

BETTER FINISHING NEEDED

Some Good Pointers For Hog Raisers.

Mr. W. E. Coman, General Traffic Manager of S. P. Ry., Portland, O. con.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of recent date, in which you request that I inform you as to the particular needs of improvement in the development of the livestock industry, with special reference to hog raising in the country tributary to your railroad as may be indicated by the class of animals going to make up the daily receipts at the Union Stock Yards in this city.

I would inform you that the greatest need, next to increased production, is a better finishing of the stock before sending it to market. During the early part of this fall when fat hogs were in strong demand at six and three-quarter cents, about two-thirds of the hogs shipped failed to meet the requirements of the demand as represented by this higher price, and consequently had to be sold at a much lower figure. For instance, one morning there were five carloads of hogs in the yard, with a market that morning representing a demand from Seattle, Tacoma and Troutdale which would have used this many hogs for any one of the towns mentioned, yet, but one carload could be sold at the 6 1/2 cents, because the rest were too poor to fill out profitably to the packer. These four remaining carloads were sold at 5 1/2 and 5 3/4 cents. A few days later nearly the same condition was repeated, only in this instance the thin hogs could not be sold, and the shipper was thus compelled to re-ship them back to the valley for feeding.

I have made careful inquiry of the many shippers who bring hogs over your lines into this market, and I am convinced that it is possible to more thoroughly finish these hogs before attempting to sell them. The complaints of some exclusive wheat farmers that this grain is too expensive to feed to hogs is so thoroughly disproven by the magnificent success of so many others, who are, every year, increasing their use of this food for fattening hogs, that the contentions of the former class are unworthy of consideration. Their failure can always be traced to some other source than the wheat.

But further inquiry among the raisers and feeders themselves develops the fact that the most successful and heaviest producers among them do not feed wheat alone, but that they raise good crops of peas and even corn on the land that they used to summer fallow; others, in addition to the grain, give considerable bulky green food. In times, when weather permits, this green food is gathered by the hogs themselves, but after the rains commence these feeders do not allow the hogs to range and run in the mud and water, but cut the green clover, oats, vetches or whatever soiling crop they may have provided for their dairy herd and just as regularly as they feed these to their cows they give to the hogs as well.

One very successful dairyman and hog raiser reports that he has cut out and pea hay every month of the year and finds this method more economical for hog feeding than pasturing

It is also evident from the experiences of both the successful and unsuccessful that equally important, with abundance and quality of feed, is abundance and quality of shelter. There is no animal of our farms that will decline more rapidly or consume more food for simple maintenance alone, under wet, nasty, uncomfortable surroundings than will the hog; and equally true is it that no one of them will more rapidly respond by cheap flesh production, to good beds and clean feeding floors than this same hog.

It is becoming more and more apparent that wheat and barley, with alfalfa and wheat and barley hay, or green clover and oat hay, with vetches or peas, makes a better and cheaper grade of pork than does corn. A representative of the biggest packing firm in America told me the other day that one of the main objects his firm had in looking to this section as a point for the establishment of a packing plant was the excellent hogs we produced for the fancy bacon trade.

In his opinion, this North Pacific country ought to furnish a far better grade of meat for export than was now being provided by the states of the Mississippi valley, where corn is the entire food of the hog, and a grade of bacon is produced which is too fat to bring the best price in the English market, which furnishes the greatest demand for export bacon. On account of our too fat, corn fed bacon the English demand, during the last few years, has gradually decreased and our products have been displaced in this market by the Danish and Canadian product which is almost wholly obtained from pea fed hogs. So superior is this bacon considered that it sells several cents higher per pound than the fatter American bacon. As our freight disadvantage is only a cent and a half over the Mississippi valley, in this trade we ought to be a competitor in the English market even, for the very highest price paid for fancy bacon.

But our companion cities on this coast are building up a considerable Asiatic trade in bacon, where it is found too that the same discrimination against the too fat corn fed bacon is becoming manifest, and the packers are turning their attention to our great hog-raising capabilities in hopes to secure of us the article best suited to their trade.

It must be remembered by our farmers though, that while a fat hog with plenty of lean meat is the ideal bacon hog, the simply lean hog with no fat is neither a bacon hog nor anything else among the market classes, but a feeder, and feeder hogs are a poor and very unsatisfactory market class of animal, for which there is no demand at the stock yards except from the Chinese will gatherers.

On the farm where raised, all unfinished hogs should be too valuable to be sold off the place. When fat hogs are selling for 6 1/2 cents and thin, light hogs are selling for 5 1/2 cents, there is a greater loss in marketing the thin with the fat than is represented by the mere difference of one cent in the price.

To sell a 150 pound hog at 5 cents and \$7.50, when the 200 pound hog at 6 1/2 cents would bring \$12, does not mean that the farmer

THE D'FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT THE ORIGINAL LIVER MEDICINE

A sallow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney diseases. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. The D'Ford's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stirs up the torpid liver to throw off the germs of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by The D'Ford's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt immune in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than The D'Ford's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Mullins, S. C., March 10, 1901. I have used The D'Ford's Black-Draught for three years and I have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints. Rev. A. G. LEWIS.

has simply lost the one cent difference on 120 pounds of hog, but really means that he has missed the opportunity of selling the grain (under right conditions and proper combinations, 200 pounds) necessary to produce this fifty pounds of hog for \$4.50. It is perfectly plain that the absence of this 50 pounds of hog has lost the raiser just \$4.50. Therefore, to sell a 150 pound hog at such a time is to neglect a chance of getting 9 cents a pound for 50 pounds of live pork 30 days later.

In the establishment of a good livestock market, which shall be the center for the receipt and distribution of cattle, sheep and hogs, and around which shall spring up large meat packing establishments with their allied industries, which convert the part of the animal that to the country butcher is all waste, into a useful article of commerce. The first essential step must be the inducement of the producer to regularly ship to that point the kind and quality of animal these packing industries demand.

Raisers and feeders of live stock should visit the stock yards whenever they happen to be in town, and seeing there the kind of animals which are meeting with the most ready sale, learn what they must try to produce and how that product has been best obtained by the others.

Quality and quantity of the stock sent to such a center determine its importance as a market, the maintenance of which depends much upon the producers themselves. If offerings are plentiful and of profitable quality the market will constantly increase in importance. If on the contrary offerings are few and quality poor, the packing industry will never give much attention to that point, either for a location or as a source of supply. Respectfully yours,

ERNEST N. HUTCHINSON,
Inspector in charge B. A. I. Station,
Portland, Or.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip) and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by Kirkland Drug Co.

Dallas defeated Newberg in a closely contested basket ball game Friday evening. The Dallas boys are proving to be crackerjacks, having only been defeated once this year—by Monmouth. The Normal boys are undefeated so far this season.

Correspondents' Contest.

- FIRST PRIZE. Handsome Ladies' Writing Desk
- SECOND PRIZE. Beautiful Moquette Rug.
- THIRD PRIZE. A Good Smyrna Rug.
- FOURTH PRIZE. The Delineator.
- FIFTH PRIZE. Weekly Oregonian.
- SIXTH PRIZE. Pacific Homestead.

Conditions Governing Contest. One point for every news item accepted. A story worthy of a separate heading, 25 points. A column article, 50 points. For every yearly subscriber, new or a renewal, 75 points. Less than a year at the same proportion. We want correspondents in every part of Polk county. Now is the time to make known our resources. Send in your contributions whether you are a correspondent or not.

Contest closes February 26, 1903, at 6 P. M.

Standing of Correspondents.

Buena Vista, H.	1315
Antloch	457
Lovelyville	326
Hightlands, B.	37
Sunny Slope	35
Airle, P.	213
Crowley, G.	26
Parker, G.	55
Rickwood, C.	164
Calvary, D.	721
Monmouth, A.	647
Monmouth, H.	584
Balston, B.	251

MOTOR LINE TIME TABLE. INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH RAILWAY CO.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airle 7:00 a. m. 3:30 p. m.	Leaves Airle for Monmouth and Independence. 9:00 a. m. 5:15 p. m.
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas 11:00 a. m. 6:15 p. m.	Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence. 1:00 p. m. 7:30 "
Leaves Monmouth for Airle. 7:50 a. m. 3:50 p. m.	Leaves Monmouth for Independence 9:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 2:40 " 5:45 " 8:50 "
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas. 11:20 a. m. 6:30 p. m.	Leaves Independence for Monmouth 2:05 p. m.



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