POLK COUNTY ITEMIZER.

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MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
8:30 a m 3:30 p m
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas—
11:10 a m 6 15 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Airlie—
8.50 a m 3.50 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—
11:20 a m 7:20 p m
Leaves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence—
8:00 a m 5 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence—
1:00 p m 7 30 p m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS MAIL—DAILY

7 30 a m Lv	Portland	Ar	5:50 p m
10 40 a m Lv	Derry	Lv	2:18 p m
11:45 p m Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:30 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER—DAILY, EX. SUNDAY

4:00 p m Lv	Portland	Ar	10 20 a m
5:20 p m Ar	Dallas	Lv	7:00

YAMHILL DIVISION:
Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street
AIRLINE FREIGHT—TRI-WEEKLY

Leave 7:40 a m	Portland	Arrive	3:32 p m
Leave 3:50 p m	Dallas	Arrive	8:30 a m
Arrive 5.05 p m	Airlie	Leave	7:00 a m

SWINE BREEDING

At the Utah stations some experiments made in feeding skim milk to hogs resulted in the following conclusions being drawn:

Skim milk, when fed in combination with grain, makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier periods.

Skim milk and grain, in combination, make a much more economic ration for hogs than either milk alone or grain alone.

The hogs fed on the milk and grain ration made much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk alone or grain alone.

When the skim milk and grain were fed in the proportion of three pounds or less of skim milk to one of grain the return for the skim milk was greater than when a larger proportion was fed.

Hogs fed on milk alone gained very slowly and did not keep in good health. In some cases they were off in their feed so frequently that a change of feed had to be made. The milk and grain fed hogs, however, without exception, kept in good health.

Young hogs fed on grain alone did not do so well and appeared to make poor use of the food they ate.

Those hogs fed on milk alone or grain alone when on pasture did much better than hogs similarly fed in small pens.

Feeding Pigs.

Young pigs, like young calves, must have easily digested foods and be fed often, says a correspondent in Stockman and Farmer. A calf can grow if fed twice a day; he will do much harm if fed three times. A young pig must be fed three times and will do better if fed four, never more than he will eat clean. Notice how often he eats while with his mother.

I have tried various combinations of grain with whey and have finally turned to a mixture of one part oil meal to every five parts red dog or low grade flour. Every one knows the value and effect of oil meal. The tendency in feeding whey is a too laxative condition of the bowels. The flour corrects this trouble and is very easily digested. It mixes with whey and is very palatable. The combination can be varied to suit the individuals at hand. Some will take more oil meal and some less.

Pigs In Clover.

The pig in a pen in the summer is about as much out of place as a fish on dry land, remarks an exchange. He is a born grazer and should be allowed to range on pastures green. He "thumps" as if his heart would break because kept indoors. He sometimes loses the power of his hind legs and drags out a miserable existence because exercise is restricted and green food withheld. "Pigs in clover" are in their proper place.

Swine Notes.

Don't keep 'em in a narrow, nasty little pen.

A high bred sire ought to enrich a town $1,000 if used right.

At ruling prices the breeding up of choice droves should be given a great impetus.

Keep the sow for a breeder until she becomes awkward and too heavy if she produces good litters.

Next to grass nothing grows pigs so fast with skim milk as cornmeal, says the New York experiment station.

Ring the pigs that are in the orchard. Then protect the tree trunks if they manifest a disposition to peel them.

If the pigs root out dig a trench one foot deep beside the fence and tack poultry net to the posts. Their sensitive noses will avoid it.

A good trough for little pigs can be made of a long, narrow and shallow box of any kind. The first feed of wet bran will make it milk tight.

TIME TABLE:

1:20 p m	7:0 a m	lv Dallas	ar	5:10 p m	9.55 am
1:36 p m	7:26 a m	lv Tests Siding	ar	4:54 p m	9 39 am
1:39 p m	7:8 a m	lv Gilliams	ar	4:31 p m	9:36 am
1:45 p m	7:45 a m	lv Bridgeport	ar	4:45 p m	9:30 am
1:55 p m	7:55 a m	ar Falls City	lv	4:35 p m	9.20 am

Daily except Sunday.
Trains stop on signals only.

LOUIS CERLINGER, JR., General Manager.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE WOOD LOT.

Farm Forestry in Southern New England—Successive Cuttings.

The method of successive cuttings for the reproduction of timber described by Professor H. S. Graves of the Yale forest school in the Woodlot, a handbook for owners of woodlands in southern New England, holds points of interest for any one interested in good forestry. This method consists in cutting and at the same time providing for the reproduction of a merchantable stand by a series of rather heavy trimmings. A period of ten to twenty years elapses between the first thinning (see the first cut) and the time when the last old trees are cut away from above the new crop of seedlings. It is a good method for those owners who do not wish to cut their woods clear at one time but prefer gradually to transform them into a new and thrifty crop of desirable trees. The method of successive thinnings is also applicable to stands of such kinds of hard woods as bear heavy seed, like hickory and oak, because the seed will then be dropped in abundance all over the ground, whereas, if the land is cut clear, the seed must be brought by animals, and a longer time will be required for reproduction.

A FIFTY-YEAR-OLD WOOD LOT.
[This is to be reproduced by the method of successive thinnings. The picture was taken immediately after the first thinning.]

This method is well suited to tracts belonging to water companies, where a constant forest cover is required for the protection of the watershed. It may be used also by owners of country estates who maintain woodlands as parks, and therefore prefer, as soon as the woods become mature, to have them cut gradually rather than all at once. After the first thinning a young growth of new seedlings and sprouts from the stumps of the old trees will come in. As soon as the ground is well covered with this young growth the remaining trees can be removed in several successive cuttings, stretched over a period of ten to fifteen years. This method is particularly applicable to hard wood stands which are relatively even aged, like old sprout woods sixty to eighty years old.

A DENSE STAND OF HARD WOOD.
[About forty years old and in need of improvement cuttings.]

The woodsman would make the cuttings in the following way: In the first thinning he would take out the dead, dying and defective trees. Defective trees include those having frog stools or canker scars on their trunks, hollow trees, those partly girdled at the base by fire, those whose trunks have been attacked by borers, top dry trees and those badly broken or bent by ice and snow. Suppressed trees and those crowding more thrifty trees are also cut, just as in improvement cuttings. Very small trees are cut because they are usually suppressed so badly that they would never recover, and it is therefore better to remove them and make way for a new crop. The largest crowned trees are also cut, because later on they would injure the new seedling undergrowth much more than the trees with smaller crowns. The removal of all these classes of trees would take away about 30 per cent of an average second growth hard wood stand and leave about 125 to 150 trees per acre.

The woodsman would make the second thinning as soon as the young growth is well established and begins by retarded height growth to show the need of more light. In the second thinning some small growth would necessarily be broken, but with care the damage would be very slight and undoubtedly would be remedied by new growth from seed of the trees still standing. The young growth might be so far advanced at the time of the second thinning out that the whole stand could be cleared. On the other hand it might be desirable to make a third thinning before the removal of the last old trees.

Guesswork will not do in the dairy and is the cause of keeping more "cow boarders" than all other things combined.

FLESH AND FAT IN BEEF.

The Relation of Breeder, Feeder, Butcher and Consumer.

As improved cattle take the place of our common stock the problem of feeding for lean meat will become more and more important. To have high grade or pure bred cattle does not always inspire the man who raises cattle for the feed lots to improve his stock by purchasing pure bred cattle. One of our best judges of beef cattle, both alive and on the block, is quoted as saying, "Our improved breeds of beef cattle were getting to contain so large a per cent of fat that they were not as profitable from the butcher's standpoint as a plainer bred steer, and, as far as quality is concerned, a plainer bred steer's carcass would have sufficient quality if the steer has been properly fed and ripened."

It would undoubtedly be a better advertisement to a pure breed to have its slaughtered animals show as nearly the ideal condition as possible on the block. Unfortunately, fat in excess is frequently upheld as the standard of excellence. In the public sales of today it is the fat animal that brings the highest price even though there is by its side a better framed animal that is in far better breeding condition. For breeding purposes fat is a hindrance rather than a help. Breeding stock fitted for the show ring must have its fat reduced after the show season is over. It taxes the skill of the breeder to the utmost to reduce this fat, as a mistake at this time may ruin an animal for future usefulness as a breeder.

The farmer or amateur breeder visits the fairs and stock shows and sees stock in plump, fat condition, and, as this condition is pleasing to the eye, he holds up these animals as his standard and demands animals in fat condition when he buys. As long as the demand is for fat animals the breeder will supply this demand even though it is a detriment and useless expense both to the seller and buyer. When we are able to recognize merit without its being padded with fat it will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to breeders of live stock. Utility, not excessive fat, should be our standard of excellence.

Fat, or the fat tendency, that would be condemned by the butchers may have its place in bulls that are to be crossed upon scrub or common cows that are deficient in the fat element, but all such crosses should be made intelligently by the breeder.

The Feeder.

The average feeder may not be guilty of getting his cattle too fat. For this reason it is sometimes suggested that he be encouraged to get his cattle as fat as possible in order not to fail below the market requirements. While it is doubtless true that many feeders fail to get the proper finish to their cattle, this is no reason why they should remain in ignorance of what constitutes a proper finish. The feeder should be taught as to what is meant by an ideal beef and encouraged to reach that ideal whenever it is possible and to be able to recognize it when it is reached. Such knowledge will inspire a feeder to do better feeding and will undoubtedly result in the marketing of better cattle. Another class of feeders may market their cattle in a finished condition, but not being able to recognize this condition may be led by unscrupulous buyers to imagine their cattle are not fat enough and sell them accordingly. Feeders need to know what they have and what their cattle will show upon the block. The more knowledge feeders have along these lines the more certain they are to be respected and to get their just dues.

Butcher and Consumer.

The butcher buys a beef animal for the amount of lean meat he is able to cut from it and especially for the amount of lean in the high priced cuts. He wants just as little waste as possible. It is his business to cater to the desires of the consumer, and whatever the consumer demands he tries to secure in the purchase of a beef animal. The consumer dictates to the butcher, the butcher to the feeder and the feeder to the breeder. In other words, the consumer is the supreme judge as to what constitutes good beef, and all the others must bow to his judgment. There is no question but that the consumer is demanding more lean and less fat. As indicated in cooking tests, there must be enough fat distributed among the fibers of the lean to make the meat tender and well flavored, but the heavy layers of fat are now relegated to the tallow box and not served on the meat platter. If this be true it behooves both the breeder and feeder to produce beef animals that will furnish the largest amount of well marbled meat in the highest priced cuts with the least amount of extraneous fat.—L. H. Otis, Kansas Experiment Station.

When Removing a Fence.

The illustration, from New England Homestead, shows a simple, effective and very convenient implement for pulling up stakes when removing an old fence. A stout pry has two round iron arms attached by staples to its end, as shown. The iron has its ends turned in and drawn to a point, so that it can be driven into the stake, when the latter can be pulled up with ease. If the stake is large the arms can easily be sprung apart so that the points can be driven in on each side.

STAKE PULLER.

Salt For the Cows.

When cows have free access to salt at all times they will give more milk and milk that will keep sweet longer than when they have none at all or receive it only at intervals. So claims a dairy authority.

How to Hang Silk Skirts.

To make a silk skirt keep fresh looking, sew loops under the flounces and hang it upside down when not in use. Hanging in this way in the opposite direction to which they are worn makes them stand out, and gives a skirt with somewhat crushed down flounces a new lease of life.

How to Clean Windows.

Use newspapers for window cleaning. Fold the paper into a pad, wet it and squeeze out as you would a sponge. Rub vigorously over the panes, taking care to have the paper wet enough to let the water run in streams down the glass. When you have rubbed the glass leave it for a few minutes and then polish with a dry newspaper. Low priced newspapers are best for window cleaning, as they are not so stiff as the more expensive papers, and the use of them will not only save the wear and tear of dusters, but will produce a better polish than the ordinary method of cleaning.

How to Test Tea.

An excellent way of testing tea is to put a teaspoonful into a glass of water and shake it thoroughly. If the tea is pure the water will be a pure amber tint, but if adulterated strongly colored.

How to Make a Remedy For Burns.

One of the best remedies for burns may be made at home in this way: Mix equal parts of linseed oil and limewater and shake the bottle until it is like cream. To apply, pour on cotton and wrap with old linen or muslin. Keep cotton, muslin and cord around the bottle so it is ready in case of emergency. To make limewater, pour hot water on unslaked lime and let settle, being careful not to inhale the fumes.

How to Remove Tea Stains.

To remove tea stains pour boiling water over them. If of long standing soak the linen in a solution of chloride of lime until the stains disappear; then wash through several clean waters.

How to Make Beefsteak Sauce.

A recipe for a steak sauce, old, though always delicious, is made as follows: Cut an extra sirloin into strips about an inch wide and butter. After this is well melted spread on a lot of English mustard, mix with this red pepper, a little black pepper and plenty of worcestershire sauce.

How to Remove Coffee Spots.

Glycerin is a capital remover of coffee or milk spots from white goods. Paint the stains with glycerin, then wash out the glycerin with lukewarm water.

The Ruling Passion.

Son—Pa, every now and then I see something in the papers about the "ruling passion." What is it, anyway?

Pa (after a cautious glance around the apartment)—It's a disease your ma is badly afflicted with, my son.

Not to Blame.

The Elderly Lady—They say his wife has money.

The Younger—Well, that isn't his fault. They've only been married a short time.

Every time a man comes across a lot of old clothes in the house he searches the pockets, though he never finds anything.