 pounds of marks to the boys during the noon re

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

pretty good customer. Here both con ditions prevail-a climate which soon causes good butter to become rancid and a large class who need to buy

Butter makers kick on farm separa says The Northwest Farmer. Some of the butter makers are making a lively kick against the introduction of the farm separator. They might as well kick against a stone wall, for kicking will not stop its coming. There is only one thing that will check its rapid introduction, and that is better umilk from the creamery. Farmers are getting more and more determined do this with separator skimmilk. If the butter makers don't clean up their pumps, pipes and tanks and give the skimwilk a thorough pasteurizing the farmer is certain to lend an at a separator will be installed on trial will then be too late to protest, for after a farmer pays \$100 for a separator he is quite apt to find a factory that will take his cream. Dairymer of experience have found that the best of calves can be raised on good separator milk, and every intelligent butter maker knows how to return it in good condition.

SIMPLE COOLING PROCESS. How Milk May Be Shipped to Arrive In Good Condition.

J. Moldenhawer gives to the New York Produce Review a translation from an Austrian paper which reads: "On the large estate Thyrenthal, with a herd of 180 or 190 cows, all the milk, about 300 or 400 gallons, ounce tin dipper, a sampling tube or 50 degrees F., filled in the commonly used heavy tin shipping cans holding six gallons, and to this is added about soon as the milk is weighed and while summer the milk keeps perfectly fresh sample of each patron's milk to his tion by railroad and since the introducthis composite sample. The composite stance, while such often was the case sample jars should be kept covered to before 'milk ice cooling' was used prevent loss by evaporation and in a The milk is all first thoroughly mixed t should be given a horizontal rotary again are placed in a cold water basin, where the temperature is kept down to "For manufacturing the ice milk

to evenly distribute this cream freezing tank at an equal temperature Composite samples having patches of F. above zero. This contains six priscentimeters wide and 10 centimeters long. Out of these each time four are or eight in all. These 100 pounds of ice milk are fully sufficient to properly yellowish white, shows crystallized structure and seems perfectly home geneous. No rising of cream takes place during freezing. The expense of providing and operating such a small ice milk plant is comparatively small,

"Very few good speeches are really will force the renovators out of busi- yer, who has a reputation as a clever Chand talker, "but it is generally really is a cheap imitation of genuine leading off with some strictly local albutter that may have its legitimate lusion. Of course that's a trick, but use in supplying a class who must oblit's a trick employed by a good many tain a cheap article or abstain entirely eminent orators. I was broken of it in myself by rather a peculiar incident. "One day some years ago I happened becomes rancid. For these purposes to be in a town where a large commer-

nearly all of the margarine exported as Sal college is located and was invited such from this country is now taken. by the president to make a few reimitation butter exported during the cess. I mentally framed a little talk first nine months of the year, or our on the subject of energy, and as I was usual annual exports of over \$4,000,000 going luto the main hall I chanced to worth, the greater part went to Central notice the word 'Push' in big letters on America and the West India islands, the outside of the door. 'By Jove,' I though Hawaii has lately become a said to myself, that's the very thing I need for localizing my opening sen tence? So when I reached the platform launched out something like this:

" 'My young friends, as I approached the entrance to this room a moment

certed that I was unable to take up the thread of my remarks. The conand 'Pull' on the other. I had taken my text from the wrong side."-New Orleans Times-Democrat,

Care In Powder Mills,

The garments of workers in powtler mills are pocketless, so that they cannot carry knives or matches, or indeed anything, and are made of noninflammable material. No one is allowed to go about with trousers turned up at the bottom, because grit is collected in that way, and the merest hard speck

I had a friend who, in my willing ear,
Punted eager words with adulation rife;
He healed the wounds inflicted by truth's knife,
My faults glossed over, made my virtues clear;
In those smooth seal he sought my soul to steer
Where self extrem doth lead us far from strife.
I glided on content with self, with life;
He loved me till I to myself grew dear.

Another came; his presence seemed to send A light in which my littleness lay bare; lie hed no to a sea which tempests rend, Where waves are efforts rising o'er despair, But earth seemed richer for a soul so rare. Myself I loved no longer, but my friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

A newcomer in Africa has many surprises. A. B. Lioyd, the author of narrates an amusing little experience of his own in purchasing a donkey in

We had to procure donkeys, by no means an easy task. Of course each one had to be tried, as we were to use them for riding purposes, and in the course of the work we had various experiences. I had set my mind upon a fine female donkey and took her out for an afternoon's ride. I shall not forget it. At first when I mounted her she would not move, in spite of all ly she began to back.

Now, the streets of Zanzibar are very narrow, and coming up behind me was a large ballock wagon. My sweet tempered donkey backed right on to the horns of the bullocks. Then it was no longer a case of making her go, but of

Away she flew, right along the Naza Moja road, and nothing I could do would check her headlong career. In fact, I soon tired of trying and let her go. On she went, right in among the cocoanut trees, regardless of every-thing until she came to a steep bank. Here she stopped. This showed that she had good sense, and I decided to

The Twentieth Century. We now stand at the threshold of the twentieh century, and the nine-teenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as nhe centary of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these we can truthfully mention Hostettor's Stomacn Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia. indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest blessings to mankind during the last fifty years as a health builder. Many preminent physicans prescribe and recommend it. Take their advice, try a bottle and be convinced, but be sure and get the genuine, with our private revenue stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Southern California. Notable among the pleasures afforded by the Shasta route is the winter trip to Southern California and Arizo-Renewed acquaintance with this section will ever develop fresh points of interest and added sources of enjoyment, under its sunny skies, in the variety of its industries, in its prolific vegetation and among its numberle-s resorts of mountain, shore, valley and recently equipped with the most ap- find it to be a great medicine," will still continue in effect. Illustrat- cannot speak to highly of it." A., Portland, Oregon.

The wear and tear on horseflesh makes quite an item on the farm, and anything that will reduce this friction for the farmer should be welcomed, writes C. T. White in The Prairie Farmer. It has been proved beyond dispute that the average horse is shod with too heavy shoes, and if lighter ones were substituted the animal could a week. Feed frequently and in small renovated butter if all will unite in would find it to their advantage to in- Heavy shoes have no particular advantage except for large truck horses on quickly. Even in such cases it is doubtful if too heavy shoes prove of any value. Certainly for farm horses light shoes are much more satisfactory. The effects of such a change are quite noticeable shortly after they are put on. and in a year's time the extra amount of work that is obtained from a horse will more than pay for the shorter time that light shoes may wear. The main object of the shoe is to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and serve its purpose the better it is for the horse. A good part of the year orses on the farm would be better off without shoes, and they can do plowng and similar work in soft fields without in any way injuring the feet. in winter, when the ground is frozen. t is quite different, and shoes seem necessary at these times. A horse weighing 1,100 pounds should generally be shod with shoes not weighing more than 12 to 15 ounces each. If 4 ounces are added to each shoe, the toal difference in the animal's shoes is In plowing, cultivating, mowing and reaping a farm borse will walk from 10 to 20 miles a day. If it takes about four feet each step, the horse will lift half a pound extra on ttructure. its two feet, or 600 pounds, in every mile. If we make the average day's work 15 miles, the borse will lift 9,900 ounds extra a day, or nearly five tons. The energy required to lift this amount is wasted and serves no useful purpose. If it could be expended in doing extra work that would pay, it would nearly pay the animal's keep. Leg weary horses are common on the farm, and leg weary horses are apt to break lown in time and have crooked and ailing limbs. It is not only a matter of humanity, but one of profit, to lighten the borse's burden all we can, and this

is one good way. Farm Cattle.

It is not true that the cattle business to be profitable must be conducted on the broad ranges of the western plains, says Texas Farm and Ranch. That is one profitable system of cattle raising. but there is another which yields fully as great profits for the capital invested. Raising cattle on the farm has in all ountries and all ages been found profitable, and more so now than ever. By raising cattle on the farm the farm has a good market for all the feed be can raise, saves labor and expense of transportation and avoids much loss from waste and the hocus pocus of commerce. And one of the main features of stock farming is that it can be made to centinually improve the fertility and value of the farm.

Exercise For Hogs. To produce the best pork bogs should have exercise. A lazy, sleepy hog may fatten faster, but the flesh will not be Take It Easy.

You've got to take life easy
Its best results to get;
There's nothing gained by fuming round
All in a nervous fret.
The souls that do the great big things
Serene and tranquil keep;
They work on three square meals a day
And eight hours' solid sleep.

It's but the weaker natures
That grumble, grunt and grean
As if the weight of all the world
Was on their backs alone:
The great souls teach this lesson
To all of us address'd:
You've got to take life easy
To do its work the best!
—Ripley D. Saunders in Buffalo News.

The gods but half relevant
Grant us the gift of song:
Yet, Tawny Throat, they give to thee
Pure notes and pinions strong.

To those blue worlds that arch above.
We look, aspire—and fail;
Thou, thou dost mount the skies we lov.
The stars we never scale,

Thou knowest not, Winged Soul, the fires Of that old discord strange, The vast and infinite desirus, The all too finite range.

So sing for us! Our throats are still,
And song no solare brings—
To whom the gods have given the will,
But not, slas, the wings!
—A. J. Stringer in Ainslee's

The Spirit and the Flesh.

"My soul within me burns!" he suched,
"Deep down I feel celestial flames!
Things abstract and intense with me abide
As it some quavering aftertone that claims
The tribute of hot tears that flow
Up from the swelling heart, alack!"
That's what he thought; the truth was, though,
His liver is all out of whack.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

-Chicago Times-Herald.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Roan Wilkes, 2:04%, knocked the Old Orchard (Me.) track record of 2:071/4 sky high the other day. His quarter

time was :30%, 1:01%, 1:33%, 2:05%. Maude Gentry, 2:27½, John R's most promising daughter, developed well this spring, trotting a mile in 2:181/2 for Jim Ramey and was then bred to Grattan. 2:13.

plain. The two daily Shasta trains from Portland to California have been Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and proved pattern of standard and tourist Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau. Arkansleeping cars, but the low rates of fare sas. "It cured me of bloody flux, I ity in names of fruits and flowers. In ed guides to the winter resorts of Cal- remedy always wins the good opinion, ifornia and Arizona may be had on if not praise, of those who use it. application to C. H. Markham, G. P. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by A. K. Wilson.

Governor Lind thinks Minnesota convicts can be employed with profit to the state and to the educational advantage of the prisoners without entering | themselves before custom gets posses-

labor. He has appointed a commission whose duty it will be fully to investisubmit to the next legislature a plan roads, where shoes wear out which will not only provide for the profitable employment of convict labor, but be satisfactory to the interests of

First and Foremost

saparilla. It posesses actual and un equalled merit by which it cures all diseases caused or promoted by im-pure or impoverished blood. If you have rhermatism, dyspepsia, scrofulor catarrh you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. If you are run down and feel weak and tired you may be sure it will do you good. The favorite family cathartic is Hood's

Plans are now being made for the erection of a gigantic dam 220 feet high In connection with a reservoir for Denver's water supply. The dam is to cost \$700,000 and is to extend across the steep canyon of the South Platte PORTLAND river some 50 miles from Denver, mak ing a great reservoir that will hold enough water to last Denver for two rears. The crest of the dam will be 1.650 feet above the city. It will take two or three years to complete the big

BAD (OLDS.

"It was the worst case of grip I ever had. A half dozen friends had sure cures. Still it hung on. Heard of the Dynamic Tabules. To my amazement they stopped both cough and cold the first night. I endorse and recommend them to the people." Barclay Henley, ex-member congress and attorney, 101 Sansome street, San Francisco. July 7, 1900.

Each Great In His Own Way. They tell a story about John Sher-

an and Bob Fitzsimmons, the pri fighter. During his triumphal tour after he had downed Corbett the great gladistor was in Washington called at the state department. Then brawn, head and hands. Fitzsimmons looked sheepish and ill at case, but Mr. Sherman evidently tried to make him

"Your recent contest was a severe one, I believe, Mr. Fitzsimmons?" he

feel at home.

inaudible words and grinned.
"It seemed to have pretty thorougharoused the country, the contest,

did it not?" Mr. Fitzsimmons scrutinized the brim of his hat attentively, blushed.

grinned and said: "The United States is a fine country, your honor," and backed out of the office, responding with short, sharp ducks of the head to the secretary of state's farewell bows. When the doors had closed upon the then world's champion, the wrinkles at the sides of Mr. Sherman's eyes contracted into a

said dryly to his secretary, and went on with his work.—Cincinnati Commer-

South Sea Superstitions. In the south sea islands the old gods are still very close to present life, despite the vigorous profession of the newer faith which the missionaries have introduced. On village greens the stone churches rise into prominence The people are unremitting in their attendance upon the services, wearing clean white shirts and gaudy bonnets, ers, and carrying their Bibles and hymnbooks wrapped in spotless handkerchiefs. But in the Jungles and on the waters no Samoan quite forgets his ancestral gods, the powers of nature, and in the domain of the hunter and the fisher these old gods reign

Moralists may not assume to blame them as untutored savages practicing absurd superstitions of an inferior race, for if any moralist will only go a-fishing with people of the infinitely superior Caucasian race he cannot avoid seeing a few practices which may not ly believed necessary to luck. What the boy does to the worm after it is on the hook and before it goes into the stream is proof that there is kinship in practice between the savage and the cultured sportsman.-Cor. Forest and Stream.

Custom Influences Language.

Pomologists, like botanists, find it impossible to enforce the rules of priorfruits the names of Bartlett for a pear and Telegraph for a grape have not been changed in spite of the efforts of leading pomologists and pomological societies to support prior names. Those who lead in these good efforts forget that the only law for language is the law of custom. In a famous grammar we are told "the English language requires the pronoun 'it' for all inanimate objects," but custom has so firmly that we have accept it. Thus it will ever be. To secure the adoption of a prior name reformers must bestir sion of the held.-Mechan's Monthly,

"To what do you attribute your sucss in life?" asked the inquisitive per-

'Work," answered Senator Sorghum positively; "hard work."

"But you never seem to be devoting "No. but I've hired a tremendous amount of it done."-Washington Star.



South and East

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. SHASTA ROUTE

Trains leave Dallas for Portland and way stations 6:10 s. m. except Sundays. Leave Portland 8:30 a m; 7:39 p m Leave Salem 11 a m; 9:35 p m Arrive Ashland 12:33 a m; 11:30 a m Arrive Sarramento b p m; 4:35 a m Arrive Sar Francisco 7:45 p m; 8:15 a m

Connecting at San Francisco with several steam shid lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Phi lipines Central and South America.

CORVALLIS MAIL DAILY (Except Sunday)

11:55 P M Ar. Corvallis Lv. 1:20 P M At Albany and Corvalis connect with trains of Ore gon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER.

Daily, Except Sunday. Partland Dallas

YAMHILL DIVISION AIRLIE FREIGHT-TRI-WEEKLY.

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In the field of medicine is Hood's sar- Richardson & Boynton Co's warm air furnaces. John Van Range Co's hotel and household ranges American Boiler Co's boilers for steam and hot water.

> Also the largest stock of warm air registers and furnace supplies on the Pacific coast.

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