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Dallas, Oregon.

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MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
7:30 a m 3:30 p m
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas—
1:10 a m 7:15 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Airlie—
50 a m 3:50 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—
1:20 a m 7:30 p m
Leaves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence—
9:50 a m 5 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence—
1:00 p m 8:30 p m.

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Transacts a general banking business in all its branches; buys and sells exchange on principal points in the United States; makes collections on all points in the Pacific Northwest; loans money and discounts paper at the best rates; allow interest on time deposits.

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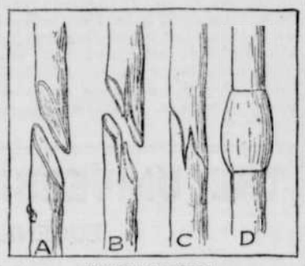
FRUIT AND FLOWERS

GRAFTING IN BRIEF.

Popular Methods Illustrated and Described—When to Graft.

Grafting is the term applied to the process of inserting a portion of one plant (the scion) upon the stem or one of the branches of a growing plant (the stock) in such a manner that it will continue its growth much the same as it would upon its own roots. The fruit of a scion is not changed by placing it upon other roots. The requisites of successful grafting are:

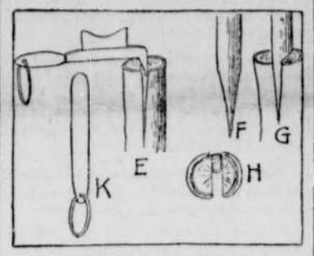
1. The plants must be closely related or the scion and stock will not unite. 2. The operation must be carefully performed so that the growing cells (cambium) of the two parts shall come in contact. 3. The wound must be protected from the weather and the union strengthened so that the growing parts of stock and scion shall be brought together with more or less pressure.



TONGUE GRAFTING.

To accomplish these results the grafter must be provided with sharp tools and a supply of good grafting wax. The grafter's kit should consist of two knives, one for general cutting and one for the finishing cuts where a smooth surface is required; a saw for cutting off large limbs, a grafter's tool consisting of combined chisel and wedge and a mallet or mace. This latter is a plain stick of some hard, heavy wood, about the size of a broom handle or larger, and carried by a thong looped about the wrist. Thus it is always at hand and cannot get lost.

The wax is made as follows: Melt and mix together three parts beeswax, three parts rosin and two parts tallow. When it is well mixed, pour into cold water, and when it assumes a semi-solid condition pull, like taffy, with greased hands. Different methods of using the wax are in vogue. Some spread it thinly on strips of cloth and when the graft is made heat one of these strips over a lantern and bind it about the union. The common way, however, is to work the wax in the hands until it is soft and then apply enough to protect the graft and hold the scion in place.



TOOLS AND CLEFT GRAFTING.
[E, grafter's tool spreading stock for reception of scion; F, scion trimmed; G, scion in position, cleft graft; H, cross section of scion in position; K, grafter's mallet or mace.]

There are ways of making grafts almost without number. In nursery work, where the scion and stock are about the same size, the whip or tongue graft is most successful. To make this cut stock and scion at the same slant, then split so as to make the tongues, as shown at B in the first cut. See that the tongues are so placed that the union will be continuous. Upon large stocks cleft grafting is usually employed. To make the cleft graft saw the stock squarely off, split it, whittle the scion to a wedge shape and insert it in the cleft. Two scions are often inserted, one on each side; then if one dies the other may continue to grow. If both live, the weaker one is cut away.

Graft in the spring before the buds burst. This is the general rule, but the apple may be successfully grafted after the buds have opened.

Be careful with the scions; know what varieties they are, and be sure they come from a good individual tree. They may be kept in the cellar in muck soil or moss or may be buried in the earth outside.—Ohio Farmer.

For San Jose Scale.

At the New York Fruit Growers' convention Professor Johnson of Maryland told that whole oil soap is good treatment for San Jose scale, where the trees to be treated are few, but it is too expensive in large orchards. Where trees are not more than twelve feet in height fumigation may be practiced at a cost of from 6 to 12 cents, not counting cost of apparatus. He recommends fumigating small trees and nursery stock and spraying large ones. The best time to spray with diluted crude petroleum or whale oil soap is before the buds open or, in general, from the latter part of March to early April.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MOWERS AND BINDERS
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All kinds of harvesting machinery and vehicles and a great variety of extras. Plows and cultivators.
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REAL ESTATE Timber and Ranch Lands a Specialty
We are prepared to locate you upon some of the finest timber claims in Oregon, or if you want an improved ranch or fruit farm, we can show you just what you are looking for. Call and see us. All correspondence promptly attended to. LUTHER & CO., Dallas, Or.

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We are quoting very low prices on all grades of
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HOUSE FURNISHERS - SALEM, OR.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE PIG'S PARENTS.

Care That the Sow Should Have About Farrowing Time.

Immature parentage is the cause of small litters and sickly pigs.

Farrowing is due about 112 days after breeding. Set down the dates.

Do not disturb the sow for twenty-four hours after farrowing unless she appears restless and wants to eat.

Feed sparingly for ten days, gradually increasing the feed until she eats it up clean twice a day.

Avoid feeding buttermilk or very sour milk for the first few days after farrowing.

There is nothing better than sweet milk, ground oats, shorts, middlings and oilmeal fixed into a slop.

Shut the sow up only a few days before farrowing and if the weather is cold cover her with a warm blanket.

A sow fed on corn alone before farrowing will be likely to produce small, weak pigs.

A reasonable amount of exercise of the dam gives vigor to the offspring of any animal.

Select the best sows to breed from. Have vigor, size, bone and early maturing qualities always in mind.

The sire should have a well formed head and ears, well sprung ribs, width and depth of body, good girth and strong, short legs.

Do not let too many pigs run together. Give them a pen where they can run out away from the dam occasionally. Feed them sweet milk in low troughs. They soon learn to eat.—New York Tribune Farmer.

New Alkaloids In Tobacco.

A. Pictet and A. Rotschy report to the Paris Academy of Sciences that they have found a series of new alkaloids in tobacco. The first of these is a liquid, nicitéine; the second, a solid, nicotelline, and the third, nicotimine. These alkaloids occur in much smaller quantities than nicotine.

WITH THE DOCTORS

Under the belief that with a treatment of goat's milk he can accomplish the complete eradication of consumption, Robert Williams is establishing an immense goat camp in the Mogollon mountains and intends to place there a mammoth sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary troubles, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. Williams studied medicine in eastern colleges. He had inherited consumption and came to Arizona in the latter stages of the disease. With a few hundred dollars he bought a small ranch in the mountains and stocked it with goats merely as a business investment. Under an enforced diet of goat's milk he gradually regained his health and in two years nearly doubled his weight, entirely routing his lung difficulty.

At the time, however, Williams did not realize that his cure was due to goat's milk. One day he read about the medical properties of goat lymph as demonstrated in a series of experiments conducted by the goat lymph sanitarium association in the Auditorium building in Chicago. Being a medical man himself, he argued that if the lymph will cure locomotor ataxia, paralysis, chronic articular rheumatism and similar diseases there must be virtue in goat milk for pulmonary affections. He studied the matter closely and finally came to the conclusion that the improvement in his own case had been effected by his enforced goat milk diet. He experimented with other sufferers and got the same results.

A company has been formed by Williams to equip his sanitarium, and an immense range for the goats has been secured. It is intended to maintain a herd of over 2,000 milk goats, a number believed to be sufficient to supply milk for several hundred patients, besides leaving a large quantity to be condensed and canned.

Several New Lines just in from the East. See Ad. Next Week.
BROWN & ELLIS

Fighting Animal Disease.

Intelligent and aggressive campaigns against animal disease in this country are evidently more satisfactory than in some foreign countries, says American Agriculturist. Germany has been able to make little or no headway against tuberculosis. Notwithstanding efforts of the sanitary authorities to weed out this disease and the scientific methods employed, the percentage of diseased animals, both cattle and swine, is slowly increasing. Out of more than 1,000,000 cattle annually slaughtered and under the watchful eye of the German government, 14½ to 15 per cent were found tuberculous.

Unique Trotting Race.

On the programme of the Brighton Beach trotting meeting this summer there is a race for four-year-old trotters of the 2:25 class. It is not often that any attempt is made to classify trotters both by age and speed, but in this instance an excellent entry list was obtained, and a good race should result.

Markets For Farm Horses.

The states of Pennsylvania and Ohio and those in New England just now are rare good buyers of farm horses in convenient markets. The first named has bought a vast number of such animals in Indianapolis.

THE Goat Herd

CHILL WINDS

Are the dread of those whose lungs are "weak." Some fortunate people can follow the summer as it goes southward, and escape the cold blasts of winter and the chill airs of spring. But for the majority of people this is impossible. Family cares and business obligations hold them fast.

"Weak" lungs are made *strong* by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the obstinate cough, heals the inflamed tissues, stops the hemorrhage, and restores the lost flesh to the emaciated body.

"I am a railroad agent," writes I. B. Staples, Esq., of Barclay, Osage Co., Kans., "and four years ago my work keeping me in a warm room and stepping out frequently into the cold air gave me bronchitis, which became chronic and deep seated. Doctors failed to reach my case and advised me to try a higher air, but, fortunately for me, a friend also advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better, and after taking about four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another climate."

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines, will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery."

You get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical work ever published, *free* by sending stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Armer of Kingston, Ariz., is the shepherdess of a thousand Angora goats. She has raised them herself, and she stands a unique figure among the stock raisers of the southwest. She does her own buying and selling and is in every other respect the proprietor of her Arizona ranch.

"I went into goat raising for two good reasons," says Mrs. Armer. "I wanted to make money, and goats are a profitable stock in our part of the country. I started twelve years ago. I had at first but a few Garst goats of the Peters flock. These were well known goats in the southwest a few years ago. I have increased my flock until I have now 1,000 goats. I brought 100 does to Kansas City with me and sold them all.

"I am not the only woman in Arizona engaged in the goat industry, but I am perhaps more extensively engaged than any one else. We have two other women in the business at Kingston, but they have about 300 goats and do not come out to the market and shows.

"I went to Kingston when it was a silver mining camp. My husband was a miner. I have been married twice and have raised nine children, principally by my own efforts. I am now in a position to handle my stock in numbers and deal in the finest thoroughbreds."

Goats Make Good Farm Hands.

Goats make successful farm hands in Missouri. G. A. B. Ellis, secretary of the state board of agriculture, draws his conclusion from the results of a twelve months' experiment with goats in the capacity of laborers. When put to graze on bad lands, a herd of Angora goats will consume all the weeds and undesirable shrubbery, eating close to the roots and saving the expense of having the land cleared by hard work. Secretary Ellis advises farmers to invest in goats and says that much land can be redeemed in this manner. The experiments will be conducted on a larger scale in the future, as Missouri farmers have now taken up the goat question in earnest.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Goat's Habits.

Some stockmen object to goats because of their tendency to trail the pasture. This, however, is a great mistake, as the habit of the goat is not to confine itself to a trail unless confined to very small areas. Regarding their capacity for clearing the brush, it might be said that, while they are very useful for that purpose, it is only when confined to small areas that their work of clearing brush is most effective, while in large pastures, owing to their roaming habit, unless the number of goats is very large, the results realized will be very meager.

Dairy Buildings

We notice that Dairy Commissioner McConnell of Minnesota is active in protecting the farmers against "creamery sharks," says New York Produce Review. This is to be highly appreciated, but nevertheless it seems to us that there is reason to make some distinction between creamery promoters, often unjustly called indiscriminately creamery sharks. A creamery promoter who does his work honestly and only urges the establishment of a creamery after having satisfied himself that there are cows enough to support it is a benefactor to the districts in which he works and is justly entitled to a higher price for the creamery outfit to pay him for his trouble when compared with one sold to a community that has done its own "promotion" work or been assisted by the dairy commissioner. The fraud of charging two prices for a creamery outfit is but a small one when compared with that of inducing a community to build a creamery, no matter how cheap, where there are not enough cows to support it. The real creamery shark commits both these frauds. It is a question in our mind whether—if the cows are there and the people are willing to milk them—it is not a poor policy to put up a cheap creamery anyway. With the above proviso there can be no doubt that the creamery, or cheese factory, is bound to be a permanent success, and there is no reason why a cheap temporary building and outfit should be put in. Poor management may for a time make the issue doubtful, but if the milk is there the ultimate success is assured, and there is no earthly reason for not putting up the best sanitary plant possible.

Location of the Barn.

Choose a dry location on which to build your barn and arrange so that barns and gates need not be opened to get to or away from it. Let your cows have free access to the pasture, so that they can browse when they feel so inclined.

Kindness In the Treatment of Cows.

Cattle, like human beings, are as a rule very appreciative of any kindness bestowed upon them. Their susceptibility in this connection is one that is deserving of more general recognition and of more careful cultivation, especially in the case of the milk cows. It is well known that some cows will milk much more freely for some operators than for others. Cows have their likes and dislikes in this matter, and the farmer or dairyman will be well advised who makes it a point of having his cows treated with all the consideration possible by those who have to do with them, either as regards their feeding, their milking or general treatment.

Milwaukee Gets It.

The executive committee of the National Creamery Butter Makers' association has finally decided to hold the tenth annual convention in the city of Milwaukee. The claims of the various cities that bid for the convention have been carefully considered, and, although Milwaukee's offer is not quite so large in a financial way, the committee yielded to the sentiment of the members and decided to accept it. Milwaukee gives $2,000 in cash to the premium fund, free halls, entertainment for the officers, etc., amounting in all to about $3,000. The exact dates will be announced later, as they will have to conform with local engagements for halls etc.

A Contractor.

"What does your father do?" asked the teacher of the new boy.

"He's a contractor," was the reply.

"A railway contractor?"

"No, ma'am; a sausage contractor. He ties up the ends after another man has filled them."

The Girl Who Walks Correctly.

The girl who walks correctly is a joy to herself and to all who behold her. She has some purpose in life. She