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THREE TRAINS to the EAST DAILY From Portland.

Through Pullman Standard and Tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; Tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; Through Pullman Tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis; reclining chair cars (seats free) to the East daily.

DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES Portland, Or.	ARRIVE
Chicago Portland Special 8:30 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 p. m. via Huntington.	St. Paul Fast Mail.	10:30 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:20 p. m. via Spokane.	Atlantic Express.	7:35 a. m.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE FROM PORTLAND.

5:00 p. m.	All sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco—Sail every 5 days.	5:00 p. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8:30 p. m. Saturday 10:00 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings.	5:00 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6:45 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Willamette River. Salem, Independence, Corvallis and way landings.	3:30 p. m. Tues., Thu., Sat.
7:00 a. m. Tues., Thur. and Sat.	Yamhill River. Oregon City, Dayton and way landings.	4:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
Lv. Riparia 4:06 a. m. Daily except Saturday	Sauke River. Riparia to Lewiston	Lv. Lewiston 8:00 a. m. Daily except Friday.

A. L. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

CORVALLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD.

Time Card No. 24

No. 2 for Yaquina:	
Leaves Albany.....	12:45 p. m.
" Corvallis.....	2:00 p. m.
Arrives Yaquina.....	6:20 p. m.
No. 1 returning:	
Leaves Yaquina.....	6:45 a. m.
" Corvallis.....	11:30 a. m.
Arrive Albany.....	12:15 p. m.
No. 3 for Detroit:	
Leaves Albany.....	7:00 a. m.
Arrives Detroit.....	12:20 a. m.
No. 4 from Detroit:	
Leaves Detroit.....	1:00 p. m.
Arrives Albany.....	5:55 p. m.

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before the departure of the S. P. north bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving a direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 a. m., reaching Detroit at noon, giving ample time to reach the Springs the same day.

For farther information apply to
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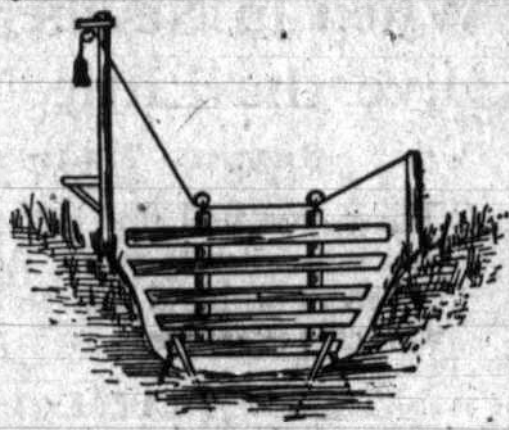
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Good Water Gate.

During the past season farmers who have had streams running through their farms have been kept very busy keeping up water gates. Having such a stream through my farm I have been thinking up a very good plan for water gates. I have four or five gates made according to the plan, a sketch of which I enclose. The plan of gate, I think, is about as simple as I have seen. Upon one side of the stream an ordinary post is set, on the opposite side a much longer post is set, on the top of which is provided a pulley. The gate can be made to fit the gap in the stream, having in the tops of the cross pieces pulleys. A rope or wire extended from the top of the short post through the pulleys on the gate, and then extending through the pulley at the top of the long post, with a weight attached to the end, completes the de-



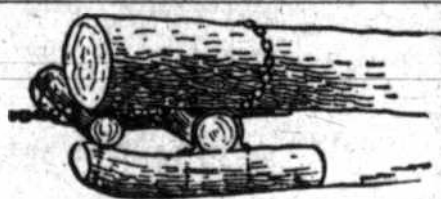
CONVENIENT WATER GATE.

vice. The gate can be kept in place by driving some stakes down in the soft ground, which will hold the gate to its place except in high water. When the water gets up the gate will float out and as it floats the weight will come down and rest on bracket, provided for that purpose, and will hold it there until the water recedes, and will hold the gate must again be put in place.—T. C. Engle, in Iowa Homestead.

An All-Around Log Sled.

I have been getting out some lumber, and as there was little snow I have used the sled shown herewith. It is called a snapdragon, and is such as is used in the lumber camp. It can be used with or without snow. I took two yellow birch stumps about six inches through and three feet long for runners. The two bunks were about the same size and 2 feet 8 inches long. The forward bunk is put on with one bolt in each end, so it can have a good chance to work.

For the middle bunk I put two two-inch holes through each runner, then took a small, round birch of the size wanted, heated it hot in a fire and bent it in the shape needed to put over the middle bunk and the two ends down



FOR DRAWING LOGS IN WOODS.

through the runner, then wedged them solid, but so there would be plenty of play. The nose of the runners must be made so they will not catch on every rock or stump. This can be done by putting the forward bunk at the very end of the runner. The chain is put on the log with a half hitch and drawn through a hole through both bunks. Birch is the best wood, as it wears the smoothest on frozen ground.—A Michigan Farmer, in Farm and Home.

Farm Notes.

Whipping a horse for shying makes him worse.

The best egg producers are not always the best market fowls.

The man who does the least work in the field is the man who usually has the most accurate ear for the dinner bell.

On too many farms where hogs are kept the feeding floor is conspicuous for its absence. It pays to have a feeding floor for fattening hogs.

Sweet potatoes come very near being bread, meat and medicine. This is a great combination. Sweet potatoes can be cooked without a pot, stove or oven, and can be eaten without a plate, knife and fork. The sweet potato is an obliging vegetable.

Where is the man who has stuck to raising sorghum? He is not as much in evidence as he once was. It certainly is a crop that pays.

A large canvas for use during stacking will be found to be a good investment. It will pay for itself in stacking time during one hard rain.

It is not the cold weather that hurts sheep so much as getting wet. Sheep will endure severe cold without injury if kept dry. Wool holds dampness a long time because of the slow evaporation and chills the animal.

Some one has called for a device to "ring off" the "time killer" on a part-line rural telephone system. In some localities this is a growing evil and will go on until science will evolve a system that will eliminate the eaves-dropper, the gossip and other undesirable patrons.

For ringworm on stock use an ointment composed of equal parts of kerosene oil and pork fryings, or lard. A few applications will cure. Good also for wounds or sores, and will destroy lice.

A horse driven by too tight a rein will acquire the lugging habit. Don't let him have all the rein or he may get gay. Don't tease the colt; this is the way vicious horses are made.

Whenever a dozen eggs sell for the price of a pound of butter, the man with the hens is ahead of the man with the cows.

Good wholesome feed will fatten a hog as well as any fancy ration; other things being equal, besides being less trouble.

Yellow Butter Without Dye.

To make butter with a natural yellow color during the winter months is almost a lost art in this age of frauds and shams. While farmers and dairymen denounce oleomargarine as a fraud and want a law to prevent it from being colored yellow, they do not sell their own butter with its natural color, but use a few drops of butter color to give it an attractive tint. I supply a few private customers with butter, and while I do not claim that my butter is as dark a yellow in the winter as in the months when the cows are on pasture, yet it always has color enough to look well without adding artificial coloring to the cream. To make yellow butter in the winter without artificial aid requires extra care in making the butter, in feeding the cows and selecting the cows. Some cows will make a darker tinted butter than others. The Jersey cows are perhaps the best for making yellow butter in the winter and firm butter during the hot summer months. If butter color was not used this fact would add to the value of Jersey cows.

In feeding to make yellow butter I think there is nothing better than carrots. With a good supply of these roots, together with plenty of clover hay and good corn and bran, with the right care in handling the cream, it is possible to produce fine butter in cold weather. I generally have some blue grass left in the woods pasture in the fall, and the cattle can get a bite when there is no snow on the ground in the winter.—Jersey Bulletin.

Success with Root Crops.

For a series of years large seed of root crops has given better yields at the Ontario Experiment Station than medium and small-sized seed. Whole seed of mangels and sugar beets produced a greater yield than a similar quantity of broken seed. An experiment conducted this season resulted in the best yields of sugar beets and carrots when the seed was planted 1½ inches deep. Better culture is reported as having given level yields of sugar beets than ridge culture. A mixed fertilizer consisting of 52-1-3 pounds of nitrate of soda and muriate of potash and 106-2-3 pounds of superphosphate increased the yield of Swedish turnips about four tons per acre, at a cost of about \$1 per ton.

How to Market Hogs.

After I have my hogs fattened I would not drive them to market. I live three miles from a railway station. Whenever I have driven them that distance I have had a loss of from five to seven pounds. If I hauled them I have never had a shrinkage of more than one and a half to two pounds. Then I would have my cars well bedded; ride with them myself; go with them to market, stay with them in the yards, water, feed and stay by them until they cross the scales. Whenever I get one who can attend to that better than I can I will turn it over to him. There is no money in it if it is not properly conducted.—John Cowrie, in Farm and Home.

Why So Many Fail.

Many people never get to the front in the poultry business because they struggle and work from year to year only to be beaten again at the shows and by practically some beginner, but finally after losing five or ten years' time they find that their mistake was in always buying something cheap instead of paying a little more and getting good foundation stock. The quicker a man buys good birds to breed from the sooner he is started right in the fancy and the sooner he will get a share of the business.—T. B. King, in American Poultry Journal.

Room for Improvement.

Farmers pay taxes on everything, for everything they have is in sight. Every farmer pays taxes. But one person in fifty in New York City pays taxes. Much of the city property is "out of sight," hence escapes taxation. The levy has to be increased in order to raise enough money for carrying on the State and county government, and the farmer pays more than his proportion. There is room for improvement in the methods of taxation.—Iowa Homestead.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

CHEMAWA NEEDS BUILDINGS.

Hermann's Position on Indian Affairs Committee Will Be Beneficial.

Salem—The appointment of an Oregon representative on the house committee on Indian affairs, in congress, is very satisfactory to the people of this section. The Chemawa Indian training school is rapidly becoming one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, and its growth requires frequent appropriations from the federal government. The mildness of this climate, the ease with which nearly all articles of consumption may be produced, and the proximity to a number of Indian reservations make this a desirable location for the maintenance of a large Indian training school, for here the cost of maintenance can be reduced to the minimum.

The growth of the school in the past two or three years has been so great that additional buildings have been necessary and still more must be had. Superintendent Potter has recommended the construction of two new buildings, both of which are greatly needed. He asks for the construction of a two-story brick building to be used as a hospital, and another building, also of brick, for an auditorium. The structures needed would cost about \$15,000 each. Congressman Hermann, as a member of the house committee on Indian affairs, will be able to look after the interests of the school in this regard.

There is need of more classrooms and in order to secure them it is Superintendent Potter's plan to construct an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000 and then divide the chapel into classrooms. With the changes he has suggested to his superiors, the needs of the educational department would be supplied, and the institution would also secure an up-to-date hospital and auditorium.

SHEEP IN GOOD CONDITION.

Northern Grant County Owners Not Obligated to Sell—Feed Plentiful.

John Day—Stock Inspector J. W. Ambrose has completed the inspection of sheep in northern Grant county, and is now making a tour of the upper John Day country. He says that never before has he seen conditions and prospects more favorable.

In the northern part of the county, where hay is scarce, there has been the largest outward movement of all stock, and especially of sheep. Many sales were made, and numerous herds have been driven out to winter feeding grounds. In the John Day valley, so far as he has investigated the situation, he finds an abundance of feed and the best range for years. Besides, the sheep are generally stronger, better fleeced and in every way better conditioned to meet the winter than for several years past.

When asked regarding a published statement that thousands of sheep are dying on the range, he said it was probably made by a man who wanted to buy sheep. Also that the buyers have come into the section since the publication of the statement, expecting to buy sheep at their own figures. When such buyers were informed that owners here have plenty of feed and sheep are in fine condition, they would make no offer for the sheep.

On Twenty Mile Ditch.

Echo—Rapid progress is being made on the 20 mile irrigation ditch under construction through the district southwest of here. It taps the Umatilla river a short distance below Echo. A portion of the old Hunt ditch, which has been untouched for a number of years, may be used. That is the present intention, but it is rumored litigation may follow. The present work is on the repair of the old ditch. The new ditch will add 6,000 more acres to the irrigated section. It is said 5,000 acres are already under irrigation.

Coming Events.

Dairymen's association, Corvallis, December 15-16.
Poultry and pet stock show, Salem, December 17-19.
Special session of the legislature, Salem, December 21.
National livestock convention, Portland, January 12-15.
Angora goat show, Dallas, January 14-15.

Makes Costly Ditch Useless.

Pendleton—Judge Ellis has handed down a decision in the Milton irrigation case in which the Milton, Free-water & Hudson Bay irrigation company is restrained from taking any water from Little Walla Walla river. The company has just completed a ditch costing \$50,000, which will now be useless unless the case can be won.

Shipment of Valley Apples.

Eugene—The Allen evaporating and packing company has just finished the shipment of 8,000 boxes of apples from this place. The demand for these apples has been good and reports from the market where they have been selling are that they were in great demand at fancy prices.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR COUNTY.

Special Levy May Be Made in Clatsop to Cover Expenses.

Astoria—At a special meeting held last week the school board decided to close the city schools for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday, December 23, and reopen them on Monday, January 4.

A resolution was adopted instructing the clerk to apply to the state land board for a loan of \$7,000 and upon the request being granted to issue 5 per cent bonds for that amount.

A communication was received from County Superintendent Lyman, requesting the board to act with the county court in establishing a county high school in connection with the city high school. He suggested that a special tax levy be made, sufficient to cover the expense of admitting pupils from the county to the school. The board replied that it could see no serious objection to the plan and would entertain any proposition which the county court might make relative to the matter. The greatest objection the board said was that any special tax which the county court might levy would fall heavier on the property in the city than it would on property in the country.

STATE HAS NO CLAIM.

General Land Office Decision on Klamath Swamp Land.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received from the general land office a copy of the decision rendered on November 16 ruling adversely on the state's claim to swamp land in Klamath Indian reservation. From this decision it appears that, unless a reversal can be secured on appeal to the secretary of the interior, the state will be entitled to neither the swamp land nor indemnity land in lieu thereof.

As the state has at least \$100,000 at stake, the governor has instructed the attorney general to appeal the case. He has also written to the Oregon delegation in congress asking them to recommend some attorney in Washington to look after the state's case there.

The decision of the general land office holds that the title to swamp land inside the Klamath reservation is vested in the Indians and that the state acquired no right thereto under the swamp land grant of 1860.

Oldest Lodge West of Missouri.

Oregon City—Multnomah lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of this city, is preparing for a social celebration to be held on the night of December 19, in celebration of the cancellation of all indebtedness standing against the organization. This is the oldest Masonic lodge west of the Missouri river. The original charter was brought across the plains in an ox cart by the late Captain Kellogg. The charter was burned up a few years later, and with the reorganization of the order the local lodge became the first in the state.

PARTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; bluestem, 77c; valley, 78c.
Barley—Feed, \$10 per ton; brewing, \$20@20.50; rolled, \$21.
Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90@4.10; clear, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye wheat, \$4.75@5.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07½; gray, \$1.05 per cental.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$20; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$12; grain, \$12; cheat, \$12.
Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 75¢@90c; cabbage, 1¢@1½¢; tomatoes, \$1 @1.25 per crate; cauliflower, 75¢@1 per dozen; celery, 40¢@90¢; pumpkins, 1c per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, 80¢@1 per sack.
Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Oregon, choice and fancy, 60¢@65c per sack; common, 50c; sweet potatoes, sacks, 2¢; boxes, 2½¢.
Fruits—Apples, 75¢@82¢ per box; pears, \$1@1.50; cranberries, \$9@10.50 per barrel.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢@32½¢ per pound; dairy, 20¢@22½¢; store, 15¢@15½¢.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14¢@15c; Young America, 15¢@16c.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 9c per pound; spring, 10c hens, 10c turkeys, live, 10¢@14c dressed, nominal ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, 8c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c; Eastern, 26¢@27½¢.
Beef—Dressed, 5¢@6½¢ per pound.
Veal—Dressed, small, 8c; large, 5c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 5¢@6c; lambs, dressed, 6½¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6¢@6½¢.
Hops—1903 crop, 12¢@22c per pound, according to quality.
Tallow—Prime, per pound, 4¢@5c; No. 2 and grease, 2¢@3c.
Wool—Valley, 17¢@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12¢@15c; mohair, 35¢@37c.