

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by 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 all obligations made by him.
WATSON, RYAN & MARVIN, 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. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Scores of Oregon's Games.

Oregon, 43.....	Vancouver, 6
Oregon, 34.....	Winlock, 16
Oregon, 34.....	Seattle, 16
Oregon, 42.....	Rosalia, 17
Oregon, 57.....	Ellensburg, 13
Oregon, 55.....	Spokane, 14
Oregon, 22.....	Anacosta, 16
Oregon, 57.....	Billings, 8
Oregon, 50.....	" Y M C A 15
Oregon, 39.....	" Co K 15
Oregon, 60.....	Dickinson, 10
Oregon, 36.....	Jamestown, 15
Oregon, 29.....	Minneapolis, 25
Oregon, 33.....	" Co B 15
Oregon, 14.....	Stillwater, 23
Oregon, 23.....	Redding, 16
Oregon, 27.....	" 9
Oregon, 31.....	LaCrosse, 23
Oregon, 31.....	Portage, 21
Oregon, 39.....	" 15
Oregon, 27.....	Neenah, 24
Oregon, 14.....	Fou Du Lac, 23
Oregon, 19.....	" 23
Oregon, 19.....	Neenah, 11
Oregon, 2.....	Detroit, 6
Oregon, 20.....	Buffalo, 23
Oregon, 25.....	Llansville, 15
Oregon, 48.....	Mansfield, 20
Oregon, 76.....	Ada, 6
Oregon, 22.....	Alliance, 24
Oregon, 26.....	Canton, 16
Oregon, 31.....	Crestline, 6
Totals 1125.....	185

TESTING THE COWS.

Apparatus Necessary For Telling Just What Each Animal Is Worth.

Many farmers say they would be glad to test their cows if they knew how to go about the work. Ward's Dairyman tells how it is done as follows:

The things necessary for testing each cow in the herd are a balance test with complete outfit, a spring scale for weighing the milk, a small dipper or milk pail for taking the samples, a convenient substitute for preserving them and milk sheets. Each cow should be given a name or number, which is placed at the top of the milk sheet, so that the weights of milk can be put directly under her name or number.

A considerable amount of time can be saved by arranging scales, sample bottles and milk sheet in such a way that the weighing, recording the weight and sampling the milk can be done with as few steps and motions as possible. After the most desirable place in the barn has been chosen for weighing and sampling, the scales can



OUTFIT FOR TESTING COWS.

be suspended from the ceiling so as to hang near the milk sheet, which can be tacked to a board and hung on the wall or fixed on an inclined shelf projecting from the wall.

After the milk from each cow is weighed a sample should be taken and placed in the jar bearing the cow's name or number. The sample bottles can be arranged on either side of the milk sheet or, if convenient, above it. If there are two or more milkers the sample bottles can be arranged in the same order in which the cows are milked. This method saves time in finding the right sample bottle.

Removing Horns With Caustic.
To remove a calf's horn buds to destroy the horns obtain a stick of caustic potash from the druggist. Wrap all but half an inch in paper so it will not burn the fingers. Dip the end in water and rub it on the head where the horn buds are just showing, and do not allow it to spread beyond the button. If it does spread on the skin use some vinegar to neutralize the caustic. There will be no after-effects from the use of the caustic.

Cows About to Calve.
Cows should be removed from the stable in which the herd is kept at least fifteen days before due to calve and should not be returned until at least three days after calving. Care at this time may save losses.

Rations For the Cow.
Rations should be supplied regularly, for the dairy cow is sensitive to such change, and her milk flow is affected.

THE HORSEMAN.

A clean wooden box makes an ideal salt box, but don't salt the feed. Put the salt in the trough occasionally.

Watering the Horses.
A successful horse raiser says he counts the number of swallows his horses take while drinking a pailful when he is on the road and comes to a trough he gets out and counts while his horses drink, so that they will not take too much at once. He waters often and so keeps his horses free from bowel trouble caused by overdrinking.

Wide Stalls Best.
A horse needs a wider and more exclusive stall than does a cow. It should be wide enough so that the horse can lie comfortably and stretch out its legs, but not so wide that he can roll in it.

Exercise In the Winter.
The horse that is to be kept in the barn much of the time in winter should be guarded against becoming soft. Some farmers try to save money by feeding their idle horses on hay during the period of slack work. The result is that they begin work in the spring with soft muscles and little energy. Some grain should be given during all the winter, enough to keep the muscles in good form. Exercise is absolutely necessary to keep a horse in good trim.

Discouraging Wind Sucking.
Wind sucking is associated with "cribbing" and is a habit learned by imitation or induced usually by irritation of the throat. A tendency to the habit is supposed by some to be transmitted by the affected sire or dam. This is questionable. There is no cure so far as medicine is concerned, but the habit may be discouraged by keeping the animal in a box stall from which everything has been removed upon which the teeth or chin could be fixed or rested to perform the act. Ill tasting liquid or saline mucus may be smeared upon things used by the horse in wind sucking or cribbing.

Barley For Stock Food.
Barley as a food for live stock is much commoner in European countries than it is in the United States. In this country it is confined more largely to states of the Pacific slope. Byproducts left from the breweries are usually good as stock feed. Barley is a crop that can be raised in a great many different climates and is surer of maturing a crop than some other of the small grains.

Sheep and Fertility.
Next to guano or the droppings of fowls, sheep manure is the richest of fertilizers. It is ascertained that thirty-six pounds of sheep manure are equal as a fertilizer to a hundred pounds of ordinary farmyard manure.

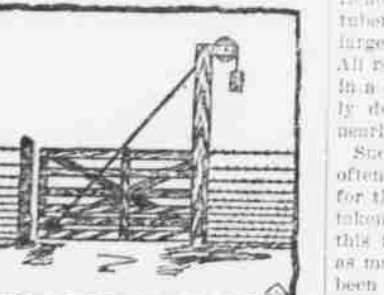
Farm and Garden

A RISING AND FOLDING GATE.

Easily Constructed, Inexpensive and Operated by a Balance Weight.

A gate that will rise or fall as its advantages. One may be constructed without much expense.

The gate should be braced both ways and made of good, clear lumber. The balance weight may be hung with a wire rope or a chain. In either case, however, if cotton, hemp or steel is used the rope should have close attention, that it does not in some manner become worn out. The weight may be made in several ways, the best and most expensive perhaps being a slim cantankerous iron bucket.



THE GATE WHEN CLOSED.

It may be filled with gravel, etc., until the gate is slightly the heavier and so that a slight pull will cause it to fold back in place.

It may be necessary where unruly stock is kept to set two posts for the gate to shut between, in order to keep them from pushing through. The post for the weight may be bolted to two ordinary fenceposts, or they may be full length, but in either case they should be set well into the ground. The grooved wheel over which the rope works may be secured from all most any pile of old scrap iron, or, if one cannot be found, make it of wood by sawing three wheels and having one slightly smaller than the others. Nail them together, with the small wheel in the center. This forms a flange that will hold the rope in place. The gate may be constructed to lift straight up by setting long posts on



GATE OPENED BY WEIGHT.

both sides and using two weights. But there is no advantage, and it is more expensive, also rather dangerous, as steel will sometimes form on the gate and add so much to its weight, and in falling these gates have several times injured both animals and men.

Country News and Views.

The government is developing the Morgan horse at the breeding establishment at Waybridge, Vt.
The American mail is said to be worth \$410,000,000, for it is claimed that it is comparatively immune from disease and is not susceptible to contagion.
The Kansas experiment station has realized \$11.90 per acre from rape pasture and \$24.10 from alfalfa pasture in ninety-eight days. These results were obtained from experiments which were begun July 23 and concluded Oct. 31.

To keep up the fertility of the soil it is imperative that the orchards be liberally fertilized. Both mineral and vegetable fertilization is necessary. A crop of apples will remove considerably more potash from the soil than will a crop of wheat. To produce trees re-

quires large quantities of both vegetable and mineral matters. Fertilized wood ashes are excellent.
Horses that are idle in the winter should not be fed much feed that is rich in nitrogen—as, for instance, clover hay. If a horse does not receive regular exercise he cannot assimilate such feeds, and consequently the system becomes clogged and the disease known as colic takes place. Horses to keep in good condition should have daily work or exercise.

Method For Curing Hams.

The following method of curing hams and bacon has been used in a Missouri family for many years: For an eighteen or twenty pound ham mix a desiccated pound of saltpeter with one-fourth or one-half pound of brown sugar and rub well into the flesh side of the ham. Pack in tubs or boxes and cover the flesh side well with fine salt. Allow the meat to remain in the boxes from four to six weeks. Small hams or pieces may be cured and rubbed all over and cover well with good red and black pepper. Be sure to put plenty of pepper around the bone. Let hang for two or three days to dry and smoke for six or eight weeks. You will not only have very fine flavored meat, but it will not have to be lagged. To make Mississippian sausage take eight pounds of lean tenderloin, five pounds of back-bone fat, four teaspoonfuls of black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, seven teaspoonfuls of sage. Grind twice and mix well.

SEED SELECTION.

Much Depends on the Care Given This Important Matter.

The time for selecting seed corn is before the harvest. If one wishes to have his own corn ripen earlier he should go through the field and mark those that are the first to ripen. If he wants a more prolific corn let him mark those stalks which have two or more perfect ears and those that produce the longest ears well filled to the end. Save these at husking time and later on go over them again to choose the most perfect ears, those that have large kernels and small cobs, as such ears most quickly without molding and produce the most grain to a bushel of ears. Put the best of these where they will dry perfectly and be safe from dampness and from rats and mice. If one cannot get enough such ears to plant all he desires to grow let him plant the best of these in a field apart from the rest and the next year select seed from the same way from that field.
If green seed cultivation these seed ears will show such improvement over the others in one or two years as to make a large proportion of stalks that yield three ears or more, and from the seed that are large and ripen early he will largely increase his percentage of perfect seed ears. This is as true of seed corn as of field corn.
Seed potatoes should be selected at the time of digging, taking them from those hills most productive of merchantable potatoes and selecting those that are perfect in shape and time to the type of the variety. They need not be the largest in the hill. Most experienced growers prefer medium sized tubers for seed rather than the very large, but they should be well ripened. All roots for seed stock should be kept in a dry and cool place, better if nearly down to the freezing point, until nearly time for planting out.

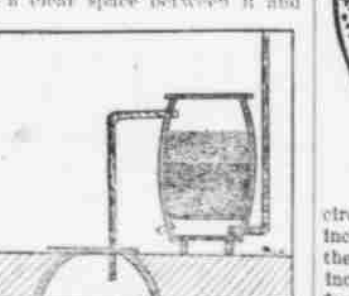
Such crops as beans and peas are often saved for seed by planting rows for that purpose, from which none are taken for family use or market, and this is much better than saving such as may be left after the main crop has been picked, which soon causes them to run out, but if from these special plantings only those that ripened earliest were taken earlier maturity might be expected, while if the longer and better filled pods were taken a larger crop for market would be the result.

The seeds of squashes, melons and pumpkins are usually saved from the best seed in the family, but many times the best are sent to market and smaller or inferior ones saved to be eaten at home, and in this way no improvement is made in the future crops. The cucumbers to select seed from should be the first perfect ones to set on the vine or as near the hill as may be.

Such roots as produce seed only in the second year, as beets, turnips, cabbage, onion, celery, tomato, etc., should be selected as perfect specimens as can be found and kept as directed above. Tomatoes also should be selected from the very best and earliest that ripen on the most prolific vines. The same general rules will apply to almost all crops, saving the best for seed, and if not enough of it is obtained for planting or sowing put that separately where it can furnish more seed another year.

Economical Cistern Filter.

A practical filter is necessary for the cistern. One may be constructed of any good, sound oak barrel, as shown in the illustration herewith. One end is removed and several holes bored in it. It is then set in a trench and forms a false bottom, as shown, leaving a clear space between it and



FILTER MADE OF A BARREL.

the bottom or head proper. Six or seven inches of coarse gravel or broken stone are next placed on the false bottom, and on this stone a layer of charcoal six or seven inches thick is placed, and on the charcoal a second layer of stone or gravel. In all it should be about eighteen or twenty inches thick. The water enters the barrel at the bottom between the head and the false bottom through the regular down spout, which is clearly illustrated. It passes up through the gravel and charcoal and out at the top through a second spout which leads to

the cistern. The top layer of stone may be improved on by filling the voids between the stone with sand. The sand is covered with cheesecloth stretched on a wire and the cloth and wire held in place with one or two small wooden plugs or faucet caps. A small wooden plug or faucet is placed at the lower end of the barrel to drain same after a rain or after washing out the filter. Give the barrel two or three coats of paint, provide a close fitting cover and your filter will do the work just as well as any twenty-five dollar filter in the land.

Commercial Manure.

Commercial manure in a dry season does not work out as well as stable manure. Growing two or more crops calls for a large amount of water. The first crop may find enough, but the second will not, and unless the soil has been richly provided with organic matter the second crop will be disappointing. On a dairy farm manure will take care of problems.

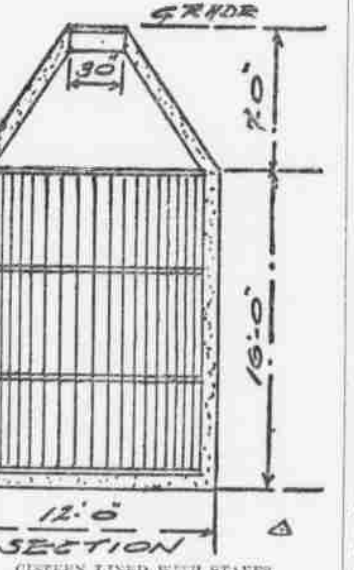
CEMENT LINED CISTERN.

Impurities In Rainwater May Be Easily Extracted.

To provide against a water famine during a dry time an extra cistern or two is a good investment. The purest water we get is rainwater, a fact that has been brought to the attention of different states by the boards of health.

Disease germs follow rainwater down into the soil to percolate through to the well. Persons using the water continually become immune, so they may not contract a serious disease for years, but a severe cold may weaken their vitality and disease waiting power, so they may become infected at any time.

Strangers drinking the water are especially liable, because their systems are not fortified against the peculiar



CISTERN LINED WITH STAVES.

dangers lurking in that vicinity. Every fall city papers contain accounts of typhoid that has been brought home from country places by people while away on their annual vacation trips.

With cistern water it is different, as the principal contamination of rain-water comes from dirt on the roof. The water itself is pure enough until it strikes the roof. Some farmers have two cisterns. They let the first water from a rain shower run into one cistern, then switch the leader to the other one, which is used for house purposes.

Good, durable cisterns in clay or loamy ground may be made by plastering cement mortar directly on the earth surface of the excavation. In some sections of the country a great many cisterns are made this way and covered by putting timbers across and building a floor of double thick inch stuff, laid to break joints. The spaces over the wall and between the timbers are filled in with cement, and a drain is cut in one side while the cement is soft. A cistern built in this way may last for ten or twelve years without any trouble, but there is no certainty about it.

A great deal better way is to make a round form of beveled staves lightly hooped to hold them in place. Then dig the excavation four or six inches larger all around than the outside of the wooden form. Then mix concrete made of one part best portland cement, two parts clean, sharp sand and four parts broken stone.

If the cistern is small have the form all ready to lower by erecting a tripod with pulley and tackle to lift it gently down. Then put in a floor of concrete the full size of the excavation. Tamp it thoroughly to pound the air out and make it set solid. Before this has time to harden lower the wooden form and fill in the sides so the bottom and sides will unite, making one solid stone.

An easy way to make the neck of the cistern is to put a floor of boards on top of the circular wooden form and pile earth on this floor, packing it down cone shaped, high enough to reach the grade level. To form the circular opening at the top make either a



CIRCULAR TOP OF CISTERN.

circular form of wood about twenty inches in diameter or a hoop of iron the same diameter and about four inches in height. Place the round form in position on top of the cone of earth, then cement around on the cone with the concrete up to the top of the hoop. About six inches in thickness is sufficient for the neck.

The Manure Spreader.

The manure spreader is a comparatively recent device, which is not only a considerable labor saver, but a conservator of fertility. The practice of dumping manure in piles in the field and then spreading with the fork is uneconomical and, moreover, causes loss in fertility unless the manure is spread immediately, which is not always possible.

FORAGE CROPS FOR PIGS.

Favorable Results From Experiments Made From Green Crops.

The question of forage crops for pigs is one which is of decided importance, as it is well known that the use of such feed is valuable and profitable.

Cowpeas without grain have so far given better results at the Mid-western station, it is stated, than any other of the crops tested. In one season the cowpeas were grown on thin hill land and produced 350 pounds of pork per acre when pigs were grazed upon them. The next season the crop was green on good valley land and produced 483 pounds of pork per acre. The pigs were turned on the pasture when the cowpeas were ripe. Alfalfa without grain was found to be little more than a maintenance ration for hogs. The pigs used in the test, which covered two years, ranged from three to twenty-four months in age.

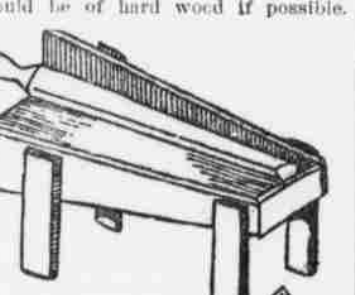
Alfalfa, clover, rape and blue grass supplemented corn and ship stuff and corn and skim milk at the Mid-western station. The cornmeal, which was of medium fineness, was mixed with water to the consistency of a thick dough and was fed twice daily in such quantities as would be eaten without waste. In the skim milk ration the meal was wet with milk instead of with water. The green crops were fed twice daily immediately after milking and were supplied ad libitum. The rape was rather large and coarse, and only the fresh green leaves were used. Some of the alfalfa was rather too mature and coarse to be eaten with relish, but the remainder was considered of fairly satisfactory quality. The red clover and blue grass were for the most part young and tender.

The feeding was continued for 102 days except with the rape fed lot, which was fed for forty days only. The supply of rape being then exhausted. Considering the first forty days, the gains on green feed ranged from 0.55 pound per pig per day on the rape ration to 0.71 pound on cornmeal and alfalfa, the gain on cornmeal and middlings being 0.61 pound and on cornmeal and skim milk 1.53 pounds. Considering the whole test, the average daily gain per pig on the ration containing green feed was as follows: Cornmeal and blue grass, 0.63 pound; cornmeal and clover, 0.77 pound; cornmeal and alfalfa, 0.83 pound; cornmeal and middlings, 0.68 pound, and on cornmeal and skim milk 1.61 pounds. The smallest amount of grain per pound of gain, 2.85 pounds, was noted with the corn and skim milk ration and the largest amount, 5.31 pounds, with the cornmeal and blue grass. The gain was most cheaply made on cornmeal and middlings, costing 4.07 cents. On the green feed it ranged from 3 cents on cornmeal and alfalfa to 3.96 cents on cornmeal and blue grass.

In the opinion of Professor Cottrell of the Colorado station, farmers living in the plains region of Colorado will find raising and fattening pigs a profitable and interesting business. Alfalfa, timothy, and barley, wheat, milo maize and Kaffir corn are regarded as the surest grain crops for the dry land farming conditions which there prevail. The importance of supplementing grain is insisted upon.

Homemade Butter Worker.

The butter worker here described has been in practical use for some time and is said to be superior to the high priced factory butter workers now on the market. The top, or bed, should be of hard wood if possible.



A HOME BUTTER WORKER.

Make the bed about thirty inches long, twenty inches at the wide end and eight at the narrow end. These dimensions are for a small worker, for ten to twenty-five pounds of butter. If you have a larger quantity of butter make the worker correspondingly larger. Make the lever or roller of a three inch square stick at least ten inches longer than the bed of the worker. It is made with six sides, hexagon shape, one end shaped for a hand hold, and the opposite end has a half inch pin placed in it. This pin is inserted in the hole bored in the narrow end, as shown, and the roller, moved over the butter with a levering motion, the water and butter-milk escaping at the narrow end through the hole below the end of the roller. A bucket should be placed below the narrow end to catch this drip. Make the small end one or two inches lower than the opposite end to insure the water draining away.

Highest Degree of Fertility.

Some of the best farms in Pennsylvania have been brought to the highest degree of fertility by the use of clover, lime and manure. The farmers who have accomplished such results have aimed to save every pound of manure and also to preserve it in the



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

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 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**

best manner. Lime is used extensively by those who know that lime is an essential ingredient of plants and also because it is excellent for increasing the clover crop. Clover enriches the land by promoting the supply of nitrogen in the soil; hence lime and clover make an excellent combination.

Care of Lambs.

An experienced breeder says that in the case of twins it is well to place them with the mother in a small, separate pen for a day or two in order that they may become acquainted and to avoid the danger of one of the lambs straying away, which may cause trouble. When lambs are born weakly more care is required, and unless the shepherd is with them to see that they are suckled soon after birth they are liable to become chilled and die. If the lamb is too weak to stand up and suck it should be held up and some milk milked into its mouth, when it will soon take the teat and help itself, or the ewe may be gently laid upon her side and the lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side and helped as above indicated.



A Fresh Complexion.

is preserved and produced by Robertine, a mild, delicate preparation, delicately fragrant. Makes the skin exquisitely soft by over-drying, reduces the size of enlarged pores, cleanses the skin, reduces inflammation and spreads a radiant glow due to wholesome stimulation of the capillaries which also feed the skin and supply its healthful color. Ask your Druggist for a free sample of **ROBERTINE**

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WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS
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are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the greatest comfort. LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN. GUARANTEED WATERPROOF. SUITS \$2.00. SUCKERS \$1.00. AS SHOWN IN PICTURE. YOU WILL BEAT THE PRICE OF THE FISH BRAND.

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Bears the Signature of **Dr. H. H. Fletcher**

One Minute Cough Cure
For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
Moves the Bowels Best for Children
For Sale by Druggists.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
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.

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