

# AGRICULTURAL



Milking Stool.

Any one who has tried milking balanced on a stool with one leg will appreciate the convenient stool shown in the illustration, particularly as it may be made at a small cost and by any one handy with tools. Take a piece of board of convenient width and



EASY MILKING STOOL.

length and shape it as shown. Cut out a circle in front and then attach a portion of a barrel hoop so that when the stool is in use the pail used will rest on the floor and have but little space between its circumference near the top and the hoop.

The legs are placed at the angle shown and a hole is cut in the back end of the board so that the device may be hung up out of the way when not in use. Any one with a few tools and a little lumber can make several of these milking stools in a day, so that each milker will have his own. By the use of such a stool the milker is comfortable and there is no danger of the pail slipping from between the knees, as it often does in the old way of milking.—Indianapolis News.

### For Hauling Shocked Corn.

Washington Pierce, of Marshall County, Kan., sends Iowa Homestead a sketch and description of a rig for hauling shocked corn that has been in use for the last ten years for hauling to a shredder and for feeding. It is made, he says, with the side sills from 4x4 hardwood sixteen feet long, with a 2x4 through the middle to stiffen the inch boards nailed crosswise. The axle which is long enough to leave the wheels outside the frame is one foot in front of the center of the frame and on top of it unless the wheels are less than thirty inches. It needs good



HANDY WAGON.

wheels from thirty to thirty-six inches in diameter. When the driver is on it will nearly balance. Use a drop tongue extra long.

### Pruning Fruit Trees.

Apple and pear trees may be pruned to advantage during the summer, even as late as the latter part of July, provided the pruning is not too severe. As a rule most orchardists prune too severely at all seasons, but during the summer the work should be but a little more than "pinching back," unless the trees are half-grown or older, when the cutting back may be a little more severe. There is no danger of the growth which is made after summer pruning being so tender that it will winter kill, for the cut will heal rapidly, and the growth will not be very great. This plan of summer pruning checks the tall upward growth, and does much to form the desirable head on the tree. Try it on a few trees this summer and note the growth next season.

### Home-Made Windmills.

A short illustrated article in the Cosmopolitan shows what the poorest farmers can accomplish when driven to the last ditch. Home-made windmills constructed of box boards, barrel staves, scrap iron and odds and ends of discarded threshing machines and farm implements, costing in cash about 30 cents, have been made in the prairie States to irrigate farms, pump water for thousands of cattle and sheep, shell corn and relieve the farmer of what used to be the hardest manual labor.

### Fattening Poultry.

It is natural that the poultryman-farmer turns to corn for fattening purpose, for he has more of that than of other grains, but the man who would make the most from a select trade in poultry will feed some variety during the fattening period; not so long as when the fowls are fed for eggs, but still long enough so that the increased weight is obtained and at not too great cost. A man who has long supplied an exclusive trade works on the following plan: Six weeks before the fowls are intended for market, they are fed oats, barley and millet in connection with corn.

That is, in every feed of corn at least one-third of the ration is some other grain with a dash of oilmeal. The claim of this feeder is that the grains used give flesh of good weight, while the corn supplies just enough fat to make the fowl proper for the table. He claims, and rightfully, that the corn-fattened bird is too fat, and that the fat does not weigh as much as the flesh formed by the use of other grains. This plan is worth the attention of those who have fowls to prepare for market.

### Good Pig Trough.

An Ohio Farmer correspondent has had the hog trough here sketched in successful use for some time. Pigs cannot get their feet into it and cannot get in the way when pouring in slop. The height, E, H, is 2 feet; F, H, 1 foot; width of opening at B, 2 inches; C, D, 6 inches; D, E, 8 inches. Slop is poured in at A and runs down through the 2-inch opening into the trough, the rear side of which slopes



FIG TROUGH.

forward so that the pigs can reach all the slop in bottom of trough.

### Feeding Pigs.

I have raised thoroughbred Chester Whites for the last fifteen years. I have a little of eight fine pigs two weeks old from a Chester White sow bred to a Berkshire boar and expect to have them eating out of the trough when they are three weeks old. I always keep a trough outside the pen, where the pigs have free access to it, so they can eat at their leisure and not be worrying the flesh all off the sow. At six weeks old they want about three pailfuls of good swill a day. If you want them to gain a pound a day after weaning them give them good feed and all they want and a dry nest to sleep in.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

### Farm Notes.

Shredding is fast becoming fashionable. We are learning how to manage it and save it so as to get the most good from it.

In the vicinity of Santa Anna, Cal., 2,200 acres of the peat lands have been set to celery this season. The 1903 crop is placed at over 1,500 carloads.

In promoting progress in agriculture it is desirable that practical farmers keep a careful record of facts which relate to the culture of the soil on their farms.

The inference that the flavor of eggs is materially affected by the kind of food given the hens during the laying period seems to have no foundation in fact. Such is the conclusion reached after a thorough test made at the West Virginia experiment station.

Irrigationists do not depend on uncertain summer showers, but build a dam, to be filled with water during the winter months, so that crops will be supplied with the water they will need.

If a man is more than a horse he needs more than horse sense. If he is a business man he will need business sense, and if he is an up-to-date farmer he will need all the sense he can get in any direction that may be of use in his business.

If it is desired to raise a calf, give it milk fresh from the cow, and warm, the vessels to be scrupulously clean. If scours occur give a tablespoonful of ground dried blood once a day. Linseed meal jelly is also wholesome, but let the calf depend mostly upon the warm, fresh milk.

## HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

### YIELDS GOOD MONEY.

The Eddy Law Yearly Income Will Run to \$150,000.

Salem—When the Eddy corporation tax law was passed it was estimated that it would produce a revenue of \$100,000 a year. The act has been in force scarcely more than six months and there has been paid into the state treasury \$90,868. F. T. Wrightman, corporation clerk in the office of the secretary of state, estimates that the annual revenue will aggregate \$125,000 to \$150,000, with the latter sum not improbable. As a revenue measure, it is evident that the Eddy law will not be a disappointment.

It has been frequently charged by promoters of wildcat mining companies that the Eddy law would keep out foreign corporations and prevent the organization of new concerns. It is true that the law has put a very noticeable check upon the organization of corporations with enormous capital stock, but without any considerable assets. Corporations are now formed upon a more businesslike basis.

The assertions of the mining stock promoters served to cause some doubt as to the success of the Eddy law, but the facts gleaned from the records in the office of the secretary of state prove the error of those assertions. The corporation tax law has not kept away any corporation that desired to do a legitimate business in this state.

The records show that since May 21, when the new law went into effect, 171 corporations organized in other states have filed their articles in this state and paid \$50 each for the privilege of so doing. The total revenue from that source in less than seven months was \$8,550.

These 171 foreign corporations also paid the proportion of the annual license fee due for the unexpired fraction of the year, which fee varied according to the capital stock. The revenue from this source was \$17,359.79, making a total of \$26,909.79 which foreign corporations have contributed to the support of this state in a period of less than seven months.

During this same time 226 new concerns have been organized in this state, paying organization fees which varied according to the amount of the capital stock, and aggregating \$9,892.97.

These 226 new companies, in a period of less than seven months, means an average of more than 32 per month, which does not seem to indicate that the Eddy law has prevented the organization of corporations or forced them to go to other states to secure corporate authority. The total fees collected by the secretary of state from both foreign and domestic corporations are \$36,802.76.

### Coming Events.

Northwest fruitgrowers' association, Portland, January 11-13.

National livestock convention, Portland, January 12-15.

National woolgrowers' association, Portland, January 12-15.

Poultry show, Albany, January 12-15.

Angora goat show, Dallas, January 14-15.

Whitman-Oregon debate, Eugene, January 15.

Oregon Christian Endeavor convention, Pendleton, February 19-22.

### Athens Farmers Hold Grain.

Athens—It is estimated by the wheat buyers of this place that there are about 75,000 bushels of wheat in this district that have not been sold. John Bell & Sons have just disposed of 28,000 bushels at about 62 cents per bushel. Mr. Bell raised about 30,000 bushels this year, this being among the largest yields for one ranch. It has been learned from some of the bankers of the district that the deposits in the institutions this season are not as large as had been expected, because the farmers are not selling their wheat.

### Plenty of Feed in the Grand Ronde.

La Grande—Prospects for hay feed this winter were never better. Up to this time the stock in the Grand Ronde valley have had to have very little feeding, although there is plenty of forage. The range along the foothills is very good and should there be little snowfall the cattlemen will pull through the winter in fine shape. Cattle and sheep are commanding fair prices.

### Cotton is Agricultural Regent.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed W. W. Cotton, of Portland, to succeed Benton Killin, whose term has expired, as a member of the board of regents of the Oregon agricultural college. John D. Olwell, of Jackson county, and J. M. Church, of Union county, were reappointed to succeed themselves on the same board.

### Douglas Has Clean Bill of Health.

Roseburg—The local health officer, Dr. E. Du Gas, reports that not a single case of quarantine for contagious diseases now exists in Douglas county. This is the first time in several months that he has been able to report an absolutely clean bill of health, although no epidemic has existed at any time.

### WALLOWA COUNTY STOCK.

Stands Third in the List of Heavy Sheep Producers.

Enterprise—The county assessor has just completed his statement of the number of sheep and cattle in Wallowa county for 1903. He shows the number of sheep to be 180,000. Thus Wallowa stands third on the list among the counties of eastern Oregon. It is led only by Morrow and Umatilla. The sheep in each of those counties numbered about 183,000. The average price of sheep this fall is placed at \$2.30. This makes the value of the sheep of Wallowa county \$414,000. There is little increase this year over the number raised in 1902.

The number of cattle is placed at 16,936, which is about the same as was raised last year. Wallowa county is well down the list in the number of cattle, outclassing only Morrow county. The average price of cattle this year is placed by the buyers at \$25 each. This would make the total value of the cattle \$423,400.

The value of the cattle and sheep combined would be \$1,037,400. The value of the sheep and cattle of Umatilla, Baker, Harney, Grant, Union and Morrow amounts to \$6,187,447. Thus the value of the cattle and the sheep of eastern Oregon is \$7,224,847.

### WILL DIG DEEP FOR WATER.

Grand Ronde Artesian Well Company Organized and Officers Elected.

La Grande—A meeting was held at Alicel last week by the Grand Ronde citizens for the purpose of organizing a company to test thoroughly the digging of the artesian well. The meeting was largely attended. J. M. Church was elected chairman of the meeting and J. D. Smutz secretary.

It was decided to organize a capital stock of \$4,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, to be known as the Grand Ronde Valley Artesian Well company. On adjournment of the general meeting the directors met and elected F. S. Bramwell president, S. I. Brooks vice-president, Peter McDonald secretary and J. M. Church treasurer.

A well will be dug a depth of at least 2,000 feet unless water is struck before digging this far, and the experiment will be made on the sand ridge, near Alicel.

### Rushing to the Coal Fields.

Prairie City—There is a big rush through this place to the John Day coal fields, which have recently been discovered. Men are coming into the country to investigate, and much of the untaken land is being located. The coal is said to be superior to that produced by the Heppner coal fields, and there are indications that large deposits will be opened. Croppings have been discovered in many places. Several thousand acres of the supposed coal lands have been secured by promoters, who are trying to get more.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71@72c; blue-stem, 77c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20@20.50; rolled, \$21.

Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$39.00@4.10; clears, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$5; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07½@1.10; gray, \$1.05 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$19; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$12; grain, \$12; cheat, \$12.

Vegetables—Turnips, 65 per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 75@90c; cabbage, 1@1½c per pound; parsley, per dozen, 25c; tomatoes, \$1@1.50 per crate; cauliflower, 75c@81 per dozen; celery, 75c; pumpkins, 1c per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, 80c@81 per sack, growers' prices.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Oregon, choice and fancy, 65@75c per sack; common, 50@60c; sweet potatoes, sacks, 2c; boxes, 2½c per pound.

Fruits—Apples, 75c@82 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@15½c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 9c per pound; spring, 9c; hens, 9c; turkeys, live, 16c; dressed, 7½c; ducks, \$6@7 per dozen; geese, 8c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32½c; Eastern, 25@30½c.

Hops—Choice, 24c per pound; prime, 22c; medium, 19c; common, 15c. Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c.

Beef—Dressed, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, small, 8@8½c; large, 5@6c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 5@6c; lambs, dressed, 6½c per pound.

Pork—Dressed, 6@6½c per pound.

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