

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known J. 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.

W. A. TRACY, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. W. A. TRACY, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. W. A. TRACY, Wholesale Druggist, 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 Games.

Oregons, 43.....	Vancouver, 6
Oregons, 34.....	Winlock, 4
Oregons, 34.....	Seattle, 16
Oregons, 42.....	Roslyn, 17
Oregons, 57.....	Ellensburg, 3
Oregons, 55.....	Spokane, 14
Oregons, 22.....	Anacosta, 16
Oregons, 37.....	Billings, 8
Oregons, 50.....	" Y M C A 15
Oregons, 39.....	" Co K 15
Oregons, 60.....	Dickinson, 10
Oregons, 36.....	Jamestown, 15
Oregons, 29.....	Minneapolis, 29
Oregons, 33.....	" Co B 16
Oregons, 11.....	Stillwater, 29
Oregons, 23.....	Redwing, 16
Oregons, 27.....	" 9
Oregons, 31.....	LaCrosse, 23
Oregons, 31.....	Portage, 21
Oregons, 39.....	" 15
Oregons, 27.....	Neenah, 24
Oregons, 14.....	Fon Du Lac, 24
Oregons, 19.....	" 23
Oregons, 19.....	Neenah, 11
Oregons, 2.....	Detroit, 0
Oregons, 20.....	Buffalo, 23
Oregons, 26.....	Lincolnville, 15
Oregons, 48.....	Mansfield, 20
Oregons, 76.....	Ada, 6
Oregons, 22.....	Alliance, 24
Oregons, 26.....	Canton, 16
Oregons, 31.....	Crestline, 6
Oregons, 25.....	Rockchester, 24
Oregons, 20.....	Notre Dame, 31

Totals 1171

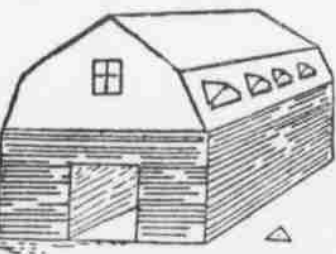
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Farm and Garden

PRACTICAL DOUBLE CORNERB

Well Arranged For Granary and Other Storage Purposes.

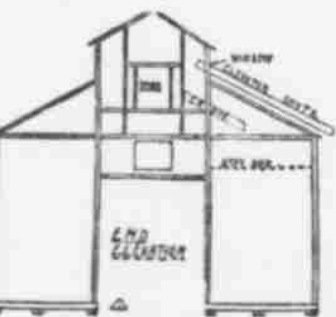
A convenient double cornerb may be fifty feet long, with eight foot wings and an eight foot driveway through the center. The space over the driveway may be used as a granary, access to the same being through large windows in each end of the building. Oats are particularly well suited to be stored in a place like this.



CHIN WITH LOFT OVER DRIVEWAY.

on account of their lightness as compared with other grains. The roof should be of the hip design, and on the lower slant cupolas every ten feet should be made, through which the end of the conveyor or elevator may be inserted. In place of the four cupolas one may be substituted which will run the entire length of the roof, being closed by a hinged door.

The second illustration shows the end elevation of a double cornerb, which is described as follows: This plan is for a 24 by 36 building, with a dog house roof extension, which has four windows on each side, used as holes to run corn into, also for light. A chute at the end of the elevator conducts the corn into the bin. The chute is made portable, so that it fits in either space. The dog house has a door at either end, so that a conveyer can be used if desired. The dog house extension has three good features. First, it furnishes plenty of light and a good circulation of air; second, it affords an opportunity to fill the crib from bottom to roof and from end to end, and, third, it furnishes a fine place to hang and dry seed corn. The foundation is made of concrete, 4 by 6 at the top and 8 by 8 at the bottom.



DOUBLE CHIN WITH CHUTE.

started below front line, and the inner walls and driveway are also to be made of solid concrete. The dimension stuff is a matter of choice. For outer walls select 4 by 4, and for the inner or the solid walls 2 by 8 answer the purpose very well, laid down flat, with a 2 by 6 set on edge and strutting cut out so they come out flush with the outside of the wall. For siding take the bevel edge crib siding, leaving a space of one and one-half inches between the boards.

Apples in Boxes.

This subject would be threadsbare with all the discussion it has had of late were it not for the urgency of the facts. The apple barrel is by no means a satisfactory package, especially to the shipper of good apples, and in spite of obstacles the apple box is making progress. A larger proportion of last year's apple crop was sold in boxes than ever before. These facts came most painfully to the attention of eastern apple growers when all through the winter months Oregon apples in boxes sold at much higher prices than

ern cities, while New York and New England fruit was a drug in the market. It was a situation which could leave no doubt in the eastern apple grower's mind that something has to be done. Naturally the eastern grower, who sees his market shut out from under him, thinks first of looking for his own apples. He considers also the fancy packing, trademarking and other selling devices at which the western men are so clever. All these schemes he must adopt, imitate or improve. But there is one thing more, and a very important one, which must be taken into the account. The eastern grower must grow better fruit. Eastern apples are conceded to be of better quality than Pacific coast stock, but the eastern grower has relied quite too much on this single fact. The western apples are allowed to have the best color and finish, but again the eastern grower has taken this estimate too much for granted. The high quality of New York and New England apples must be preserved, augmented and then advertised. The fruit must be carefully hand thinned on the trees in order to get a uniform grade for box packing. The color and appearance must be improved by better care. Western methods of co-operative packing, shipping and selling must be adopted. These are large reforms here pointed out, and the eastern farmer is a hard subject for reform, but these improvements have all got to be made. Otherwise the Oregon apple grower will appropriate the entire eastern market, and the eastern apple growers will go into the milk business.

LOOK AFTER YOUR FENCES.

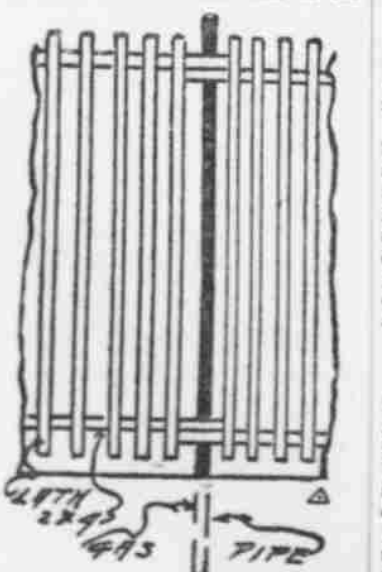
Woven Wire For Inclosure the Latest and Best.

The matter of farm fences is one of the principal improvements of the farm. A farm without good fences never is valued very highly, even though the fields be clean and fertile. On a great many farms the fence proposition is always a serious one with the owner. Too many farmers are indifferent regarding the keeping of their fences in repair. There is usually plenty of work to be done on the farm fences. They are continually getting out of repair, and unless looked after they get into bad order and enclose the live stock to cross them. The matter of farm fences has already gone through considerable evolution in the last ten years. Very seldom does one ever see the old rail fence, commonly termed the "worn fence." The rail fence is fast becoming obsolete, even in the timber districts. They never were a thing of beauty, but their construction lent a quaintness to many homesteads. Another fence that is passing rapidly is the hedgerow. A hedge fence when properly cared for is one of the beautiful acquisitions of a well kept farm. When it is not properly trimmed and cared for it is an eyesore. Hedges have grown unpopular on account of the large amount of work required to keep it in proper condition and also on account of its drawing the soil fertility from the ground for a considerable distance where planted.

Barbed wire is also another thing that is meeting with disfavor with the most progressive farmers. It is a very cheap and durable fence, but if it is not kept in perfect condition it is the most dangerous thing about the farm, especially where live stock is kept. On a great many farms barbed wire fences have cost the owner many times more than what it cost to construct them in the damage done to live stock. Many a valuable cow or horse has been rendered practically worthless by it. The damage done to cattle has not been so great, but there are instances where many valuable dairy cows have had their udders practically ruined by barbed wire.

The coming fence—in fact, it is already here—is the woven wire. It is everything to commend to it is slightly when properly put up and does not permit of grassy or weedy fence corners. Wire fences take up very little land and permit a very high degree of farming. Crops will grow right up by the side of it, and the keeping of the fence rows clean is little labor. Bad fences are often responsible for bad feeling between neighbors. Woven wire fences are the easiest of all fences to keep in repair. If they are put up right they are nearly always in good condition. A little attention paid to them once in awhile is all that is necessary to keep them in first class order. The best way to maintain a woven wire fence is to have a barbed wire stretched on top of the posts. This prevents the stock, especially horses, from throwing their heads over the fence or breaking down the wire.

Portable Fence For a Chicken Yard. A simple portable fence, a good thing for the chicken yard, can be made by nailing laths on the edge of 1 by 3 stringers. Where it is possible to obtain them, lengths of old gas pipes may be driven in the ground the eight distances about to pass through the holes bored in the ends of the



FENCE MADE OF LATHS.

stringers. The height of the fence is governed by the size of chickens to be yarded. Ordinary wooden lath is four feet long, and it may project six inches above the upper stringer and six inches below the lower stringer, which would bring the stringers three feet apart for a fence four feet high. Three-quarter

inch gas pipe is one inch outside diameter, which would require one and one-eighth inch holes through the stringers. Cut the gas pipes five or six feet long, according to the soil. It will be necessary to put the fence in place and drive the gas pipes through the holes, because after the stakes are driven once or twice they become battered on top, or you can saw through from the ends of the stringers and mortise out to form an open seat.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

It might be said that it is always reasonable to fertilize the orchard or garden. Manure placed on this soil this winter will partially decay and its riches soak into the soil for the use of the plants next year. It not only serves as a fertilizer in the orchard, but in winter it acts as a soil protection and regulates sudden freezing and thawing. On hilly land it checks soil erosion.

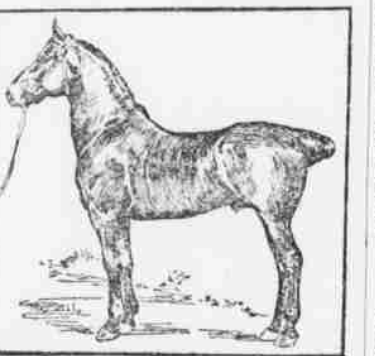
GOOD HORSES.

The Preservation of Our Best Native American Types.

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

Pedantic persons may express some astonishment at the idea of looking to a breed of saddle horses for carriage horses, but the records of horses with pedigrees are sufficient proof of the claim that the American saddle horse register contains some of our best carriage blood and that breeders who are using that blood judiciously are acting wisely.

There are certain lines of breeding found in the saddle horse register, which can be relied upon to produce carriage horses. In Kentucky the



CARSON, CHARIAGE STALLION AT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT STUT AT COLORADO EXHIBITION STATION.

breeding of horses for individual excellence of conformation, quality and action is carried to a greater degree than in any other state, and, contrary to popular opinion, the most of the men outside of the thoroughbred establishments who make their living from horse breeding in Kentucky—in the blue grass counties at least—are breeding not for speed, but for type. This has been going on for years, and for this reason the good, handsome horses of Kentucky have usually been appreciated, their history traced and their descendants accounted for. If the same careful attention to points of conformation and action had been shown fifty years ago by Morgan breeders in New England and had there been displayed the same enthusiasm for and loyalty to a valuable type of horses there would now be no necessity for government aid to save the Morgan from destruction. If horsemen in the limestone sections of the corn belt had paid less attention to the speed records of the stallions in their localities and more to their individuality the carriage horse work of the department of agriculture would be out of place.

Specific work in horse breeding by the United States government was first made possible by the inclusion in the appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, of an item of \$25,000 for experiments in animal breeding and feeding in cooperation with state agricultural experiment stations.

The reasons for taking up breeding of carriage horses have been fully set forth in various publications. In articles for the press and in public addresses, but a recapitulation here may not be out of order. Briefly stated, they were: That carriage horses are, as a rule, the most valuable class on the market; that as a result of the strong demand the supply was gradually diminishing and that, notwithstanding all the importations of the carriage type from abroad, the preferred horse was the American horse. Most important of all, however, was the feeling that steps should be taken to correct the practice of castrating valuable stallions and selling valuable mares for other than



BELMONT, OFFEN FOUND IN PEDIGREES OF AMERICAN CHARIAGE HORSES.

breeding purposes. The department also felt that, although probably nothing could mean the American horseman from his attachment to the standard bred horse, the most useful characteristics of this horse should be preserved if it would continue to be of high value to the farmers of the country.

The Farmer of the Future.

The future farmer will subordinate his land and dairy demands as well as those. He will become a scientific forester, and every farm will produce wood and lumber as well as wheat and apples. Women will work outdoors as busily as men—in fact, they will be the horticulturists and the truck gardeners. There will be closer relation between the producer and the consumer, knowing a horse of saddleman who frequently wears more than is destroyed by ignorant help and insect foes combined. Under the all new with the wheel the horse will be valued not only for its gross weight of produce, but for its peace and its education.

LAND POISONING.

Something Needed to Destroy Toxic Secretion of Roots.

No one knows so well as the practical farmer how rapidly a naturally fertile soil may be exhausted by cultivation. In this country the tobacco lands of Virginia afford an example of this rapid decline in fertility. The abandoned New England farms, too, help to illustrate the effects produced by the constant cultivation of the same fields. Land that once yielded crops as if by magic now requires an artificial preparation before it will reward the farmer for his strenuous labor in the field.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, is reported to have expressed his belief in the theory of the poisoning of the cultivated lands of the world. The advocates of this theory believe that the systematic rotation of crops is needless. They believe that it is impossible to exhaust the ground by a crop, as the food supplies in the soil are too great to admit of such a result. Other causes, therefore, must underlie the failure of a crop in what was once fertile soil, and, according to the believers in the theory, this failure is due to root poisoning. According to the poisoning theory, a crop does not do so well when it immediately succeeds another of the same sort because it excretes an active poison which is destructive of its own germs. Artificial manures are recommended not so much as a food for the plant as a remedy against these root poisons.

Very thorough investigations have, however, recently been carried out at Rothamsted, perhaps the most efficient scientific farm in the world, which tend to show that adherents of the poisoning theory have not yet succeeded in fully proving their case. If this theory be true manures in the true sense will no longer be necessary, but something to destroy the poisons excreted by the plants will serve a more useful purpose. As the root poison is admitted to exist in small quantities only, the treatment of land by any new process looking to this end should be much cheaper than under the present system of fertilization.

A Serviceable Cement Silo.

The accompanying illustration shows a picture of a cement silo 18 by 40 feet, eight feet in the ground, which brings the bottom on a level with the



A CEMENT BLOCK SILO.

cow barn floor. This is probably the best and handsomest silo in Missouri. Reinforcement was put in, in the form of barbed wire in the mortar joint between each course. Blocks were 8 by 8 by 24 inches and made on face down machine, which made it possible to use 1 to 1 mixture for the face one-half inch thick. Belt courses are made by mixing red mineral paint in this facing mixture.

A silo thirty feet high and twelve feet in diameter will hold about eighty tons of silage and will feed twenty-one head of cattle 180 days, and it will take about eight acres of average corn to fill it. If the diameter increases to sixteen feet it will hold 120 tons to feed thirty-two cattle and hold twelve acres of corn. A silo thirty feet high and twenty feet in diameter will hold 180 tons, feed fifty head of cattle and require eighteen acres of average corn to fill it. A silo thirty-six feet high and twenty feet in diameter will hold 235 tons, feed sixty-four head of cattle 180 days and will require about twenty-four acres of average corn.

Saving Corn.

The annual slump in hogs has come earlier than usual this year because corn matured early and the hogs are being finished up with as little of it as possible. The light average weight of the hogs marketed indicates this, and so does their quality, which is inferior. Everywhere there seems to be a disposition to save corn. This is all right as far as it relates to the economical use of it, but there may be false economy in corn as in everything else. The man who rushes his pigs to market to save corn is in all probability practicing false economy. He is likely to find that he could have marketed both pigs and corn in one car later on to better advantage. This early slump may induce those who have not marketed their hogs to keep them back, make them good and in the end to better with them than if they shipped now. Unless something checks this false economy of corn that grain is going to come to market in too liberal quantities for the good of prices.

STOCK FOOD FOR PIGS.

Some Experiments With Commercial and Homemade Feed.

In a report from South Dakota to the Experiment Station Record, Washington, the following about stock food for pigs appears:

In the first of the two series of tests reported, which included two years, five commercial stock feeds with ground corn and barley were fed in comparison with ground corn and barley one to one. The feeding period in the first year covered ninety-two days, and in the second sixty-three days, and

the lots included from eight to ten pigs. In every case the pigs had access to rape pasture.

On the check ration the average daily gain per pig for the two years was 1.1 pounds, the feed required per pound of gain 5.19 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 4 cents. On the ration including stock feeds the daily gain ranged from 1.17 pounds per head to 1.34 pounds, the grain eaten per pound of gain from 4.54 to 4.86 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain from 4.10 to 4.58 cents.

In the second series of tests commercial was compared with cornmeal and a commercial stock feed and with cornmeal and a homemade stock feed, using three lots of eight pigs each, fed for sixty-three days. All the lots had the run of blue grass pasture in addition to the grain or grain and stock feed. The total gain was 514 pounds on cornmeal alone, 483 pounds on commercial and commercial stock feed and 551 pounds on cornmeal and homemade stock feed. The feed required per pound of gain in the three cases was 4.91, 5.49 and 5.11 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 3.85, 4.63 and 4.4 cents.

From the above table it will be seen that it required more pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain in this experiment than it did for the average of the lots in the previous experiment. This can be accounted for from the fact that the rape pasture furnished a more succulent feed than did the blue grass pasture.

From the data presented in this bulletin the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the value of any of the stock foods tried.

The homemade stock feed, according to the authors, was made up as follows:

Genian, two pounds, cost 50 cents; ginger, one pound, cost 40 cents; sodium bicarbonate, one pound, cost 10 cents; fenugreek, five tenths of a pound, cost 10 cents.

Purchase these materials at a drug store and have them mixed into fine powders. Then mix with five pounds of common salt and twenty-five pounds of shorts. This compound will cost about 4½ cents per pound. For the pig mix a pound with every forty-eight pounds of grain.

Index to Horse's Character.

According to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the horse's face is a good index to his character. If there is a general curve to the profile and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive, it is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited. If, on the other hand, the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose he is likely to be treacherous and vicious. A horse that droops his ears is apt to be lazy as well as vicious.

C. R. Kluger, the jeweler, 1000 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedies to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Central Point is going after water and is considering three sources.

Revolts At Cold Steel.

"Your only hope," said three doctors to Mrs. M. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich., suffering from severe renal trouble, lies in an operation." "Then I used Dr. King's New Life Pills," she writes, "and I'm cured." They prevent Appendicitis cure constipation, headache, 25c. at Belt & Cherrington.

Stockholders in the Scott's Mills coal mine are still confident of success.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears the air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate cough disappears. Sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and the cold is expelled from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Marcola is to have a good sized new hotel.

Hoarse coughs and stuffy colds that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, for it soothes inflamed membranes, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from the system. C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Hood River will have its own electric light plant.

Foley's Orino Laxative cures constipation and liver trouble and makes the bowels healthy and regular. Orino is superior to pills and tablets as it does not gripe or nauseate. Why take anything else. C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Medford pears sold in London at \$1.08 per box.

Pneumonia follows LaGrippe.

Pneumonia often follows LaGrippe but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, for LaGrippe cures coughs and deep seated colds. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Albany is in urgent need of more dwelling houses.



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 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

Hexamethylenetetramine.

The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and anti-septic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities, and avoid a serious malady. C. Stafrin; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

An Iowa man has bought a 600 acre farm near Coburg, and may subdivide it into small tracts.

Washington Once Gave Up.

to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed then "Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured me," writes John Washington, of Boonville, Texas. For eczema, boils, burns and piles its supreme. 25c at Belt & Cherrington drug store.

Salem contributed the second largest sum of any city in the state to the Italian sufferers—\$358.06.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. It is a godsend to weak, sick and debilitated people. "I once took King's New Life Pills," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Mo., "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c at Belt & Cherrington drug store.

Echo has an alfalfa meal mill, an up-to-date flour mill, a new wool scouring mill and other industries.

Soldier Barks Death Plot.

It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Texas, that a plot existed between a desperate law trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely, I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe colds, obstinate Coughs, Hemorrhages, Asthma, and to prevent pneumonia it's unrivaled. 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Belt & Cherrington drug store.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE



Scientific American.

One Minute Cough Cure For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

Moves the Bowels Best for Children Red Cross Blotter on Every Bottle

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

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought