

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LUMBER CENTER.

Two Mills Building and Three Under Consideration at Dallas.

Dallas—Though situated in the midst of a splendid fruiting and hop-growing territory, Dallas promises to become a great lumber center as well. In addition to the Cone mill, now being built, and the Nap mill, which will be remodeled, three more propositions are now before the business interests of the city for consideration.

Plans for the remodeling of the Nap mill are completed. The mill will be rebuilt several hundred feet west of the present location, and enlarged to a 50,000-foot plant. A pond will be excavated between the "Y" tracks of the Falls City railroad and will be fed with water from the same source as the Cone mill.

The Cone pond is completed, and the superstructure of the mill under cover. The sawing frames and carriage trucks are being put in place and everything indicates the early completion of the plant.

Every house in Dallas is occupied, and new cottages are springing up in every quarter. The common comment of all newcomers is that Dallas is a beautiful town and has the finest country in the state. Although the Lewis and Clark fair is said to have drained the valley of all the stray change, the merchants say trade is good.

Big Land Deal.

Weston—Two of the largest real estate transactions consummated in this section for some time were recorded this week. One was the sale of 240 acres of land, with fine improvements by Mrs. Annie O'Hara to Charles M. Price for \$18,500. This is one of the finest farms in this section of the country, having upon it a handsome brick residence. Mr. Price also owns a third interest in what is known as the Steen place, located on Dry creek, consisting of 560 acres. This, it is said, he is about to dispose of to his brothers.

Grub Up Hop Yards.

Eugene—The present condition of the hop market is having its effect upon the growers of Lane county, and it is reported several new yards will be abandoned and no new ones will be set out next year, nor will any new hop houses be built. Marion Davis, a Springfield grower, has already commenced grubbing up a fine young yard of 10 acres. Many old growers, among who are George A. Dorris, Campbell & Walker and T. D. Linton, will do but little work on their yards next year, making expense of cultivation light.

Old Picture of General Lane.

Salem—State Librarian J. B. Putnam has received from New Orleans an old photograph of General Joseph Lane, Oregon's first territorial governor and one of this state's first senators. The picture bears no date, but was taken in Washington, D. C., presumably while Lane was delegate in congress or senator. No communication or explanation came with the photo further than the words, "Compliments of William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La."

Extensive Plant at Carlton.

Carlton—The Carlton Lumber company's new mill and extensive plant, representing an outlay of over a million dollars, will be in full operation by April, 1906. With the natural advantages Carlton already enjoys through its position among the foothills of the Coast mountains and the other improvements now being made, Carlton expects soon to be numbered among the leading scenic and industrial towns of the Willamette valley.

Southern Pacific After Gravel.

Eugene—Southern Pacific surveyors have laid out a route for a spur in the northeastern part of the city to the gravel beds across the river, just outside the city limits. It is said that the company intends getting its ballast material for its proposed new line from Natron across the mountains. A trestle will have to be constructed across the river, which is narrow at that point.

River at Very Low Stage.

Eugene—The river at this point is almost as low as it was during August and lower than was ever before known in November. Loggers find great scarcity of water above here for driving logs, and would welcome a few days of rain. There is plenty of snow high up on the mountains, which fell a month ago, but the weather has continued cold and the snow does not melt.

Buy Indian Creek Mill.

Elgin—J. G. Brown, of the firm of Shockey & Brown, sawmill men, has disposed of his interest in that firm to his partner, and has purchased the Cummins mill, located on Indian creek, together with 320 acres of timberland. H. G. and H. E. Reed, experienced sawmill men, are interested in the deal. A new engine, edger and gang lath mill will be added.

Want Pay for Dead Cattle.

Elgin—F. E. Graham, of this town, has presented a claim against Union county, amounting to \$290, for the loss of cattle killed by the collapse of the Wallowa bridge. Hector McDonald, who was also driving a herd of cattle across the bridge at the time and suffered a similar loss, has also put in a claim against Wallowa county for damages.

No Right to Sell the Land.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford has held that the State Land Board has no authority to sell land bequeathed to the state for the Soldiers' home. He holds that the board can sell land only when it has authority of law to do so and its general authority extends only to the sale of state land granted by the government.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF LOGS.

Logging Camps Soon to Shut Down, and Shortage is Expected.

Astoria—While several of the loggers in the Lower Columbia river district are under contract to deliver logs at \$7.50 per thousand until the first of the year, the others have advanced the price for fir logs to \$8 and a few sales are said to have been made at figures a shade higher. In spite of this advance in price, the demand is excellent and the logs are being taken as fast as they are put in tide water. A number of the larger logging companies will close down their camps for at least a month or six weeks as soon as the heavy rains set in and as, with the single exception of the Eastern & Western Lumber company, none of the mills have a large supply of logs on hand, a shortage is looked for before the end of the winter season.

Notwithstanding the advance in the price of fir logs, spruce is still selling at about \$7.

Buy 2,000 Lambs.

Prineville—Stockmen here are still commenting on the sale recently of 2,000 lambs by Williamson & Gesner to the Baldwin Sheep & Land company, at \$2.50 per head. Such a large sale at this time of the year is considered as remarkable, particularly when the price is such a good one. In the spring there would be nothing extraordinary about the transfer. That such a large band should be transferred just as the feeding season is coming on, and at a good figure, is taken to mean that there are indications somewhere of a good price for both mutton and wool next spring.

West Coast Lumber in Demand.

Portland—Within the last few weeks a new market has been opened up for Oregon and Washington lumber, and already shippers are preparing to transport by water more than 9,000,000 feet to New York. Part of this lumber will go from Portland on sailing vessels and part of it will be taken from the mills of Puget sound. Outside of the extreme heavy timber heretofore there has been practically no demand for Oregon and Washington lumber in the New York markets, and the suddenness and magnitude of the orders of recent date have come as a surprise.

Can Corn at McMinnville.

McMinnville—If present interest in the matter does not wane, next year will see McMinnville with a large corn-canning factory. Several years ago samples of corn were sent to this county to test soil, climate and other conditions. The results sent back to the promoters show the quality first class in every particular. The Eastern people contemplating building a factory here state the plant will be the same size as the one they now operate, paying out about \$10,000 each year for the product and about \$6,000 in wages.

Grind Wheat Where Grown.

La Grande—It is estimated by grain dealers that perhaps 90 per cent of the wheat crop of Union county has changed hands this season, and that fully 75 per cent of the amount sold will remain in the county and be ground by the flouring mills. There are six mills in the county, and estimating the wheat crop of the county at 1,000,000 bushels, each mill on an average has purchased 100,000 bushels of wheat this season, reaching 70 cents a bushel for the finest grades, paid by the Inber Flouring Mills.

Irrigating Harney Land.

Burns—Ten thousand acres of the best agribush land in the state will be put on the market as soon as inspected by the proper state official, as a result of the operations of the Portland Land company. It will be sold in tracts of from 40 to 160 acres at \$10 per acre, a lower price than that for any irrigated land yet put on the market in Oregon. This company was first to get a contract from Oregon to irrigate land.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c per bushel; blue-stem, 73c@74c; valley, 74c@75c; red, 67c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$20; gray, \$26 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22@22.50; rolled, \$22.50@23.50.
Rye—\$1.50@1.60 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$8@9.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7c per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.40 @1.65 per box; Concord, 15c@16c; quinces, \$1 per box.
Vegetables—Beans, wax, 12c per pound; cabbage, 1@1.25 per crate; cauliflower, \$1.75@2.25 per crate; celery, 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; pumpkins, 3/4@1c per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per crate; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, 3/4@1c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65c@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Barbanks, 65c@70c per sack; ordinary, 55c@60c; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90; crates, \$2.15.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen; Poultry—Average old hens, 11c; young roosters, 9 @10c; springs, 11c; dressed chickens, 12 @14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; geese, live, 8 1/2@9c; ducks, 14@15c per pound.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 9@11c; olds, nominal, 7 1/2@10c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4 1/2c.
Veal—Dressed, 3@7 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@7 1/2c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7 1/2@8c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound.

CASTRO REFUSES TO PAY MORE.

Keeps Back Second Installment on Plumley Award.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The foreign office is advised that President Castro yesterday refused to pay the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award. The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during the revolutionary periods prior to 1903.

Judge Frank Plumley, of Northfield, Vermont, was president of the arbitration committee, which met at Northfield last year. The judgment was in favor of France, which was awarded about \$650,000, and President Castro paid the first installment of the award three months ago. The second payment was due yesterday, but was not paid.

Apparently the Venezuelan President's failure to pay the installment was on the ground that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are interrupted. The officials here decline to admit that this justified President Castro in not paying the installment. The incident is considered to be a further provocation.

CZAR HELPS PEASANTS.

Remits Millions Due on Lands and Makes Purchase Easy.

London, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram agency says that an imperial manifesto granting land concessions to the peasants was issued this morning. By its terms the land redemption tax payments from January 14, 1906, will be reduced by one-half, and from January 14, 1907, the payments will be totally abolished. At the same time the capital of a Peasant bank is increased and the bank is granted additional loan privileges with the object of facilitating to the utmost the purchase of lands by peasants.

It is estimated that the amount of taxation thus lifted from the peasants by the manifesto will aggregate \$40,000,000, while the extension of the field of operations of the Peasants' bank will enable vast tracts of crown and private lands gradually to become the property of the peasants.

PRETENDER LEADS PEASANTS.

Army of 50,000 Supports Usurper's Claim to Czardom.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—A false emperor has suddenly made his appearance near Penza, and already his followers number 50,000. This is the startling report received this afternoon in a dispatch from Simbirsk. Penza is in the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have occurred, and if the report turns out to be true that the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the government will soon face, besides its other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion. It required a year to suppress the famous rebellion led by Pugacheff, who impersonated the deposed and murdered Peter III in the time of Catherine II. That uprising was started in the same region on the banks of the Volga.

STORM CLOUD IN AFRICA.

Germany Protests Against an Anglo-French Agreement in Liberia.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The State department has learned that Germany has protested to Great Britain and France against the conclusion of certain negotiations now on foot between those two governments and the government of Liberia. Liberia wished to borrow some money and is willing to hypothecate certain territory as security. Germany sees in this proposition a threat of undue expansion of British and French influence in that quarter of Africa. The State department has not felt called upon so far to take any action in this matter, and in fact regards the communication merely as information.

Want Statehood on Any Terms.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 17.—A number of leading business and professional citizens held a meeting tonight to organize a campaign in the interest of immediate statehood for Arizona, on the best terms congress will give. Ex-Mayor Charles Schumacher was made president. The meeting adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the state in the Union upon such terms as congress may grant, even accepting annexation of New Mexico, rather than remain any longer a territory."

Anarchy at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The latest reports from Vladivostok indicate that the rioting has not yet been suppressed. Both sailors and fortress artillerymen participated in the outbreak. The commandant lost his head, the situation got beyond control, and energetic measures were not taken until a large part of the city had been destroyed. The population is still seeking refuge in the vessels in the harbor. According to one report from Vladivostok, 300 rioters, mostly sailors and artillerymen, were killed or wounded.

Battleship Idaho Not Ready.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Navy department has not been advised by the Cramp Shipbuilding company that any date has been set for launching the battleship Idaho, although Senator Heyburn has been informed that it will take place December 9. The Idaho is only 40 per cent completed. It is unusual to launch ships in that early stage, and it seems improbable that the launching would be fixed for a date so near without notifying the Navy department.

Standard Oil's Big Dividend.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Standard Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$10 a share. The quarterly dividend was \$6 a share and the dividend at this time last year was \$7 a share. Today's declaration brings the total dividends for the year to \$40 a share. Last year it was \$36.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

"Legal expenses," like charity, cover a multitude of sins.

Alaska now claims that she has vast coal fields, as well as vaster cold fields.

Hazing was put down a few years ago, as may be remembered, but it didn't stay put.

A trolley line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is being talked of. Kindly accept the "talked."

Carnegie has shattered another idol. He does not believe that woman's crowning glory is her hair.

The Hall of Fame is for men who are famous in the minds of one hundred out of eighty million people.

A policy holder would be justified in charging his premiums to any expense account he could put his finger upon while blindfolded.

A machine for milking cows by electricity has been invented. It is reported to work fairly well—when the cow can be induced to stand still.

The clerk who had charge of Banker Dougherty's accounts was blind in one eye. This goes to show that it is not enough to keep one eye on a banker.

Crackless automobiles are to be put on the market next season. This would be highly encouraging if fewer of them were to have reckless chauffeurs.

A French savant denounces kissing as "an unpleasant custom." In the case of the crabbed, old French savant one can readily comprehend what it might be.

"You can't," says Thomas A. Edison, "work too hard or too much." With such an idea Mr. Edison would find it hard to be contented as a life insurance director.

The president of Georgetown University says football is a game that is fit only for thugs. The great trouble, however, is that the thugs can't be induced to play it.

In the last five years there have been forty-five deaths caused by playing football. As an aid to race suicide a whole decade of football is not equal to one fourth of July.

Carnegie wants the five leading nations to get together and make the world accept peace. The great trouble is that if the five leading nations ever get together they will be likely to fight.

A Kansas farmer invested \$7,500 in a farm and in two years made \$5,000. A few years ago that would have been an encouraging showing, but since the exposures in New York a profit of only 75 per cent seems almost as bad as losing money.

Professor Percival Lowell claims to have made photographs of Mars which prove that the canals on that planet are for irrigating purposes. They will now cease to interest people who think the chief purpose of a canal should always be to furnish fat jobs for gentlemen who are too tired to work.

Charles H. Treat became treasurer of the United States on July 1. It was not until September 19 that the experts in the treasury completed their task of "counting the money in the vaults to see if there was on hand the amount which the report of Mr. Roberson, the former treasurer, indicated there should be. It was all there.

According to a circular of instructions issued by the War Department, medical officers should reject applicants for admission to the volunteer military companies if there is a difference of less than two inches in their chest measure when their lungs are full of air and when they are empty. The minimum chest measurement allowed is thirty-two inches. Every healthy boy ought to be able to expand his chest more than two inches, whether he intends to enlist in the national guard or not.

The president of a bank, when asked by a young clerk how he could distinguish bad bills from good ones, said, "Get acquainted with the good bills, and you will recognize bad bills at sight." The principle on which this advice is based is so sound that it ought to be more widely applied in practice. When one knows all there is to know about first-grade corn or wheat or potatoes or sheep or cotton, he can detect at sight everything that does not come up to the standard. One who is fully occupied doing the right thing will have no difficulty in refraining from the wrong.

Students of life insurance revelations in New York are involved in a discussion as to whether the briber or the bribed is the more blameworthy for the part that corruption has played in the production of legislation favorable to the great corporations in New York measures the enactment of which would jeopardize the interests of those organizations. One point has been made very clear, and that is the contempt which the bribe-giver holds for his victim. The men who give bribes and those who accept them may carry on their debate to their hearts' content, and the public will not be influenced by the award of honors that may result from the discussion. The average American citizen, with his respect for the law and his love of honest dealing, will make no choice between the briber and the bribed. He detests them equally.

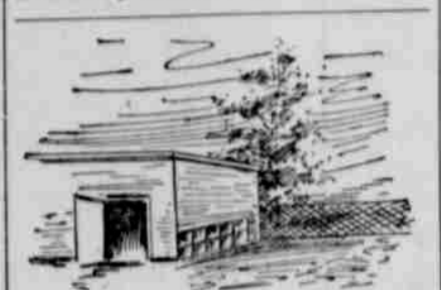
Finding suitable work for all who want it and awakening wholesome aspirations in all who are without it constitute the greatest human problem of the ages. Gen. Booth, as head of the Salvation Army, has issued a remarkable appeal for help in carrying out a scheme he has evolved for dealing with the idleness and distress of the congested cities. The two chief remedies he proposes are: Land colonization and emigration. The millions of the great cities, who from lack of force or lack of ambition are unable to hold their own in the keen strife for existence in crowded communities, he would transport to the open country or to less densely populated lands. Contact with nature's boundless resources, it is hoped, will quicken the aspirations and stimulate the confidence upon which success depends. It is a proposition to do on a world-wide scale what the Salvation Army has so successfully been doing in the United States. The idea upon which were founded the farm colonies in Ohio, Colorado and California is enlarged to embrace Canada and Australia for the relief of the poor of England. The waste places of the world call for the transforming touch of man's toil. And the helpless, hopeless man crowded down in the congestion of big cities calls for the neglected land. To take the landless man to the manless land, though oceans intervene, is the task which Gen. Booth is now undertaking. Three large steamers have been chartered to sail from London, Liverpool and Glasgow early next spring, bearing to Canada their freight of hopeful thousands, headed to a chance to lead productive and happy lives. In the scheme there is no charity, in the common meaning of the word. Men are loaned money for their passage and to buy stock and implements. It must be paid back at a fixed time, and the land chosen must be paid for in installments. Nothing is actually given them except opportunity to help themselves. Already the British government has provided some assistance. The government of New Zealand has adopted some such plan. The late Senator Hoar, a couple of years ago, introduced a bill in congress to create a national fund for such use in relieving the congestion of cities and populating the lands of the West. It is a movement that had a humble beginning, but is to-day commanding the attention of the greatest philanthropists and statesmen in the world.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Winter Homes for Turkeys.

While the idea of the turkey is to roost high, this privilege cannot always be accorded if a structure is to be provided for the birds in which to roost. If they are to roost in the trees, then they may choose their own limb. It is a good plan to make the turkey house low, but placing the roosts as high as possible without humping the birds up against the roof. The ventilation in such a house must largely be provided from the bottom, and this is done by having a row of windows

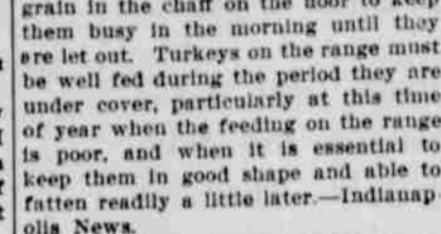


WINTER TURKEY HOUSE.

not over eighteen inches high at the bottom, so arranged that they may be lifted up to permit a current of air to enter.

These windows will also light the floor of the house, and a larger window may be placed on the opposite side, but higher up, in order properly to light the house. The turkeys will be anxious to get out of the house early in the morning to roam, so after they have gone to roost sprinkle a little grain in the chaff on the floor to keep them busy in the morning until they are let out. Turkeys on the range must be well fed during the period they are under cover, particularly at this time of year when the feeding on the range is poor, and when it is essential to keep them in good shape and able to fatten readily a little later.—Indianaapolis News.

For Driving Hogs. This is another idea which the one-man farmer will find exceedingly useful if he has to drive hogs for any purpose. It needs but one experience with the beasts to convince any man of the difficulty in making a hog go where desired. The hurdle described will help wonderfully in this work. Use slats of one by three material and make a hurdle two and one-half feet high and about four feet long. Make it of light weight material, so that it may be easily handled. In either end piece, at top and bottom, hooks may be placed so that the hurdle may be attached to



HURDLE FOR DRIVING HOGS.

posts if required at any time. Then make handles to make it convenient in manipulating it. One should be on the center upright near the top and one on either side of the upright in about the middle. These handles are made by fashioning a strip of wood large enough to get hold of, and then nailing it on to a block and through the hurdle material. Made light, in the manner described, one can drive a number of hogs with ease and also ward off the quarrelsome boar if a member of the herd. In the illustration the small cut at the left shows the completed handle and the one at the right the manner of fashioning the bolt through the block of wood, and the end of the nail or screw going through the slat.

World's Milk Production. It is estimated that the total weight of cows' milk produced in the world is 25,400,000 hundredweight, distributed as follows: United States, 6,100,000 hundredweight, Russia 3,500,000; Germany 3,000,000, France 2,000,000, England 2,000,000, Austria 1,700,000, Italy 1,450,000, Canada 1,300,000, Holland 1,200,000, Sweden and Norway 800,000, Switzerland 700,000, Denmark 600,000, Belgium 600,000, Australia 550,000, Spain 500,000 and Portugal 500,000. The production of milk in Europe is 18,450,000 hundredweight from 45,000,000 cows. The number of milk cows in the world is 63,800,000—15,940,000 in the United States and 10,000,000 in Russia. There are only six head of horned cattle in Spain to each 2 1/2 acres of cultivated land, while in France there are thirty-four and in England fifty-six. This shows the poor condition of cattle breeding in Spain, and explains the constant increase in the price of butcher's meat for public consumption.

A Fresh Alee. When President Roosevelt alighted at Red Hill, Va., when he went over to see his new cottage, he noticed that an elderly woman was about to board the train, and with his usual courtesy, he rushed forward to assist her. That done, he grasped her hand and gave it an "executive shake." This was going too far, and the woman, snatching her hand away and eyeing him wrathfully, exclaimed: "Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care a cent, but I must say you are the freshest somebody I've seen in these parts." The President tells this as a good joke on himself.

What He Needed. "Want 't put ad-vertisement in your paper," said the bibulous man. "Mash have shomebody take care me." "Yes," replied the clerk, "you want to advertise for a valet?" "No. Better shay: 'Wanted—Shake charmer.'—Philadelphia Press.

When a man regrets that he didn't get much schooling in his youth, get somehow his sons who have to go to school don't sympathize with him as much as he expects.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who grated hard roasted ears, and made mush out of the meal?

By far the most serious task in raising corn is the matter of husking it in the field. Up to date no practical machine adapted to this purpose has appeared. Many have been tried, but they usually fall short in some important particular. None of them has become popular, and a fortune awaits the man who perfects a thoroughly practical corn husker, which will be as successful relatively as the modern husker is for corn fodder, says Orange Judd Farmer. When corn is to be husked direct from the standing corn, it should be allowed to mature quite thoroughly, particularly if it is of a variety with large ears and large cobs, containing a high percentage of moisture. This must be determined by examination. Some seasons husking begins the latter part of September, while in others it is not safe to begin husking until the middle or end of October. The time will also depend largely upon the variety. Early maturing kinds have small cobs, and they can be husked much earlier than late-maturing and large-ear varieties. Corn when first placed in the crib contains 13 to 35 or 40 per cent of moisture. A common practice in the great corn States is to start through the field marking a "down" row. Husk two rows to the left of the wagon and the one row that is under it. Go around a good-sized "land" in this manner. The next time through the field every succeeding time thereafter have the team straddle the last husked row next the corn that has not been husked. This will prevent the necessity of picking up a down row each time, and will enable the husker to do his work. The ordinary wagon box will hold from twenty-five to thirty bushels. When the corn is exceptionally good, a skillful husker will be able to more than fill one wagon box in half a day. The capacity of a box may be increased by putting on additional sideboards. On the right side of the wagon box it is desirable to place one or two extra boards to act as bump boards. The husker will not need to use so much care in throwing the distance from the row in the wagon box that it is not necessary for him to look where he throws his ear.

Fertilizing the Garden.

There is no better way to fertilize the garden than to haul fresh manure from the stables and spread over the surface during the winter. Contrary to the common belief, there is never a time when manure is so rich in plant-food as the day it is made, and the sooner after that it can be got to the place where it is to be used, the more value it will add to the soil. It is almost impossible to put too much manure on a garden. We would not hesitate to put it a foot thick on the surface, for it will keep only so long before plant-food goes into the soil, and by plowing under until it can easily be settled under to furnish humus for the betterment of the physical condition of the soil. Wood ashes makes an excellent fertilizer for the garden, but it should be saved and applied on top of the soil after it is plowed in the spring, as potash is one of the plant-foods that may be washed too deeply into the soil to be reached by the roots of garden plants, many of which are shallow-rooted.

Fattening Steers. The old method of cramming corn into a steer regardless of whether or not he digests it, depending on hogs to pick up the undigested corn, is a poor as well as an old method. To put on good flesh and to put it on fast a steer should digest thoroughly all the food that he takes into his stomach. The food should be prepared carefully in order that perfect digestion should take place. Less corn and more ensilage made next spring will be finished a steer for the market, for the old idea that corn is the only food that will finish a steer properly is demonstrated to be a mistaken one by experiment stations conducted by responsible men selected by the government.

Exhibiting Fruits at Fairs. One of the handsomest and most attractive exhibits of fruit we have ever seen was that shown by Lucas County at the Ohio State fair. The fruits, which comprised practically the whole list of those available at that season, were neatly arranged on a large table about twenty feet square and in such a manner that the combination of varieties and colors at once attracted attention and prompted comment on the beauty of the products. Too frequently color on exhibition tables is overlooked.—Exchange.

Land that Should Be Drained. It is estimated that there are about one hundred million acres now unproductive which can be reclaimed through dikes and drains. This land would have a productive capacity equal to four times that of the State of Illinois and would considerably exceed the productive area which can be reclaimed by irrigation.

Cost of Filling Silos. The cost of filling silos was estimated by the Illinois Station from records obtained from nineteen farms in various parts of the State and the figures showed a range of forty to seventy-six cents per ton, the average being fifty-six cents.

Why Winter Chickens Die. The English poultry expert, E. Brown, after several seasons of experiment, has concluded that the broiler chickens die chiefly during the first twenty days from want of exercise. By using dry feeds instead of wet feeds and making the chickens scratch for what they eat, the deaths were reduced to a small number.

Clover Hay for Sheep. Clover hay is an excellent feed for ewes with lambs. Any farmer can have this kind of feed. It ranks high in milk producing food.