

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

AID FROM STATE.

Is Necessary in Road Construction, Says Convention.

Corvallis—The voice of the Good Roads convention is unanimously for state aid in the construction of public roads. No resolution to this effect was adopted, but throughout the two days' session the idea came to the front at unexpected times and always with the apparent approval of the delegates. It was injected into the proceedings by an Alsea farmer, who declared that there ought to be state aid, so that Portland would have to help pay the price, because all that Portland is or all that she hopes to be has come or is to come from the products of the farms, mines and mills in the territory of which she is the commercial mistress. This brought Judge Webster into the open, and he declared his approval of the sentiment expressed by the Alsea, and announced a belief that state aid should be vouchsafed in road construction, the state to pay about 50 cents every time a certain community struggling with a road raised 50 cents.

HAILEY ON SUPREME BENCH

Governor Chamberlain Will Appoint Pendleton Man.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has announced that he will appoint T. G. Hailey, of Pendleton, to succeed Justice Wolverson on the supreme bench. This appointment was expected, but came much sooner than anticipated, for there is really no vacancy as yet.

Governor Chamberlain has been considering the matter of an appointment to the supreme bench ever since it became probable that one of the superior judges would be appointed to the Federal bench. He had therefore weighed the qualifications of available men and was ready to make a selection.

By announcing the appointment at once, the governor has saved the trouble of receiving and considering the flood of recommendations and applications that would soon have been pouring in.

Books for Christmas.

People who buy books for children usually take what they can get most easily, or what the clerk recommends. Everyone likes to make a good investment, to get value for money. The Oregon Library commission makes this possible in so far as children's books are concerned, for it has published for free distribution a list of something over a hundred titles of children's books for Christmas gifts and for the home library. There are notes on the books, and prices are given—ranging from 15 cents to \$5. Any one may get this list by applying to the secretary of the commission at Salem.

More Smallpox at Eugene.

Eugene—Two more cases of smallpox have been reported to the health authorities, and the houses of A. J. Pickard and Warren Luckey are now in quarantine. Earl Luckey, son of Warren Luckey, was taken down and began to break out while in the school room, but it is not believed the other students were endangered, because the disease had not reached the stage where it would become contagious. Strict measures are in force for stamping out the disease as quickly as possible.

Big Ranch Sold.

Pendleton—One of the biggest ranch deals in the history of Eastern Oregon was just consummated here, in which the ranches and sheep of Charles Cunningham, the Umatilla county sheep king, were sold to a company composed of J. N. Burgess, J. M. Keeny, R. A. Kelsey and Dan J. Malarky. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The deal has been pending since October, when an option was given to the purchasers for \$5,000. About 20,000 acres, 20,000 sheep and 1,000 tons of hay are included in the deal.

Permanent Exhibit.

Salem—The state exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition, or a large portion of it, is to be placed on exhibition at the state house, and the work of setting up the exhibit is now in progress. The old library room on the third floor in the north end of the capitol has been selected as the exhibit room. Specimens of Oregon woods, educational displays from the public schools and state educational institutions, mounted specimens of animals and birds, maps and charts of the state and numerous other things of interest are to be shown.

Survey by Oregon Short Line.

Ontario—A second Oregon Short Line surveying party left here for the interior. While they were there, it was learned that they will camp in the vicinity of Crane creek gap. The first party, which left here two weeks ago, has been in camp near Westfall, on Bully creek. The party here now is registered at the hotel as Oregon Short Line men, so there is no longer a question as to their identity.

May Replace Woolen Mills.

Albany—A proposition which would allow Albany to regain some of the payroll she lost through the burning of the Albany woolen mill last spring, has been received from an Eastern man who will remove a six set woolen mill plant to Albany, if local capitalists will furnish the buildings. Besides having double the capacity of the old mill, the new concern proposes to operate in connection with the woolen mill a knitting mill and a clothing manufactory.

Use Wagons in Lieu of Cars.

Athens—On account of the scarcity of cars, the Preston-Parton Milling company is obliged to employ teams to haul wheat overland to keep their mills running. The conditions are growing worse daily at the mills, which are congested with the large amount of accumulated flour, there being several hundred thousand barrels on hand awaiting shipment. Just when this condition will be relieved is hard to state.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

Seven States Will Be Represented at Fruitgrowers' Convention.

La Grande—Elaborate preparations are being made in this city for the entertainment of the fruitgrowers' convention here January 3 to 5. Secretary C. D. Huffman, of this place, has received many communications from delegates, and Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Wyoming will be represented. The exercises will probably be held in the opera house, and the commercial club hall will be utilized for an exhibition room. Hood River has signified its intention of having an exhibit there, and many other fruitgrowing communities are arousing interest. La Grande will be well represented. A large number of growers of this valley will save their best fruits for the occasion, and anyone alone is able to make a creditable showing. One flouring mill is considering erecting a huge pyramid of flour reaching to the ceiling to advertise the grain.

A strenuous campaign will be started soon and delegates from all over the valley will be asked to prepare the exhibit.

Fishing Law is Defied.

Tillamook—Although the fishing season for Tillamook closed on the 20th, fishing is in full blast on Tillamook bay, and Elmore's cannery is also running to its capacity and is receiving a large quantity of fish, as there is a fine run of silversides, and the fishermen are doing well. The cannery has agreed to take all the fish, and as it has a lot of empty cans on hand that it wants to fill this season, no attention is being paid to the closed season by the cannery people. Only one or two fishermen have stopped fishing and complied with the law.

Much Work for Wolverson.

Salem—There are 34 cases to be decided by the Supreme court, presumably before Judge Wolverson leaves the bench. These cases have all been argued before the court. Twenty-four of these cases were heard at the recent session of the court at Pendleton. Ten cases heard in this city have not been passed upon. Among the latter is the noted Marquam case, which the court has had under advisement for several months. If all these cases are decided before Judge Wolverson retires, it will require at least two weeks.

Car Shortage Prevents Buying.

Aurora—W. S. Hurst & Co., produce and commission merchants of this city, have 20 carloads of choice potatoes stored in their warehouses at Aurora, Hubbard and Canby, waiting for cars to make shipments. The firm has stopped buying potatoes, being unable to tell when it can move its present stock, and its houses being full. After a long delay the firm received one car, which it loaded with yellow onions for Texas markets. Other shippers are in the same position regarding lack of cars.

Real Estate Active.

La Grande—Since the railroad movement at Elgin, the real estate transactions at that place have been on the advance, as a careful examination of the county records will indicate. During one week one-third of the 21 real estate sales in Union county were made at Elgin. The sales consist largely of town lots, though an occasional timber tract changes hands. The prices are far in advance of those obtaining a few months ago.

New Road in Baker County.

Baker City—Private advice received from engineers in the field state that surveys have been approved for building another railroad in Baker county, connecting Union with the Connapuccia timber country. The promoters are after timber traffic and nothing else. For obvious reasons the names of the promoters and financiers are kept quiet for the present. The money is guaranteed in New York.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c per bushel; blue-stem, 73¢74¢; valley, 74¢75¢; red, 67c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 52¢; gray, 52¢ per ton.
Barley—Feed, 52¢ per ton; brewing, 52¢22¢50¢; rolled, 52¢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, 48¢9¢.
Fruits—Apples, 1¢@1.50 per box; buckberries, 7¢ per pound; pears, 1¢23¢@1.50 per box; quinces, 1¢ per box.
Vegetables—Beans, wax, 12¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢@1 1/4¢ per pound; cauliflower, 1.75¢@2.25 per crate; celery, 7¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢@90¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 3/4¢@1¢ per pound; tomatoes, 1¢ per crate; sprouts, 7¢ per pound; squash, 3/4¢@1¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢@1¢ per sack; carrots, 65¢@75¢ per sack; beets, 85¢@1¢ per sack.
Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, 11.25 per sack.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Barbanks, 65¢@70¢ per sack; ordinary, 55¢@60¢; dressed sweets, sacks, 1.90; crates, 2.15.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢@27 1/2¢ per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35¢ per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 10¢ per pound; young roosters, 9¢; springs, 11¢; dressed chickens, 12¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 16¢@17 1/2¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17 1/2¢@22¢; geese, live, 8 1/2¢@9¢; ducks, 14¢@15¢.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10¢@11¢; olds, 5¢@7¢.
Wool—Western Oregon, average best, 16¢@21¢; valley, 24¢@26¢ per pound; mohair, choice, 30¢.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1¢@2¢ per pound; cows, 3¢@4¢; country steers, 4¢@4 1/2¢.
Veal—Dressed, 3¢@7 1/2¢ per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound; ordinary, 4¢@5¢; lambs, 7 1/2¢@8¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6¢@7 1/2¢ per pound.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

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

When the Kaiser toasts the army he talks like a man who has been drinking blood.

It will seem strange to Chicago not to have a new post office building in process of construction.

The Russians are to have freedom of speech. Now wait for Russian women to come to the front.

In some respects your lot in life may be a hard one, but how would you like to trade jobs with the Czar?

It is predicted that in a few years more all railway coaches will be constructed of steel. Wooden cars have had their day.

Those petrified apples of Colorado can hardly be much harder propositions than the Ben Davis have the reputation of being.

Happily for the youngest member of the Romanoff family, he doesn't know what a serious time his royal father is having.

Surely it didn't require a lecture and a woman's club to decide that tainted money is all right if you don't know it's tainted.

Joseph H. Choate says the opportunities for young men are greater than ever. This may be so, but what about the opportunities for men who are over 45?

A man is suing his wife for divorce because she threw a seashell at him when he read aloud. Obviously she was in the wrong. A seashell is not very hard.

The empress dowager is reported to have put the emperor of China in jail for bomb-throwing. Evidently the dowager is determined to have no foolishness around the palace.

A Massachusetts preacher says it isn't necessary to believe in a personal devil, since we have life insurance presidents and political grafters. He should have included reckless chauffeurs.

King Alfonso complains because the ladies submitted for inspection as matrimonial probabilities are "empty headed and plain." What difference does that make, may one ask? Isn't a princess a princess?

Grand Duke Cyril has lost his fortune. That's tough luck. On the other hand, he has married the girl he loves and has been exiled from Russia. The advantages of his situation seem to outweigh by far the disadvantages.

In Massachusetts a woman has been taking up a collection among her friends for the purpose of raising money enough to secure a divorce. If the man in the case doesn't feel cheap may he be safe in concluding that the lady deserves freedom.

Instances where "a month's work on a piece of road was nearly washed away in one severe storm" have prompted the highway commissioner of an Eastern State to suggest that during autumn rainstorms rural roads be patrolled. A trustworthy man watching a given length of highway could turn water into the ditches, remove obstructions from ditches and culverts, and frequently relieve such drains when overburdened, thus forestalling danger, inconvenience and expense. A ditch in time saves nine washouts.

In a homely lecture to a new batch of policemen, Commissioner McAdoo of New York City gave some advice which may be applied to neophytes in any trade or profession. He said, "Don't be a politician; be a policeman. Don't lose enthusiasm. When a policeman gets stale, and no longer takes interest in the position and is no longer proud of it, he becomes indifferent and lazy. Don't believe that the public doesn't appreciate good work. Don't be too good a fellow. I have turned down one or two men; they were too good fellows. They had never said 'no' in thirty-five years of police life."

Life is largely made up of neglected opportunities. Not long ago a man died, down in old New York, whose boast had always been that during his three score years and ten he had never been off the island. In fact he had never been north of Central Park. He was one of those proverbial New Yorkers whose universe is Manhattan and who believe that the sun sets on the Palisades. That man's life was one of neglected opportunities. He was an atomic part of a community of which he had no appreciation. His horizon was so contracted that his powers of observation never developed. Surrounded by opportunities for improvement and enjoyment, he neglected them because he had no conception of his advantages.

"Five minutes after I took the money I was sorry," says the man who stole a package of \$100,000 entrusted to him by an express company. He also said: "I am glad I've been caught. I want to restore the money, and throw myself on the mercy of the court." Sorry and glad. Sorry he took the money and glad he was arrested! Isn't that precisely different from what such a man would expect? One would naturally suppose he would be glad when he got the money and sorry when he got caught. That is the point of it all. Sin is the most deceptive thing in the world. Five minutes before he took the big bunch of money he wanted it badly. It would buy so much he never expected to get. A hundred thousand dollars was enough to make a man tremendously happy. Five minutes after he took the package he felt badly. He was not happy. He was disappointed. Before and after. Ah, in that lies all the mystery of the problem of the knowledge of good and

evil. Before the sin there are visions of good to come. The temptation lures. Happiness is just here. Thrust out your hand and take it. Step over the line and you are in Beulah land. That is the point of view when alluring devils beckon. But—when the thing is done—when it is too late—the man looks out from a different angle of vision. The devil's grin. The man hates his crime. He hates the loot he has taken. And, worst of all, he hates himself. And thus it is only a step from all allurements to remorse, from vision to disillusion, from heaven to hell. And men and women are taking this step every day. If we could only see the aftermath from before!

During the year ending June 30 last 350 passengers were killed in train accidents on American railroads and 6,498 were injured. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 117 passengers killed and of 1,943 injured. Travel was heavier in 1904 than in 1903-4, but that does not account for the increase. It was due to the occurrence of a number of extremely bad wrecks last year. During that year 798 employees were killed and 7,052 injured in train accidents. In other than train accidents 2,463 employees were killed and 28,374 injured. The total number of killed and injured was 48,087. It was supposed that the substitution of automatic for hand coupling would bring down the number of accidents to employees to a small figure, but it does not appear to have had that effect. Presumably there is much carelessness on the part of employees. They may be reckless where they ought to be cautious. Legislation can do little to protect men who will not protect themselves. The collisions and derailments of the year involved a total money loss to the roads of \$9,700,000 on account of damage to cars, engines and roadbed. That is only a part of what the collisions and derailments cost. The freight destroyed had to be paid for. There had to be large disbursements on account of killed and injured passengers. The net earnings of the roads were large, but they would have been larger if it had not been for the damage bills. They were so large that it is singular the railroad men do not make effective efforts to reduce them. American railroad management, with all its good features, is far from having attained perfection. Too many passengers and employees are killed and injured annually. There is too much destruction of property. It would be true economy to use a part of the money which goes to pay losses for the prevention of collisions and derailments.

LAST FLAGSHIP OF NELSON.

British Naval Expert Tells of Progress in Naval Construction.

The Victory, the last of Nelson's battleships, now toasting in Portsmouth harbor at the venerable age of 140 years, was recently taken by Sir Philip Watts, director of naval construction in England, as the starting point of an interesting address on the last 100 years' progress in warship design.

This 100-gun vessel, built in 1765, was forty years old at the last great sea fight of Great Britain at Trafalgar. The length of her gun decks is 186 feet, her extreme breadth 51 feet 10 inches and her "breadth in tons" 2,102 22/94". The thickness of the oak sides of these wooden battleships above the water line in the days of Trafalgar was about two feet. The old cast iron masts, with their wooden trucks, then in use, had a range of 2,500 yards at eight degrees' elevation (the 24 and 32 pounders). The 24-pounder was able to penetrate nearly five feet of solid oak and the 18-pounder about half this amount. There were heavier guns, but owing to the primitive appliances then in use they were difficult to handle.

The naval fighting machine which 100 years of evolution has produced is a very different sort of vessel and is so much more powerful that a single one of the late British battleships could, it is said, have engaged the whole of the British fleet at Trafalgar and the allied fleet thrown in.

The modern 12-inch wire-wound gun will penetrate forty-two inches of wrought iron and even 3,000 yards will force uncapable projectiles through over twelve inches of Krupp steel armor. The 12-inch guns recently manufactured by the Armstrongs and Vickers companies in England are said to be capable of penetrating fifty-one inches of wrought iron and will fire two rounds per minute.

According to Sir Philip Watts, the present relation between guns and armor is about what it was in the days of the cast iron masts and the oak sides, so that while there have been great advances the relative positions of offense and defense in naval warfare are but little changed.—New York Globe.

Prehistoric Animal Found.

A track layer named W. H. Harrison, of Montezuma, took to Terre Haute, Ind., the other day part of a haunted prehistoric animal resembling a lizard. The head and tail were found intact and reckoning from these the animal's length was not less than sixteen feet. Such-like scales cover the body. The fossil is attracting much attention here and according to a faculty member of the normal the find is one of the most important in recent years.

Word from Dr. Williams.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most reliable remedy for all the ailments of the blood. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of anemia, and they are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of indigestion. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of constipation. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of headache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of neuralgia. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of gout. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of sciatica. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of lumbago. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of backache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of neckache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of toothache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of earache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of eyeache. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of sore throat. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of tonsillitis. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of pharyngitis. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of laryngitis. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of bronchitis. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of asthma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of emphysema. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of tuberculosis. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of cancer. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of leukemia. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of lymphoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of sarcoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of carcinoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of melanoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of glioma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of meningioma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of astrocytoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of ependymoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of oligodendroglioma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of schwannoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of neurofibroma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of neuroma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of chordoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of chordoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of chordoma. They are the only pills that will cure the most stubborn cases of chordoma.

How It Happened.

"I never could understand," said the giraffe, "how the tortoise came to beat the hare in that foot race."

"Had him hoodooed," explained the camel. "You see, the tortoise came and stroked my hump for luck before he went out on the track."—Cleveland Leader.

No Prevaricator.

"Jack Ardupp tried to borrow a dollar from me just now, but he didn't get it. I told him I hadn't a cent."

"Wasn't that stretching the truth considerably?"

"Not at all. I never saw one, in fact. It's a French coin, isn't it?"—Pittsburg Post.

Ancient-Lived Trees in Northern Sweden.

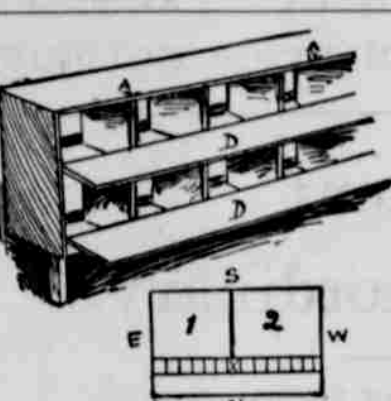
The central markets of Paris use more than \$60,000 worth of baskets every year.



FARMERS CORNER.

A Large Poultry House.

As a rule, a poultry-house is intended to hold fifty or more birds is quite an expensive proposition, for usually it is designed with all manner of fixings which are costly without being particularly useful. The large poultry-house is not generally desirable, and while it costs more to build two smaller ones, it will pay in the long run by reason of a lower mortality among the fowls, the ease by which they may be cleaned and the added comfort in the manner of temperature. In response to a request for a house of considerable size, the following plan is suggested: 1-2 its dimensions be 16x20 feet, with six and eight-foot posts, front and back, respectively. Cover the roof and sides with tarred paper or shingle the roof if preferred. Have one and one west window. Divide this in two parts with wire netting fastened to boards, which come up eighteen inches from the floor. Arrange a double row of nests six feet from one end of the house and place drop boards on them, so that the eggs may be gathered from the alleyway, which is the six-foot space between the side wall and the nest boxes. At one end of the alleyway place a door so that the eggs may be gathered without



PLAN FOR POULTRY HOUSE.

entering the house where the fowls are congregated. On top of the nest boxes, or rather above them, the roosts are arranged with a wide board under them to catch the droppings.

Early Corn Pays Best.

If you have a good market, early sweet corn is a paying crop, writes an Iowa farmer. It can be planted thick and an enormous number of ears grown to the acre. I have had as high as 1,000 dozen ears to the acre, and it generally sells at 8 cents to 12 cents a dozen. While the latter sorts are much bigger and sweeter ears, they do, as a rule, pay as well as the early. Plant Cory, White Mexican and Early Minnesota. They will be done and off the ground by the last part of July, and you can get another crop in after it. I generally drill sorghum in between the rows when I lay it by, and by the time the corn is picked and the fodder cut off the sorghum is knee high, and by fall will make several tons of the finest of feed for horses or cattle. We grow all our fodder for the horses that way, in early sweet corn and early peas.

Packing Apples for Export.

Importers in England say that apples for that country should be packed as tight as possible and be undamaged by frost. The Canadian minister of agriculture has given notice of intention to favor a resolution to amend the act respecting the packing of various commodities so as to provide that

and the horse will thrive on it and really eat less than of the poor food.

Good Yield of Wheat.

On the farm of George Gordon, near Hanover, Ind., were thrashed 925 bushels of wheat grown from nineteen acres, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Gordon turns under green crops, thus bringing up his land, and he also uses fertilizers. This shows what Indiana soil can be made to produce when this plan of bringing up the land is used.

Hens Will Lay in Winter.

From experience I have learned that we can have winter eggs if we work a little for them. The hens must have exercise and that is best obtained by making them hunt their food or a part of it that has been scattered in litter in the henhouse or some sheltered place. Feed regular and not too much. Better keep them a little hungry than to over feed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Feeding Refuse Sugar.

The progress of scientific dairying is shown by increased attention devoted to the subject in Russian dairying sections, where various systematic experiments are carried on somewhat on these lines. A recent test was to establish the effect of feeding refuse sugar to milk cows. It was found that the substance could be used profitably when fed with regular grain and hay rations, but, everything considered, it was concluded that linseed cake was a better feed.

The Self-Sucking Cow.

It is not necessary to abuse a cow for this bad habit. Simply go about breaking off the habit in a sensible manner, which is readily done with a little care and with the help of the device here described. Take a strong smooth stick about three and one-half feet long and in one end of it fasten a ring. Buckle a strap around the neck of the cow and fasten a short strap through the ring on the end of the stick or pole with the other end through the neck strap.



FOR THE SELF-SUCKING COW.

An auger hole and through this run a strong hard twine or leather and tie it securely to a strap fastened around the body of the cow just beyond its front legs. It will be noticed that while this device will prevent the cow from sucking herself it is a safe attachment and if arranged as directed it will be almost impossible for the cow to injure herself with either end of the pole. The illustration shows the idea clearly.

Raising the Bacon Hog.

Outside of what is known as the corn belt, farmers will make more money in hog raising by putting animals on the market of moderate weight than by the heavy weights which have long been so popular. The streak of lean and fat hog is the most profitable one to-day, but to raise such an animal requires a radical departure from the old methods of close pens and an almost exclusive corn diet. Oats, barley, skim milk and plenty of good pasture during the summer enter very largely into the make-up of the bacon hog. Some corn is fed, but mainly at the finishing off period, the main dependence being placed on the other ingredients with the pasture. In the case of the latter good pasture must be supplied. It will not do to turn the hogs on any worn-out stripe of grass land. The pasture of mixed grasses must be good and the results will be better if a range of rape is used by way of variety. Then let the hogs follow the harvest in the fall, particularly in the corn field, and they will pick up nearly all the corn they should have during the period of growth.

Poor Feed for Horses.

Sometimes it seems as if poor or damaged food may be given fowls and pigs without injury if it is skillfully mixed with the better quality, although there is a risk in this sort of feeding. The horse on the other hand does not seem to be able to take his share of damaged feed, and the feeding of it generally results in a bad stomach or bowel trouble. These organs of the horse are much more sensitive and delicate than generally supposed and great care should therefore be used in feeding. Poor hay is another bad thing for horses, and it is also poor policy to attempt to carry a horse very far on hay, whether good or poor, and water, feeding small quantities of grain. Beyond all doubt oats are the best of any grain for horses, but it is quite as good policy to furnish variety to the horses as to the other stock on the farm, but making sure that the animal has one feed daily of first-class oats, and that oats form one of the grains in one of the mixtures of the day. Let all of the food be first-class, including the hay,

and the horse will thrive on it and really eat less than of the poor food.

Concrete Floor for Stable.

The different parts of the floor as shown above may be modified to suit conditions. It is essential that the soil below should be solid so as to give a firm bed. The first layer of concrete consists of about three inches of mixed gravel and cement on which is placed an upper layer of half an inch made of sand and cement.—Bulletin, Illinois Experimental Stations.

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Ducks and Their Swimming.

With full faith in what they read, many persons have begun the raising of ducks and failed because they did not supply the necessary surroundings. A grower who is a successful duck man has hundreds of ducks each year which never get a chance to swim. For a number of years he had trouble, for his original stock was from a strain which for generations had had ponds in which to swim, so that when brought down to a drinking trough they did not amount to much.

There are ten warnings in every wording to one temptation.