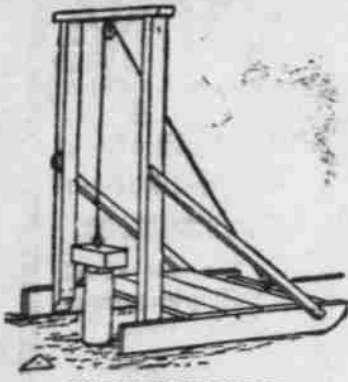


Farm and Garden

MANAGING POSTS.

Easy Methods of Putting Them in or Taking Them Out of the Ground. One of the farmer's problems is how to look after the many posts which he has need of in keeping up fences, etc. While experiences differ, it is safe to say that white cedar poles last longer than any other kind. White oak posts are also good. It is said that posts put into the ground tops downward will outlast those that are set tops upward. This is due, so it is surmised, to the fact that they absorb water from the earth when they are set in the natural position, but do not absorb it when they are reversed.

If the end of a post is allowed to soak in liquid tar or is treated with creosote, it will last much longer than it would ordinarily. When it is necessary to draw a post out of the ground, it may be accomplished with little dif-



HOMEMADE POST DRIVER.

sculty by the use of a team. A chain should be fastened about the stump, allowing a good length to the chain. The chain should be a stout one, especially if large posts which are firmly set are to be taken out. When stumps or posts are to be removed, spring is the best time to do the work, as the ground is then moist and the post comes out more easily. Sometimes when boundaries are to be moved, fields changed in outline or new fences erected, a great many posts must be removed in a very short time, and unless some mechanical device were adopted for hastening the work it would take quite a long time.

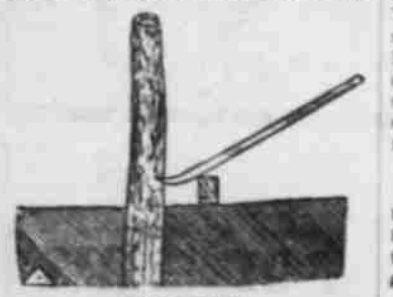
Of the many post pullers now in use perhaps the one here shown is the most serviceable. It should be made of an old buggy axle or any other old piece of iron of about that size and used as shown. With this tool one man will pull more posts in a day than with any other tool the writer ever heard of, and two men with two of the tools can easily remove the largest telephone or telegraph poles.

Posts may be driven with speed and economy on many farms if well sharpened and the right method is followed. A real post driver is one of the most easily made things and one of the most useful that a farmer can get up. Uprights are bolted across to a sled, or a rough plank sled may be made.

The standards may be twelve or fifteen feet high. To them is bolted a crossbar which supports the hoist for the weight. For this a block of iron or lead weighing not less than twenty-five pounds must be obtained, and it must have a staple or ring in it so it may be lifted. The post is placed where it is to be driven and the weight lifted and allowed to fall on it. A little practice will enable one to drive posts in soil that seems too hard. The rig is useful also in putting down driven wells.

To drive a well in a back and a quarter pipe is preferred. The lengths should not be over six feet. The first pipe to be driven must have a point of iron or steel. Any blacksmith who is an expert at welding can readily make a point sold in the end of the pipe and then bore numerous quarter inch holes in it for the first eighteen inches of its length above the point. Before driving a coupling must be screwed down tight and fast on the thread that is to connect it to its mate, so the thread may not be injured; also on top of this coupling must always rest a block of lead or seasoned hickory to receive and distribute the concussion.

The pipe is driven the same as a post, another length being attached as fast as one is sunk in the ground. One rule must never be forgotten—each length of pipe must be threaded so long



POST PULLER.

that it screws into the coupling and rests (butts, they call it) on the end of the pipe beneath it. This prevents splitting the coupling and leaky joints.

Do not throw away old fenceposts just because the ends in the ground have rotted away. You can patch these out and the posts will last as long as new ones. Take a piece of an ordinary post two feet long and smooth down one end with an ax so as to fit on to the end of the post, which should likewise be smoothed down. Now get a half dozen spikes and nail the pieces to the post. Reverse the post, leaving the patched end at the top.

THE STOCK RAM.

Pedigree and Individual Excellence of Vast Importance. Many of those who own small flocks only as a side line don't realize the importance of buying rams of good quality and pure breeding. It is a shortsighted policy to purchase an inferior ram because he can be got for a few dollars less than one that is well bred and of individual excellence.

The fine bred ram has the propensity that stamps his desirable qualities on his get. Usually the get of the grade rams uniformly. He is as likely to transmit some of the unde-

strate traits of some of his mongrel ancestors. No matter how good an individual he may be, his inability to transmit with certainty his own good points disqualifies him.

Professor Thomas Shaw says that where but a small flock of sheep is kept and but one ram there are no



HEAD OF FINE DELAINE MÉRINO RAM.

serious objections to allowing the ram to graze with the flock when the pastures are good, but should the flock be large and the rams many it is different.

Where several stock rams are kept they are given a small pasture by themselves. If they can be given a change of pasture occasionally they are likely to do better, but this is frequently found impracticable. As stock rams are usually grazed somewhat heavily at the mating season, the aim should be to bring them through a portion of the summer at least without grain.

This can usually be done when the grazing is plentiful, nutritious and abundant. The effect on the system is cooling, the digestion is less taxed, and the influence exerted is renovating. But when the season draws near for service it may be necessary to feed grain to them again, that they may begin the season's service strong and vigorous.

THE SHEPHERD.

A prosperous sheep man says: One of the most important things in making the sheep business profitable is care. Sheep feed neglect, and there is always failure where they are kept in a shiftless, careless way. Every year raises lambs that are better than their dams, and your success is assured. Take good care of the ewes. This care ought to begin before the lamb comes. Getting ready is always the most important part of all. The ewes should have the best hay and grain we have in the crib. Musty hay will not do. Heavy grain is not the thing for the last few weeks before the lambs come. Keep salt before the sheep at all times. They eat lots of it.

Sheep and Dogs.

We have kept sheep for the last twenty years and never had a dog bother them, says a Maryland breeder. If you will put sheep bells on about half of your flock you will not be bothered with dogs. A sheep dog is a sneak thief and will not go where he will make a noise. Put fifty bells on a hundred sheep, and you need not lose any sleep listening for dogs. The bells cost 75 cents per dozen, straps about the same price. I live in a dairy section, but some farmers keep sheep, and dogs attack only the flocks that are not belled.

Weeds and Sheep.

Weeds come in without any effort on our part, but in spite of our hardest efforts to keep them out. How can we utilize them? Pigs make good use of them, but sheep will make the best use of the weed crop, writes a farmer in Rural New Yorker. Sheep can be tied in a fence corner or with portable fence kept on a small piece of ground after one crop has been taken off and the weeds start. There are dozens of ways in which the sheep can be used to keep down weeds, and they will prove a blessing to any woolly farm.

Shearing Sheep.

Those who have very many sheep should have a shearing machine. It does the work better and quicker than hand shears, without so much injury to the sheep. Where one has but a few sheep it is better to go in with his neighbors and get a machine. But it will be better to have your own. Teach the boys even though you have a machine. It is bad practice to leave any tags on the sheep. If you don't want them in the wool, clip them off anyway just for the looks of the sheep. The best time to clip is right after shearing. Some wait until the ticks have all gone on to the lambs and then clip only the lambs. Better clip all sheep and lambs, not once, but twice, so as to catch the ticks that hatch after the first clip.

Special Feed For Thin Ewes.

It will pay to separate the thin ewes from the rest and give them special feed for awhile. Don't leave them with the rest to struggle for their living, but give them a little advantage.

A SUBMARINE FEAT.

Oh, when I was a stub toed boy and like a soft turned horse it used to be my biggest joy To tease the neighbor's goose.

That hissing gander roared hard To catch me by the breeches. While I pranced all around the yard And jumped across the ditches.

One day we boys got up a scheme To catch him in the dam. I was to be a submarine And act the battering ram.

I dived some thirty feet from shore And grabbed that monster goose. He seemed to weigh a ton or more When his big wings let loose.

And, though he beat me black and blue, I was the hero grand To hang on to his rubber neck And let him sink to land.

I now command a submarine And capture mermaids afloat. They are so much more beautiful Than mulls on land you coast.

HATCHING GESE.

Six Toulouse eggs weigh two pounds. Therefore for foster mothers use Langshan, Brahma and Cochon Biddies, eight eggs to the hen.

In using incubators we keep the temperature at 102 degrees at center of egg. Heat is more intense toward top of incubator. A goose egg is bigger than a hen's egg. This keeps top of

goose egg at 105 degrees. Test on eighth day, turn and cool like hen's eggs.

When mother goose takes her swim she returns and moistens the eggs with her wet feathers. We therefore play goose and dip the eggs in lukewarm water every day.

If setting a goose, fill bottom of nest with sand and cut straw, as a goose creeps her eggs when she leaves the nest. If you remove eggs to incubator to lay more, do so at night and leave a nest egg.

At the end of the third or fourth fourth day, if you remove geese, do so in the dark. Leave a younger or two company and do not throw them away long or mother will miss them.

It is sometimes necessary to crack the shell to help the goslings out, but tread softly, for the cross mother may flap you and crush her eggs and young. And where has goosey gander wandered all this time? Is he off eating with other geese? Ah, no! He has kept guard over that nest in rain and shine for a month and given battle to every approaching enemy.

GOOSE MENU.

Leave goslings in nest or incubator one day. Remove to high boiler style brooder and start at 90 degrees; third day 80 degrees and taper down to 70 degrees. Furnish grit, feed four times first week, three next and turn on grass range.

First feed sweet dry bread-crumbs; next day add a sprinkling of cornmeal and bran moistened. Then feed a crumbly mash of two-thirds bran, one-third cornmeal and 10 per cent beef scrap with a little fine grit; wheat, oats and cracked corn when able to swallow them.

To fatten, two weeks before market, place in small pen and feed crumbly mash of 75 per cent cornmeal and 25 per cent beef scrap. Heavy grain ration brings fat and infertiles. Oats, wheat and barley mixed, one bushel a year for breeders. Grain only in cold months. Good winter feed made up of turnips, beets and cabbage for one-half steamed clover or alfalfa, with two-thirds bran and one-third cornmeal.

February, March and April feed 10 per cent beef scrap for eggs. Mate in the fall, one gander to three geese.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Eve, poor John "drags" his feet these days and gets henpecked for making holes in the new carpet. He's so good to his chicks, they love him so well, that they peck around his feet, and he must "drag" to keep from crushing them.

An Englishwoman has made a miniature Billie that she tucked inside an eggshell. He would have a seasonal contract to make one small enough to fit the conscience of the fakir who shipped tested out eggs to customers this season.

Virginia is perhaps the prize gander state, and the coal regions of Pennsylvania have many Poland goose ranches. If you wish to see the goose hang high, visit the coal towns in the holidays. A goose hangs from an upstairs window of nearly every foreigner's house rippling for Christmas.

The man who is stingy with feed and expects his pullets to grow on grass, gravel and water should move to the city and start a boarding house. "Please pass the prunes."

On parade the goslings take the lead, the fat mammy waddling after. Reminds us of those June graduates who, after reading their cytoplasma essays and made to order orations, go home to tell father and mother how to solve the practical problems of life. What silly young geese!

While high scoring fancy birds are in demand for show and breeding fancy, remember that the poultry industry is in the market now and always for great layers. Not blue ribbons, but greenbacks, is their call.

When fall comes remember that peas, peaches, plums and apricots are the issues that help fill the grain bins. Plant your peas, plums and apricots next fall and give your peach order for early spring delivery.

It is said that turkeys are now plucked by wind in England. They revolve on a split and electrically driven currents clean their ruff off at 12 cents apiece. We advise our English kinsmen to use hot air, as then the birds will be all dried for the feast.

DUCK DIET.

The doctor tells you not to drink at meals, but ducks, like a man with beer and pretzel, take a sup and then a bite, but must not be allowed to get full. The rest of the day they take water straight, and it must be deep enough in the vessel that they may get their bills in over the nostrils; otherwise these will not be cleansed and ducks will smother. Ducks have no crop. Food goes directly to gizzard, and thus must be soft and crumbly.

Hard grain ration and sloppy feed for duck killer. Feed ducklings after twenty-four hours' fast at 6 and 10 a. m. and 2 and 6 p. m.

Keep feed before them the first forty-eight hours; grit and fine oyster shells always.

MASH-RATIONS FOR DECKS. For first seven days two parts cornmeal, two parts wheat bran, two parts No. 2 grade flour and 8 per cent of this bulk coarse, clean sand.

From seventh day to two months old equal parts cornmeal, wheat bran, No. 2 grade flour, 12 per cent of bulk beef scrap, 5 per cent sand, 15 per cent green food, such as fine cut clover, rye, etc.

From two months to seventy days, fattening ration—three quarters cornmeal, one-quarter No. 2 grade flour, 15 per cent of bulk beef scrap and 8 per cent coarse sand.

When wet up with skim milk, cut beef scrap, Breeding and laying ration, morning and evening, equal parts cornmeal, wheat bran, half part No. 2 grade flour, 15 per cent beef scrap, 10 per cent cooked vegetables or 15 per cent steamed fine clover, green rye or cut cabbage. For dinner a light ration of mixed oats and cracked corn.

Ducks on free range need no green food, but when finishing green ducks cut greens.

Feed just what they relish, but no stuffing nor left over, and always serve on a clean tablecloth.

Farm and Garden

THE WOOD LOT.

Devices For Making the Cutting of Timber Less Laborious. The increase of interest in timber raising makes the consideration of any devices of aid to the woodcutter of interest. The accompanying sketch shows a support or guide for a saw, which may readily be attached to a log or timber with ordinary tools to



NEW LOG SAWING DEVICE.

facilitate the sawing of the log. The details of this attachment are shown. Says the Scientific American: "The attachment consists of a clamp adapted to be secured to the handle (A) of an ordinary ax. The clamp comprises two jaws (B), through which a bolt is passed. The upper end of this bolt terminates in a support. The support consists of two parallel arms, between which a roller (C) is mounted to rotate.

The bolt which passes through the jaws of the clamp is fitted with a wing nut, and by turning this nut the jaws may be pressed together on the handle of the ax. In use the ax is driven into the log, and the clamp is then made fast with the support, standing vertically. The saw is then guided between the arms of the support, and the back of the saw rests on the roller. With the saw thus supported and guided, it may be operated in the usual manner to saw through the log. The roller may be mounted near the outer end of the support or close to the jaws. In the former case the saw will operate between the roller and the jaws, and the support must be mounted to project downward. In order to permit of removing the saw from the support it is preferable to support the saw on the outer side of the roller, guiding it in the open slot formed by the two arms of the support. The clamp is then applied, with the support projecting upward instead of downward." This useful attachment for sawing logs has been patented by Mr. Levi Smith of Marshfield, Coos county, Ore.

A sawhorse for household use may be made like the ordinary sawhorse, except that at the back instead of a narrow edge a wide edge is put, with a top piece four inches wide. It can be made wider if desired. Two strips along the side form a box, which will hold tools and nails. It is about the handiest thing the handy man around the farm can have.

To bring the forests to their full productivity they must be cut over. The ax is the forester's tool, as well as his squire. Reaping and sowing are



A SAWHORSE.

usually for him one and the same operation, and cultivation is accomplished by getting rid of what he does not want. There were cut from the national forests during the last fiscal year the equivalent of a little over 280,000,000 board feet of timber. This involved cutting operations on slightly less than 300,000 acres of land, or about one-fourth of the total area of the government's forests. In other words, hardly a beginning has been made in bringing the forests to their highest productivity through use, and their reserve of mature timber has scarcely been touched by the operations under way. There is money in the wood lot, and the average farmer in awakening to this fact.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

Make it Possible For the Farmer to Dispense With Extra Help.

The scarcity of help on farms may ultimately drive landowners to greater economy and to a more general use of devices and conveniences which lighten the work. It is surprising how many aim to get along by muscle power alone, never trying any other method, which might save half their work.

An old farmer says that his neighbor called him lazy when he first brought a hay loader on his farm, and when he rigged up a cable and used a trip hay fork to unload his hay he had a crowd of neighbors around him, "just to see how it worked."

The economical and up to date farmer counts all of these labor saving devices that much of his equipment, and it is only by using them that he is enabled to meet present conditions. The walking stirring plow and walking cultivators are back numbers. Now the sulky or gang plow is used, and three big, lusty horses will turn over three or four acres a day.

A manufacturer has got out a rotary harrow, which is attached to the plow, and the land is turned and harrowed at one operation. If any man is justified in venturing money it is the farmer who he invests it in up to date tools and implements for more rapid and better work on the farm.

Feet of the Calf. Keep the feet of calves even or un-soundness may result. Do not allow the toes to grow too long. Ringbones are often caused by long toes. Keep the calf's stalls well littered. One slip on a wet floor may ruin a valuable calf.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR **COUGHS** PRICE 50c BOTTLE. Trial Bottle Free

AND **ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.**

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEAVER PARKE, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KEENE & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TEA

Linger longer over it; let it be steaming hot from the earthen pot; and the loveliest woman pour it.

Best grades return you money if you don't like Schilling's Best, we pay him.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is "in fact, the popular dictionary throughout the world," and that it is entitled to a copyright in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of a dictionary which demands more of popular and professional knowledge than any other work of the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. FOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELLS,
JOHN DAVIS,
CHARLES S. WELLS,
CHARLES S. HOBBS,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE GRAND PRIZE (the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our new paper, 100c. per copy.

G. C. MERRIAM CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
CINCINNATI, O.

ROBERTINE

The Secret of a Beautiful Face is in knowing the skin proper treatment is needed. Just washing is not enough—that only leaves the delicate surface more exposed to the irritation of dust and germs, to merciful attacks of sun and weather. After washing, apply Robertine and experience its delightful refinement. You will admire the lineless softness it imparts to face, neck and arms. It not only stimulates a radiant glow, but protects the skin from becoming dry, tight and crackles.

ROBERTINE

NEISS & CONNWAY

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

ARTISTS' ILLUSTRATORS

MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING PLATES

STATIONERY PRINTING

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS

MAGAZINE AND BOOKLET

COVERS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

CORNIC AND SOUVENIR POST

CARDS, CATALOGS, LABELS, ETC.

109 SECOND STREET

PORTLAND OREGON

COFFEE

The dealing is simple. If you don't like Schilling's Best, it costs you nothing.

Your guest returns your money if you don't like it, we pay him.

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Children. Best Cough Remedy on Every Bottle.

For Sale by Druggists.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Backache Corrects Irregularities Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes

Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.

CONSTIPATION

You have tried all kinds of pills, waters and cathartics for Constipation and Liver Complaint. Now get the REAL Thing. Take 31c. Tablets and see how quick better they are. See the difference in results. They act in ten or fifteen minutes. They give you up and put you into your bed in ten or fifteen minutes. They give you a regular, healthy, and better, because they are made of a natural, safe, and reliable system. One dose will convince you. Get a 25c. Box.

BETTER THAN PILLS FOR LIVER ILLS.

E. A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's Remedy

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

WINTER COLDS

you need not fear them if you use **BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP**

BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.



A cough or cold is generally a forerunner of many serious sick spells. It should not be neglected, the human breathing system is a combination of tubes and cells, which must be kept in order to insure good health.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.

Cured of a Chronic Cough.

J. H. Ellis, Butte, Mont., writes: "I cheerfully recommend Ballard's Horehound Syrup to all people afflicted with chronic coughs. I suffered for years with a chronic cough which would last all winter. Ballard's Horehound Syrup effected an immediate and permanent cure."

25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Ballard Snow Liniment Co.

500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by **STAFRIN DRUG COMPANY**

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.



AN INSTANCE.

Lucy Suddeth, of Lenoir, N. C., had been troubled with a very bad cough for over a year. She says: "A friend brought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, brought it to me and insisted that I should take it. I did so and to my surprise it helped me. Four bottles of it cured me of my cough."

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Children. Best Cough Remedy on Every Bottle.

For Sale by Druggists.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Backache Corrects Irregularities Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes

Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.