### How's This!

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

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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 Oregons Games.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oregons, 43 | Vancouver, | 6 |
| Oregons, 34 | Winlock, | 4 |
| Oregons, 34 | Seattle, | 16 |
| Oregons, 42 | Rossiyn, | 17 |
| Oregons, 57 | Ellensburg, | 3 |
| Oregons, 55 | Spokane, | 14 |
| Oregons, 22 | Anaconda, | 16 |
| Oregons, 97 | 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, 14 | 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 | Linesville | 15 |
| Oregons, 48 | Mansfield | 20 |
| Oregons, 76 | Ada, | 6 |
| Oregons, 22 | Alliance, | 24 |
| Oregons, 26 | Canton, | 16 |
| Oregons, 31 | Crestline, | 6 |
| Oregons, 25 | Rochester, | 24 |
| Oregons, 20 | Notre Dame, | 31 |
| Oregons2 8 | Decatur, | 17 |
| Oregons, 37 | Princeville, | 25 |
| Oregons, 40 | Shenandoah | 14 |
| Totals 1276 | | 596 |

# Farm and Garden

## STONE HITCHING POST.

### A Device Which Will Last a Century if Well Made.

A country place must have a hitching post at the side or in front of the house, else thoughtless callers will hitch their horses to the shade trees or to the fence. From its very nature it is difficult to make a hitching post look attractive on a lawn, but something will be gained if it can be kept from looking decidedly unattractive.

FIG. 1—SECTIONAL VIEW OF POST.

A wooden post is an invitation to a horse's teeth. Iron posts can be used, but these are more or less expensive and are not readily secured except in the large cities. A stone post is attractive, but expensive. A "made" stone post, however, is both inexpensive and easy to construct.

Dig a square hole in the ground at the desired point for locating the hitching post about one and a half feet square and deep enough to reach the "frost line." Fill the bottom with small stones and cement. On this set a stout cedar post with a strong iron ring in the top. Fill in about the post with the small stones and cement to the surface of the ground. Then cover the post to the top with a thick coating of cement—not less than two and a half inches at any point—building it up in the square shape shown in Fig. 2.

FIG. II—THE POST FINISHED.

To give the cement a stronger hold upon the wooden post drive large nails into the wood and leave the heads projecting an inch or more, as is suggested in Fig. 1. The cement may be mixed one part Portland cement to two parts sharp sand. Do not use the post until it has had time to dry and harden thoroughly. The cement and small stones about the base should form a solid body that water cannot enter. The stones are used to save cement. The outside surface of the finished part should be smooth, with corner edges a little rounded to prevent chipping.

### Briefs For the Farm Home.

The second national corn exposition will be held at Omaha in December. As a special feature extensive educational exhibits by a number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations are contemplated, these to be of such a character as to give visitors an idea of the work carried on by these institutions.

A disease, seemingly a bacterial growth, has been noticed on chickens which produces lumps on the comb and at the base of the bill. Washing the heads of the fowls with a saturated solution of boric acid gave relief.

Results of experiments in making butter from sweet cream is an idea in a report to the Dairymen's association of Quebec. It is claimed that the process is just as advantageous as that with ripened cream and that the butter made from sweet cream is equally good when fresh and keeps good longer than butter from cream spontaneously fermented.

Corn to make a pound of pork is discussed by a writer in the Breeder's Gazette. A pen of eleven Duroc-Jerseys fed sixty-two days gained 800 pounds and required 6.71 pounds corn per pound of gain. A lot of fifteen Poland-Chinas fed thirty-five days gained 585 pounds and required 4.96 pounds of corn per pound of gain. A little skimmilk was fed once a day in addition to the corn, and the pigs had the run of a pasture.

Sugar is said by a contributor in the Journal of Agriculture, Paris, to be good for fattening sheep. In a test covering eighty-four days the average daily gain per head on a ration containing sugar was 202 grams as compared with 127 grams per day on a ration without it. When slaughtered the flesh of the sugar fed sheep was found to be of most excellent quality.

A disease commonly known as swollen head of turkeys is described in the Journal of Agricultural Science. The most characteristic symptom is an extensive swelling about the head, which becomes so enlarged that the birds are unable to see. The swelling is due to an accumulation of gelatinous substance in the infraorbital cavity. This swelling may disappear in a short time or may persist for several months. The swellings contain a cheesy, foul smelling material, and death may take place without regard to the apparent severity of the disease. The lesions are confined to the head except for an occasional distension of the ceca. Bacilli related to the diphtheria bacillus are frequently found in the exudation, but no organism has been definitely shown to be the primary cause of the disease.

### Pasturage For Pigs.

Thirty shoats averaging fifty-two pounds in weight were divided as nearly equal as possible into three lots of ten each. Lot No. 1 was fed on a grain mixture of shorts one-half, cornmeal one-fourth and Kaffir cornmeal one-fourth in a dry lot. The other two lots were fed the same grain ration, but one received rape pasture and the other alfalfa pasture in addition. Each lot was given what grain the hogs would eat up clean, and each had access to water and ashes. The gains of the three lots were very nearly equal. The dry lot consumed 557 pounds, or 70 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain, more gain than the pasture lots. The lot on rape required one acre of pasture, while the alfalfa lot used a trifle less than one-half acre.

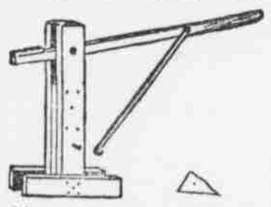
### Farm Labor In New York State.

The American Agriculturist contains brief statements from several farmers in different parts of New York state relating to the farm labor problem. The general trend of the replies indicates that good farm labor is scarce, that wages for day labor range from $1.25 to $1.50 per day and monthly wages from $20 to $33 with board for ten hours' work per day and that the scarcity of work in cities is bringing back to the farm those who were born and brought up thereon. The encouragement of the immigration of farm labor from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and other European countries is advocated as a remedy.

### Jack For Raising Buggy.

To make the implement shown in the accompanying illustration use two pieces of oak 22 by 4 by 1 and one piece 15 by 4 by 1. Nail the smaller piece between the larger ones at one end. To the lower end nail two pieces of 12 by 4 by 1, one on each side of the three pieces already joined for a supporting base.

Three inches from the top of the boards bore a half inch hole. Take another piece of wood 28 by 1 by 1½



and bore a hole in it seven inches from one end. Place it between the two boards and bolt with a four inch bolt. Tack a notched piece of wood about five inches long to the short end of this lever. About eight inches from the other end fasten loosely a piece of strap iron nineteen inches long which has a hook on the opposite end. Drive two nails in the upright boards to regulate the height, and, says Prairie Farmer, you have a convenient, light and inexpensive buggy jack.

## IRRIGATION UP TO DATE.

### Great Desert Area Made Arable In Recent Years.

In America irrigation was practiced thousands of years ago by the prehistoric town building Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.

The first systematic application of irrigation to be made by the whites in the United States was inaugurated by the Mormons on the shores of the Great Salt lake in 1847. The Mormons found Utah anything but the promised land for which they had hoped. From necessity they resorted to irrigation and soon made the barren site of Salt Lake City one of the most prosperous communities in the west.

A few years later the placer miners in California utilized their placer washing streams for irrigation purposes and raised large crops of vegetables and grain. However, irrigation did not make any extensive headway until the civil war and during the early seventies, when the great tide of immigration turned toward the west. In 1870 only about 20,000 acres of land were cultivated by irrigation in the United States. In the next ten years this number was increased to 1,000,000 acres. During the years between 1880-90 irrigation experienced a great boom, and the number of acres increased to nearly 4,000,000. In 1902, the last census, the acreage was 9,034,526, and each month sees thousands of acres added until the total is nearly 15,000,000 acres today.

CONSTRUCTING AN IRRIGATION DITCH.

Among the great irrigating engineering feats of this country is the wonderful Strawberry valley project at Vernal, Utah, now under way, where a storage reservoir will be built to hold 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, and a tunnel three and one-half miles long is being cut through a mountain. The work is being done by electrically driven tools, and when completed the water will first be used to generate electricity for lighting and power purposes and then for irrigation. The entire electrical equipment for this plant was furnished by the General Electric company. The Williston (N. D.) project and the Buford-Trenton project in the same state are operated entirely by electricity. The current is generated by Curtis steam turbo-generators and is used to drive the large motors connected with the centrifugal pumps. Another system has been installed at Garden City, Kan., and still another at Salt Lake, Ariz. At the last named place the vertical shaft General Electric generators are directly connected to large water wheels for generating the current.

The amount appropriated and expended by the government for irrigation from 1901 to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30 last is over $37,000,000.

The irrigation act gives the secretary of the interior a very wide latitude in the investment of this large fund, although he is required to spend the major portion of the fund arising from the sale of public lands within each state or territory for the benefit of its lands so far as practicable.

COMPLETED IRRIGATION DITCH.

### Turnip Taste In Butter.

The following is from a German agricultural publication:

The milk from cows fed on turnips has a peculiar odor and taste. Apparently some volatile product from the turnips gets into the body fluids of the cow and thus affects the milk. This fault may be corrected by warming or aerating the milk. But, besides this, certain organisms, as coli bacteria, Actinomyces odorifer, Penicillium brevicaule and lactic acid bacteria, which are found in the faeces of cows fed on beets or turnips, also produce the turnip favor and aroma in butter made from milk or cream in which they are present. The turnip taste of butter may be due to both of these causes together. Butter may have the turnip favor and aroma, however, even when no turnips are fed, as coli bacteria causing the taste are found also on oats, barley, corn, rape and other feeding stuffs. Pasteurizing the milk, with subsequent aeration, is recommended as a means of preventing the development of the turnip favor in butter.

## CROP REPORTING.

### How the Bureau of Statistics Does the Business.

The bureau of statistics issues each month detailed reports relating to agricultural conditions throughout the United States, the data upon which they are based being obtained through a special field service, a corps of state statistical agents and a large body of voluntary correspondents composed of the following classes: County correspondents, township correspondents, individual farmers and special cotton correspondents.

The special field service consists of seventeen traveling agents, each assigned to report for a separate group of states. These agents are especially qualified by statistical training and practical knowledge of crops. They systematically travel over the district assigned to them, carefully note the development of each crop, keep in touch with best informed opinion and render written and telegraphic reports monthly and at such other times as required.

There are forty-five state statistical agents, each located in a different state. Each reports for his state as a whole and maintains a corps of correspondents entirely independent of those reporting directly to the department at Washington. These state statistical correspondents report each month directly to the state agent on schedules furnished him. The reports are then tabulated and weighted according to the relative product or area of the given crop in each county represented and are summarized by the state agent, who co-ordinates and analyzes them in the light of his personal knowledge and conditions and from them prepares his reports to the department.

There are approximately 2,800 counties of agricultural importance in the United States. In each the department has a principal county correspondent, who maintains an organization of several assistants. These county correspondents are selected with special reference to their qualifications and constitute an efficient branch of the crop reporting service. They make the county the geographical unit of their reports and after obtaining data each month from their assistants and supplementing these with information obtained from their own observation and knowledge report directly to the department at Washington.

In the townships and voting precincts of the United States in which farming operations are extensively carried on the department has township correspondents, who make the township or precinct the geographical basis of reports which they also send directly to the department each month.

Finally at the end of the growing season a large number of individual farmers and planters report on the results of their own individual farming operations during the year.

With regard to cotton, all the information from the foregoing sources is supplemented by that furnished by special cotton correspondents, embracing a large number of persons intimately concerned in the cotton industry, and in addition inquiries in relation to acreage and yield per acre of cotton are addressed to the bureau of the census list of cotton ginners through the courtesy of that bureau.

### Adjustable Farm Gate.

A heavy gate is very apt to sag even if carefully constructed and fairly well braced. A good plan is to make an adjustable brace like that shown in the illustration. The post B is mortised into the sill A firmly and braced at the sides with the strips C. A substantial pole, D, is pinned to the top of the gatepost and is also connected with the post by the adjustable brace, E E being fastened to the pole D by pins through the holes in E. When the gate sags lift the pole D and adjust the brace E to another of the holes, thus taking up the sag.

PLAN OF GATE.

### Value of Manure.

While manure may contain only the same amount of actual fertilizing constituents as a given amount of commercial fertilizer, its benefit to the soil is sometimes much greater owing to its addition of humus. When manure is incorporated with a soil it greatly improves the texture, loosening a heavy, compact soil and binding together a light, leachy one, making the soil more friable, warmer, more retentive of moisture and more congenial to plants in every way.

Some experiments conducted by Professor King at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station showed that certain manured land contained eighteen tons more water per acre in the upper foot of soil than similar land unmanured and thirty-four tons more in the soil to a depth of three feet. Manure exerts a quicker beneficial influence on the texture of soils than green manures. He concludes that manures will also aid in equalizing the supply and distribution of water in the soils, that they will exert a material influence in making soils warmer and that manured land is less subject to the denuding effects of wind and rain.

## HORSES FOR THE SALES RING

The amount of money that an animal of the horse kind will bring at private or public sale depends largely upon whether the animal is in high flesh, well groomed and has a sleek, glossy coat or is thin in flesh and rough coated. The selling value of an animal can often be increased from one to two hundred dollars by the addition of one or two hundred pounds of flesh, and the cost of adding that amount of flesh will probably not be much more than one-fourth of the increased cash value.

No owner can make a greater mistake than to send his stock to the sales ring when thin in flesh, says the Horse Breeder. Three quarts of oats a day added to the regular ration, together with a half pint of West India or New Orleans molasses, and an addition of one gill of linseed meal to the night ration of grain continued for two months, with careful grooming every day, to keep the pores open and the coat free from dirt and a light woolen blanket in stable to keep the hair close to the body, will make such a marked improvement in the condition of most horses which are thin in flesh that they will hardly be recognized by those who formerly knew them.

READY FOR THE RING.

The quantity of the above necessary for one month will be about three bushels of oats, one and three-fourths gallons of molasses and three and one-half quarts of linseed meal. The latter will not only tend to fatten the animal, but will make the coat soft and glossy. Any one can figure the additional cost per month of the above.

Horses that have been broken to harness should be driven on the road some every day, and it will improve their coats to drive them sharply the last mile so as to start the perspiration and bring them to the stable warm, then straighten their hair with a rub rag, throw a light blanket over them and put them in their stalls, using care not to let them stand in a draft of air when the harness is being removed and they are being rubbed down.

Colts not broken to harness should be broken to lead to bridle either by the side or in front of a pony or grooms running by their side. The price of well bred colts offered at public sale will largely depend upon what they show in the sales ring. The best gaited colt in the world that has not been educated and drilled to lead to bridle will make a poor showing in the ring. The statement that the youngster is perfectly green and has never been taught to lead will not help the matter in the least. The purchaser will pay for just what he sees and no more.

A hint to the wise is sufficient. The better your animals show the more money they will bring. It is just as important for farmers and small country breeders who have horses to sell to put them in the best possible condition as for those who send their animals to the sales ring. City dealers who retail to customers are always ready to buy animals that are fat and sleek.

### Record Sheets Necessary.

No up to date dairy barn, whether it contains one or 100 cows, should be without its daily record sheet and accurate spring balance scales, if it be merely to intelligently estimate a year's earnings, writes Mrs. F. Howie, one of Wisconsin's best dairy women. The day has gone by when a "good guess" will prove a satisfactory and conclusive answer to a buyer who wishes to invest his money with a clear understanding as to the probable outcome. "How many pounds and what per cent of butter fat?" is a fair question that any reliable dairyman should hold himself in readiness to promptly answer, and the scales, with carefully kept records, will undoubtedly now and then relieve his conscience from a severe strain. These, together with the Babcock test, will do even more, for by placing implicit reliance on them he will acquire a confidence that will enable him to buy as well as sell to the best advantage.

### Action In Light Horses.

Action is extremely important in light horses. It should be straight and true. At the trot it should be what is known as the straight line trot—no wabbling from one side to the other or swinging the feet. The action from behind should be straight, the feet picked up smartly, the hocks well flexed and the feet of both fore and hind legs at each step placed immediately in front of the former position.

### Hints For the Horseman.

It's usually the idle horse that gets sick.

A harness that fits well seldom galls the horse.

The wide stall is always the most comfortable for the horse and convenient for the caretaker.

The pedigree is a certificate of character, a record of ancestry that will help to put the horse in the right class.

## FEEDING SWINE.

### Some Mistakes That May Account For Failures In Raising Them.

By J. L. STRATTON.

It is a mistake for one inexperienced to undertake the feeding of hogs unless he expects to make a study of it and improve upon his mistakes.

It is a mistake to try to raise hogs on an exclusive diet. You ask what kind of feed to give them. I will ask what kind of feed can be produced on your farm and in your locality; then give them a variety of it. These feeds should be given in such relation to each other as to meet the varied needs of the swine system.

It is a mistake to forget that the hog is a grazing animal.

It is a mistake if the hog is not fed in a clean place, free from both dust and mud.

It is a mistake to overlook or underfeed.

Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the liquid before the solid food.

It is a mistake to feed constipating food and nothing to correct it.

It is a mistake to feed all sizes together whenever the smaller ones are to a disadvantage.

It is a mistake not to provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the feed.

It is a mistake not to grow the pigs rapidly from birth to market. They should gain every pound possible on the way.

It is a mistake to feed the brood sow much corn before farrowing. She should have cooling and laxative foods.

It is a mistake to feed her heavily for some days after farrowing.

It is a mistake to feed her pigs sour milk when they are learning to eat.

It is a mistake to fail to feed the pigs bone and muscle forming materials during their growth.

### ONLY A DEAD HEN.

Lay her down gently in the sweet earth.
She's only a hen, 'tis true,
But how snowy her feathers, how noble her birth!
And she did her best for you.

Her comb was as red as a rose in June.
How she trilled at work or play,
And how she cackled in lively tune
As she sang her fondelay!

You were proud of your beautiful snow white hen
As you smoothed her glossy breast.
You loved her most of the hens in the pen.
She was prettiest and best.

She ate from your hand and sat on your knee
And seemed to say to you:
"Dear master, you can depend on me.
I'll lay big eggs for you."

But the gleam has gone from her bright bay eye.
Her white wing is stretched and still.
For beautiful hens, like men, must die.
We may prize them as we will.

C. M. B.

### Wood Ashes For Horses.

A little wood ash is held to be very beneficial to horses. It is given a teaspoonful at a time, sprinkled on a feed of oats.

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No. 101 arrives Monmouth 7:20 a. m.

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Train No. 101. Lv. Dallas, Sunday only, 6:55 a. m.; ar. Independence, 7:30 a. m.

Train No. 69. Leave Dallas, daily, 1 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 1:25 p. m.; ar. Independence, 1:50 p. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Airlie.)

Train No. 71. Leave Dallas, daily, 7:35 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 8 p. m.; ar. Independence, 8:15 p. m.

FROM AIRLIE.

Train No. 66. Leave Airlie, daily, 9 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 9:35 a. m.; ar. Independence, 9:50 a. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Dallas.)

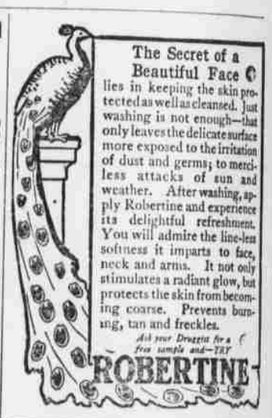
Train No. 72. Leave Airlie, daily, 5:05 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 5:40 p. m.; ar. Independence 5:55 p. m.

Train No. 100 leaves Airlie 4:15 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY arrives Monmouth 5:20 p. m. arrives Independence 5:30 p. m.

FROM MONMOUTH ONLY.

Leaves Monmouth for Independence, daily at 2:00 p. m.





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