

FARMS AND FARMERS



Plans for Farm Barn.
The many very marked changes in farm life would lead one to believe that the large farm is, or soon will be, a thing of the past. The high price of farm help, the necessity for better cultivation and farming, fewer and better bred stock, better care of stock, better buildings for housing the hay, grain and stock, has or soon will bring the small farm, and, so planned and arranged that a greater variety of products are raised.

Many instances are known where the man who had struggled for years with 200 to 500 acres, barely made a living, and of doubling their income by sim-



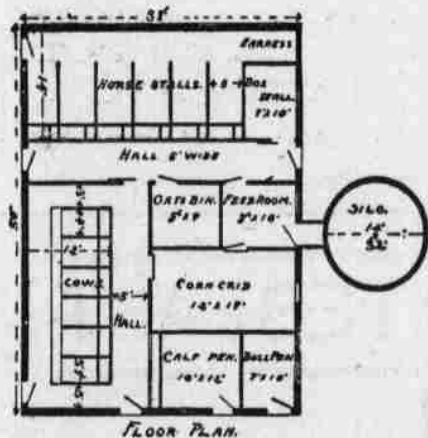
ply renting out all of the land except fifty to eighty acres. That several cows must be kept on such a farm goes without saying, not only for the monthly income and profit, but for the manure that is necessary to keep the soil alive.

Present sanitary requirements call for many devices and appliances that cannot be installed on the small farm, but cleanliness and kindness is within the possibilities of any of us, and while it is true that to house the cows in the same building with the horses has some disadvantages, it also has its advantages, and to build separate buildings for both, is not only expensive, but calls for extra help in caring for and feeding them.

A careful study of the barn shown in the illustration herewith will show what we will call a condensed arrangement, and, while the cows are in the same barn with the horses, a good, tight partition separates them from the horse barn, to keep out the dust and odors. For the same reason the silo is located where shown, for silage, no matter how well cared for, has an offensive odor, that is readily absorbed by milk.

The floor plan is self-explaining, the silo is an ordinary stave structure, with wire cables for hoops, as the cable is not so easily affected by contraction and expansion as the solid iron hoops.

The crib has the foundation left out as shown, and the floor is of 2x6 inch studding, with one-half-inch spaces between. The siding is drop siding, the same as the balance of the barn, but the top and lower edges are beveled, and a one-half-inch space is left between each board. This construction allows a free circulation of air, and keeps out the rain, snow and wind. The small amount of corn that drops through the floor is eaten by the poul-



try and hogs. The studding are 12 feet, and the lower story is 8 feet; the cow stalls are of cement, with gutter, and all stalls have pounded clay floors. It will pay to plaster the walls and ceiling of the cow barn with cement. After the silo has been used for several years, it is intended to lath and plaster it with cement.

It will pay to use good material throughout, provide a good foundation and roof, and to keep all exposed wood work well painted.

As the various climates demand slightly different construction, and the lumber used is not the same in all sections, it would be simply a waste of valuable space to describe them here.—J. E. Bridgman, in St. Paul Dispatch

Fertilizing the Garden.
Don't be afraid of getting the soil too rich for any of the vegetables whose leaf or stem is edible. If you cannot have plenty of well rotted manure, a top dressing of nitrate of soda just before planting will furnish the plant food needed of nitrogen, but other elements may be needed for a proper balance. Wood ashes, if available, are a good source for potash, but sulphate or muriate of potash may be used instead and frequently a dressing of hyperphosphate is beneficial.

If one is growing only a small garden for home use, the droppings from the poultry house will furnish enough fertilizer to keep the soil in a good state of fertility; but if growing truck on a large scale, it would be well to acquire of your experiment station that commercial fertilizers would be of most help in securing maximum crops of the vegetables you wish to grow.

Cultivation That Damages Corn.

The corn is often damaged by the roots being broken in deep cultivation. This is not the case to a serious extent early in the season, when the corn is small, but the check to the crop may be quite marked if cultivated deep late in the season, when the corn has reached a height of 2 to 3 feet or more, particularly if the previous cultivation has been shallow or neglected. If dry weather happens to follow such treatment the damage to the crop is much increased. When not followed by some form of cultivation that will level down the ridges left by the large shovel cultivator, the ground will dry out quite deeply and in the furrows between the ridges this drying readily reaches the roots of the corn. To obviate this as much as possible, when the old-fashioned large shovels are used, the work should be followed as soon as possible with something to level down the surface. Unless there is something to be gained by it, deep cultivation should not be followed.—Oklahoma Station.

Co-Operation Among Farmers.

Men in all other lines of business organize and work together. Farmers are beginning to see the need of concerted action, but as a rule we still work single-handed. At Lombard, Ill., about twenty miles west of Chicago, the farmers who produce milk for sale in the big city have tried several times to organize in order to force the milk trust to pay them a price in accordance with what the customer pays, but the trust is always able to hire some farmer to break the rules of the local association or to talk against the project to such an extent as to defeat its ends. That is one great difficulty in forming protective measures among farmers. There are always a few men in the community who are willing to sacrifice future advantages to gain a few cents in present price.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Easily Regulated Gate.

The gate hanger illustrated in the drawing is very handy for use where it is desired to let hogs pass from one pasture to another while cows are confined to one. As shown, the hanger is a piece of strap iron bent around the post and supported by pegs. These pegs may be inserted in holes at varying heights. This is also a good device for raising the gate above the snow in winter.—Sam Avery, in Farm and Home.

All in Management.

Folks say that if you want any class of stock that can always be sold at a profit, from weaning time until tottering old age, you want a mule. We do not raise mules, so can not speak from experience. This much we do know, however, several good friends of ours have been dickering in mules for years without making any money. Perhaps these are the exceptional cases that prove the rule. Others have raised and bought mules and made good money. We surmise it's more the man and his management than it is the mule, that reaps the profit. The same man dealing in razorbacks might make some money.—Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

Fertilizer for Potatoes.

For potatoes the past year we used 1,200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, one-third applied broadcast and the rest scattered in the furrow, brushing the fertilizer into the soil of the furrow before planting the seed. After planting, the surface was kept well stirred to prevent weeds starting and the cultivator was run often enough to keep down the weeds. A little hand hoeing was done. The yield was 250 bushels per acre. The crop followed corn and the land was very thoroughly harrowed before potatoes were planted. Plenty of harrowing and liberal use of fertilizers may be depended on to give a good crop.

Rotation of Forests.

The necessity of the rotation of crops is well recognized among modern farmers, and now it appears that in India nature is seen practicing the same thing in the forests. The soil becoming exhausted after a long period of one kind of forests, seedlings of other species gradually replace the old trees as they die out. On the Indian soil, the deciduous tree has been observed taking the place of the blue pine, pine and oak slowly exchange places, and spruce and silver fir have been noted gradually extending into a forest of falling oaks.

Breeding Corn.

Prof. R. A. Moore says that painstaking in breeding corn has raised the average corn production in Wisconsin from 25 bushels per acre in 1901 to 41.2 bushels per acre in 1907. This increase is worth striving for in every State and on every farm.

Notes of the Pig Pen.

Give growing pigs food to produce bone and muscle rather than fat. The pig should have a warm, dry bed kept clean and free from dust. No domestic animal responds so quickly to good treatment as the hog.

SEPARATING the BADLY WEDS in SIOUX FALLS



After eighteen years of statehood the manufacture of divorces still remains South Dakota's greatest and most profitable industry, outside of her mining output. It brings into the State more money than her granite quarries or any of her manufactures. It has made capitalists out of her lawyers and wealthy men out of her hotel keepers. It has made of a stragling prairie town called Sioux Falls, a thriving little city with big hotels, handsome residences, stores filled with Paris importations, and legal emporiums in every nook and corner. Sioux Falls is a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, situated in Minnehaha county, in the southeastern part of South Dakota. It is the metropolis of the half-grown State and is the jobbing center of a territory as large as the State of New York. It has a hotel that would do credit to a city three times its size—built to accommodate divorce seekers. From 100 to 500 men and women are always present in Sioux Falls waiting—waiting and spending. They leave from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 a year in the city and they furnish its permanent citizens with a never-failing source of interest and remark. Go where you will in Sioux Falls, talk with whom you will, your eyes will eventually light upon some handsome, rather subdued looking woman, in garments which proclaim the fact that she has been transplanted from somewhere nearer Paris, and your host, dropping the main subject, will say eagerly: "Been living here since January. She bought a \$10,000 house last month and you ought to see the livery her servants wear! She's a divorcée."

From East and West, from Canada and foreign lands, the divorcées come. Rich and poor, some of them bearing names known all over the world, they slip quietly into the city to live and spend money and amuse themselves—and wait. Lovely women who have never known how the other 999-1000ths of the world live, come to Sioux Falls and try to pretend it is Fifth avenue. Millionaires whose money has failed to move eastern justice fret away their six months of enforced exile in trying to buy everything from comfort to haste. Wives bearing famous names come to town to trade them for names not so famous, but borne by more attractive men.

There is a very popular delusion to the effect that South Dakota conducts its divorce business on the nickel-in-the-slot or the Saturday-bargain-sale plan; that signed decrees made out in blank are stacked high on the counters of every court house and that train schedules to the county seats are so arranged as to give visitors an hour for dinner, ten minutes for divorce and fifteen minutes to get married again and buy a return ticket. Nothing could be further from the truth. It takes time to get a divorce in South Dakota, just as it does everywhere else except in Chicago. It takes from six months to nine months, varying with the ability of the applicant to produce a feeling of haste in the various courts.

When the South Dakota constitution was completed in 1889 it was decided to encourage immigration as much as possible, and with this in view it was decreed that any one living six months in the State should be entitled to citizenship. Then the divorce laws of the new State were drawn up—a little stricter than in most States with the exception of the fact that proceedings were not required to be made public. Suddenly it was discovered that a six months' residence law, a closed court and an isolated part of the country, when fused together, made a compound which would separate hearts, hands and homes without pain, publicity or scars of any kind. All unwittingly the deed was done, and when the maritally messed portion of the country realized the glorious opportunity, the malcontents arose as one man and one woman and took the first train for South Dakota.

The divorcées are required during the process of separation to swear that they are permanent residents of the State. Still, as one lawyer dryly put it, "They are their own masters." Divorce evidently renders the health very susceptible to the rigors of a South Dakota climate, for, while an undivorced person can flourish in the State almost indefinitely, the divorcée as a rule begins to develop alarming symptoms of nostalgia, ennui and other diseases which require a change of climate within twenty-four hours after the decree is made out. Some of the most careful or least grateful make a point of maintaining their legal residence in the State for some years, however, and occasionally come back to vote at the school elections.

As a matter of fact, Sioux Falls is getting pretty tired of the divorce business anyway. There was a time when it was the pride of the city, and practically the only money seen in that wind-swept section was brought there by divorcées and freckled pasts and spangled futures. They were welcome then. But the city has grown up in the past few years. There are other build-

ings now, taller than the Cataract hotel. There are citizens richer than the divorcées, who have automobiles of their own and who spend money which isn't so odorous. There are other ways of getting rich and other sights more instructive than naughty fragments of divided families.

All over the State the same dissatisfaction has grown up. In consequence, the Legislature passed a law lengthening the term of residence for the divorcée to a year, requiring open court proceedings and putting in other provisions calculated to injure the trade.—Montreal Star.

SOME HISTORIC TREES.

Many at President Hayes' Old Home Named for Noted Men.

"This is about my size!" said Judge Taft, on a recent visit to Spiegel Grove, the old home of President Hayes in Fremont, Ohio, as he walked up to a magnificent scarlet oak and put his hand on its great trunk.

"The Taft oak is its name henceforth," replied the owner of the place; "and your namesake stands in honored company."

Some distance nearer the driveway is the Cleveland hickory. In 1893, when Mr. Cleveland attended the funeral of ex-President Hayes, the horses attached to the family carriage became frightened, and Mr. Cleveland, alighting, leaned against this fine hickory, which has ever since borne his name.

In 1897 President McKinley, after attending a wedding at Spiegel Grove, spoke at the reunion of the 23d Ohio Volunteer infantry, to which regiment both he and President Hayes had belonged. The circular stand from which he spoke was built round a group of five trees, which have ever since been known as the McKinley oaks.

A splendid maple shading one of the approaches to the residence has since the presidential campaign of 1880 borne the name of President Garfield, an occasional visitor at Spiegel.

In 1877, during President Hayes' administration, a reunion of his old regiment was held at his home. The luncheon tables were spread under an irregular line of superb white oaks, which were then formally named after Gen. Sheridan, the favorite commander of the 23d, who sat at the head of the table; Gens. Rosecrans, Scammon, Hayes and Comly, the four successive colonels of the regiment. A few years later a beautiful American elm, standing near the front entrance of the veranda, was named by Gen. W. T. Sherman, in the presence of President and Mrs. Hayes and several distinguished guests.

Two other interesting trees in the grove, although not native, are an oak grown from an acorn of the Charter Oak of Connecticut, and a weeping willow slipped from the one over Washington's grave at Mount Vernon, which in turn was slipped from that over Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

A tree is a tree, but when a tradition haunts it it becomes something more; and the historic trees at Spiegel Grove, distinctly labeled, attract an attention which their size and beauty alone would not win. In Bermuda many a fine tree shading a home was brought there originally as a tiny seedling from the bride's birthplace, and used as an ornament on her wedding cake.

The custom of enriching nature with story is a growing one, and to be commended. Trees, shrubs, vines, planted with little ceremonies and named after members of the family or its honored guests, become not only beautiful in themselves, but valuable beyond words to the possessor.—Youth's Companion.

Boston's First Woman's Club.

An assemblage of women for any purpose other than a spinning or a quilting was sufficiently rare in the Boston of 1630; and an assemblage such as Mistress Anne Hutchinson gathered in her "parlor-kitchen," where she expounded the sermons of John Cotton, soon attracted the disapproval of the Puritan clergy and citizens. To attend Mistress Hutchinson's conversations, however, became speedily the fashion for all female Boston, writes Irving B. Richman, in "Rhode Island, Its Making and Its Meaning," but with results for the nimble-witted and earnest Mistress Hutchinson that soon made her an object of criticism.

The first Cambridge synod resolved "that though women might meet, some few together, to pray and edify one another, yet, that such a set assembly as was then in practice at Boston, where sixty or more did meet every week, and one woman, in a prophetic way by resolving questions of doctrine and expounding Scripture, took upon her the whole exercise, was disorderly and without rule."

But Anne Hutchinson possessed a "nimble will and a voluble tongue," according to Governor Winthrop, and when finally brought before the Massachusetts General Court, a gathering comprising the best bigotry and brain of Massachusetts, to be tried for her opinions, she was capable of managing her case alone.

The court made repeated efforts to draw from the culprit something that would justify it in punishing her, but in every case was baffled by her replies. Nevertheless, it was voted that she be banished, and she and her followers and defenders were expelled from Massachusetts.

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Conjugal Compliments.
Said he, "I might mention, My dearest Maria, That you're in the class of A Mrs. Sapphira."

She retorted, "I might say, Without any bias, That you could give pointers To one Ananias."

Which shows that in certain Emergencies dire, More ways than one are there To say, "You're a liar."
—Baltimore American.

Getting Personal.
Raggy—"You don't never see me standing in a bread line!"
Mugsy—"That's 'cause yer wife runs a clothesline."

Her Friends.
Nan—Lil Garlinghorn says her steady is the tallest young man in the city.
Fan—She says so, does she? Well, Lil always was good at drawing the long beau.—Chicago Tribune.

The Only Audience.
"Does anybody read real poetry nowadays?"
"I presume the publishers glance at it before sending it back."

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Webster Knocked Out.
Jinks—"Why do you say eyether and nyether?"
Winks—"I heard John L. Sullivan use that pronunciation at the theater, and he's from Boston, you know."
—New York Weekly.

So Different.
When Music, heavenly maid, was young, When simple songs were simply sung, There were no thrifty artisans To put the melodies in cans.

No Difficulty About That.
Teacher (at night school)—Give me some illustration of the "survival of the fittest."
Shaggy Haired Pupil—Any handsome widow.

ODD BITS OF FACT.
The United States consumes 80,000,000 pounds of tea annually. A man can insure against loss in lotteries with a company at The Hague.

There are more doctors per capita in New York city than anywhere else in this country. Sealing wax contains no wax.

The Dutch throne has forty-one possible claimants. Potatoes steeped in sulphuric acid and subjected to pressure make an excellent substitute for ivory in the manufacture of billiard balls.

The Professor Demurs.
"Don't quote Slobson to me," protested the doctor. "I know Slobson, and he's a regular freak."
"My friend," gravely chid the professor, "you should be more careful in your use of the English language. Anything that is regular can't be a freak, and anything that is a freak can't be regular."

Worms

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Freck, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood."
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Manager—O, no, my dear young lady! Anything but that. It's a tragedy.

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At the Night School.
Teacher—Give me an example of what is meant by "masterly inactivity!"
Boy with the prognathous face—A base ball pitcher delayin' a game so it'll have to be called on account o' darkness.

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"Why not?"
"Her husband has only one arm."
—Detroit Free Press.

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Noble Hen.
The hen will set and the hen will lay, And the hen will roost up high; But one good thing we can say of her—The hen will never lie.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Over fifty years of public confidence and popularity. That is the record of Hamlin Wizard Oil, the world's standard remedy for aches and pains. There's a reason and only one—MERIT.

The Rush to the City.
"Willis, how came you to leave the farm and move to town to make your living?"
"I got tired of the smell of dad's automobile."

All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implications. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

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