



Utilizing Barn Room.

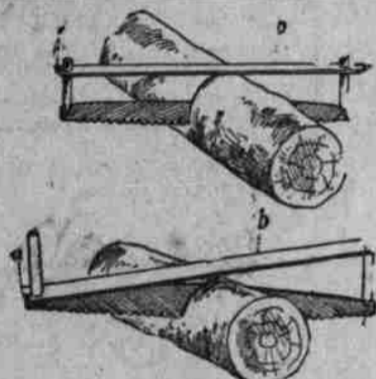
Barns are expensive. It therefore behooves farmers to make the best use of all the room that they afford. If the barn has a basement, that will naturally be used as stable room for farm stock in winter. But if the stock be confined in stalls, as it always should be, it will not prevent separate compartments for storing vegetables and roots, and still others for storing farm implements, which may with care be made to occupy a very small surface space by hanging up the lighter ones and laying still others over those that are too heavy to rest on anything except the floor of concrete or soil. This room should be closely secured to prevent fowls from getting in and soiling the machinery, besides seriously damaging it with their excrement. Many a farmer who leaves half his farm implements exposed to rains and snows can find a place in the barn basement for them if he will give some thought to making the most of the room that the barn basement affords.—American Cultivator.

Bee Cultivation.

Bees won't touch alfalfa till sweet clover has done blossoming. I find quite a change in the minds of some of my neighbors. They are beginning to think that sweet clover is a pretty good thing, after all. I have sold some seed to one, and two others are talking of sowing some. It will grow on our poorest land, and make a good crop, and choke out all the weeds we have in this country, including sand burrs and cockle burrs. If it were of no other use, it would pay well as a fertilizer. But it is a splendid hay crop, and, in my opinion, there is nothing better for honey. I have about ten acres seeded down for next year. I put several acres in the corn at the last cultivating, and have a nice stand. You see, by putting it in the corn, we have the crop the next season. If sown in the fall, it will come up early the next spring, and make a good growth that season, but not seed. I always sow the seed with the hull on.—Bee Gleanings.

Device for a Two-Man Saw.

A cross-cut saw or two-man saw can be adjusted so that one man can saw as much wood as two and as easily as



CROSS-CUT SAW DEVICE.

with a man at each end. The arrangement is a piece of board, b, 1x3 inches, with a hole in each end to fit tightly over the handles, and a slot, a, in one end to straddle the blade. When logs are not too thick this can be readily manipulated.—Farm and Home.

The Value of Bran.

It is not alone for its nutrition that wheat bran is valuable, though it contains considerable of the nitrogenous element of the wheat. This, however, is not so large a proportion as it used to be under the old system of bolting the wheat, reserving only the starch for flour. The best flour is now much darker than formerly. It contains the germ and considerable of the gluten, though some of this still goes with the bran. But wheat bran is an excellent alternative for all stock fed largely on meadow hay. For milk cows it should be made into a mash with warm water. It will increase the milk secretion and will make the cow poor if she does not have grain with it to supply the butter fats in which bran is deficient.—Ex.

One Year's Poultry Returns.

These fowls are kept solely for my own pleasure at my country home in Tarrytown, but I think my statement is a good showing for an amateur, and may interest your "Farmer's Daughter" and others who read your valuable paper. The fowls number 123, including cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. The daily egg product varied from 26 to 68, and reached, in the twenty-nine days, a total of 1,160. During this time two hens hatched 19 chicks, and six hens were sitting. Therefore, leaving out the sitting hens, cocks and cockerels, I had from 106 laying hens 1,169 eggs in twenty-nine days.—Country Gentleman.

Desirable Horses.

There will ever be a demand for the ten-hundred-pound family horse, electric roads and bicycles notwithstanding. This is the only all-round horse equally good in the carriage and on the

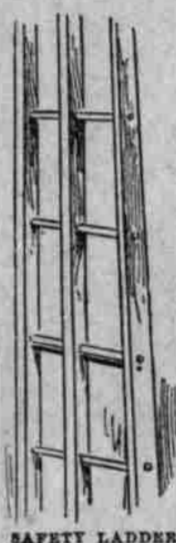
farm, and the cost of such in the matter of keeping till three years old is but little, if any more than the cost of one steer, and will bring in the market three or four times as much.—New England Farmer.

Milking Machines.

In the New York Tribune "Practical Farmer" says that the tubes of milking machines cannot be kept clean. The machine I was familiar with could be fitted up to milk the 200-cow dairy in five minutes, instead of over six hours, and there is no difficulty in keeping everything about it sweet. It is also a complete manipulator. The calf's bunting is thoroughly limited. It is so simple that a boy or girl of 15 could work it. It is manufactured in Scotland, and is a decided success. Every large dairy should have one, as it saves the cost of itself in a short time. The milk keeps longer, as it does not get contaminated with bacteria, being in an air-tight bucket. It can be carried and cooled over the refrigerator ready for shipment inside of an hour for the whole performance.

A Safety Ladder.

Ladders in use about the farm year after year are likely to become worn and loosened from wear, and to make this fact known inconveniently when some one is ascending or descending them. A "round" breaks, or slips out of its socket, or the whole ladder "spreads." Moreover, farm ladders are usually so heavy as to be very inconvenient to use. An improved ladder is shown in the sketch. It has three uprights, each small in width and thickness, because the three pieces give great strength and stiffness. The "rounds," being supported in the middle, can be made somewhat lighter than is usually done. To keep the ladder from spreading at the ends and in the middle, a light iron rod is put through the ladder and fastened with a nut, as shown in the diagram. A ladder should have an iron brad fastened to each upright, at the base, to keep it from slipping, as this is one of the most common dangers to be feared in the use of ladders.—American Agriculturist.



SAFETY LADDER.

Feeding Grain to Hens.

Some hens are greedy, and seize the food to prevent other hens from securing their share. It is such hens that become overfat and finally cease to lay. When feed is given in a way to allow the hens to eat it without being compelled to scratch or work for it, the result will always be an unequal distribution of the food among the members of the flock. The proper mode is to scatter the grain over a large surface, as then each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.—Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Shade for the Dwelling.

Shade trees are essential, only don't let them shade the house. Farmers to enjoy life must have their surroundings pleasant, commodious, convenient and healthy. These conditions can only be obtained by attention to details, by having a place for everything and everything in its place. Once get started along these lines and improved methods follow, and if we persevere we shall have our reward.—New York Farmer.

Odds and Ends.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

To prevent hair falling out, wet it thoroughly once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water.

Polished oak furniture may be beautifully cleaned with a soft woolen rag dipped in turpentine. It must then be rubbed off with a dry cloth.

A good broom holder may be made by putting two large screws—nails will answer—into the wall about two inches apart. Drop the broom between them, handle downward.

Any woman doing her own work may so systematize it that it will be the easiest possible for her. She need not follow any other person's methods, unless they are the very best for her own conditions.

Always make coffee out of fresh water, and use it as soon as it is made. The coffee pot should be kept scrupulously clean. If you use the French pot every part of it should be thoroughly washed and dried after using.

The sticky fly paper which is commonly sold during the summer season makes an excellent mouse trap. A sheet of it laid in front of a hole from which mice emerge is sufficient to hold them fast until they are captured and destroyed. The same paper may be used over and over again.

It is said that when ink is spilled upon a carpet or anything made of wool the spot should immediately be covered with common salt. When this has absorbed all the ink it will carefully take it off with an old knife or spoon and apply more salt. Keep doing this until the ink is all taken up.

A Wife's Calamity.

Knowledge saves worry in many ways. A writer in the Chicago Record professes to know a man—not a Chicago man, but an Englishman—whose well-known constitutional tardiness once saved his wife from hours of the most terrible anxiety.

At the time of the fair there was a terrible fire in one of the buildings—I think it was the cold storage. On the afternoon of the fire the man—he was an Englishman—had an appointment on the top floor of the doomed building. The fire broke out, if I'm not mistaken, about 2 o'clock. In a short time the building was partially destroyed and several lives had been lost.

Some friends of the Englishman came to his wife at the Victoria Hotel and broke gently to her the fact that the cold-storage place was in ruins, and that Harry had an appointment on the top floor that afternoon.

"What time did the fire break out?" she asked.

"They told her at 2 o'clock."

"And for what hour was Harry's appointment?"

"Two o'clock, also."

"Oh, then I'm not in the least alarmed!" she said, and serenely continued to knit.

About 5 o'clock Harry turned up, having been delayed by the difficulty of getting transportation. He looked a little white. "By Jove, Dora," he remarked, "I had a narrow shave this afternoon."

She kissed his placidly. "You were to have been in the cold-storage building at 2 o'clock, dear, and you didn't get there till nearly 5. Wasn't that it?"

He gave a wondering assent.

"What a comfort it is, Harry, that you're always late!"

Then she resumed her knitting.

Father's Domestic Headship.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the Ladies' Home Journal writes concerning "The Father's Domestic Headship." While, perforce of ordinary circumstances, the father's duties will hold him considerably apart from the contacts of home life, yet whatever successes he may achieve outside will not atone for any failure on his part to regard his home as the prime sphere of his obligation and the point around which his devotions will cluster in distinguished earnestness and constancy. Whatever he may have achieved in his art, trade, profession or other engagement, the man who stands at the head of a household has been in the broad sense of the term a failure if he has not been a true husband and a wise, strong and devoted father. It cannot be a successful home where the mother looks after the children and the father looks after his business. The most productive services rendered are always personal, and any amount of exertion expended outside in providing for the necessities of the home will not take the place of that tutitional ministry which comes only by the direct and continuous contact of father with child. However complete a woman may be as a mother there are qualities of character which the father will communicate to his children that the mother will be less able to do as well as less intended to do.

TARIFF AND TAXES.

Whatever the new order of things may be in tariff and taxes, business is already better, and there are sure signs of its being rapidly improved. Infirmities and ailments are the tariff and taxes on physical strength. Lumbago is a complaint that taxes our best endurance. It cripples and unites one for anything like active exertion. It is a sudden backache, but no matter how sudden, St. Jacobs Oil is quick and sure enough in its prompt cure to break it up and restore strength. In paying the taxes on our health the best cure is the best remedy for pain, and its prompt use the surest way of getting back to business.

All true internal parasites are blind, being very safe and without necessity for eyes.

TO PAY A PENALTY FOR DINING.

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication, but the remedy of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

A codfish recently caught off Flamborough Head, England, had inside it fifty-nine fish hooks.

CATARH CANNOT BE CURED.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful effects in curing Catarh. Send for testimonials, free.

Dr. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 50c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A street railroad operated by gas engines is being experimented with in London.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. H. Madison, 2409 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

Three copies of the Bible, written on leaves of the fan palm, are in the British museum.

Schilling's Best tea—grocer gives your money back if you don't like it.

It's one thing to say money back, and another thing to do money back.

We say it, and your grocer does it; and we pay him

Schilling & Company has Chicago

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

Wheat on Friday of last week had lost 5c from the highest point, though a portion of the loss was recovered before the close on Saturday, and the total loss for the week was 4c. Taking the news of the week as a whole there was nothing to suggest a reason for the decline unless it be the further bank troubles reported from the Northwest. That, however, is not a good reason to assign, as banks at Chicago are anxious to lend money on wheat securities and have plenty of it for all applicants having a 10 per cent margin. The true reason was the taking of profits, which to some big traders were sufficiently enticing at the opening advance on Monday—85 1/2c for May delivery. The decline throughout the week was steady, until on Friday, when the tide was turned by the bringing in line of large buying orders for export. Corn and oats suffered losses of 7-8c and 5-8c respectively in sympathy with wheat.

The trade has generally become convinced that the Argentine surplus will be lighter than heretofore figured on, and those who estimated it at 20,000,000 bushels ten days ago, have reduced their figures to 12,000,000 bushels. This is the result of bad weather, there being too much rain at harvest, the same as the winter wheat crop here suffered last year, taking off probably 20,000,000 bushels from the yield. This makes the second year that the Argentine crop has been damaged by unseasonable weather at harvest time, but this year it has been somewhat damaged by locusts. The latest estimates make a reduction of 8,000,000 bushels from what the bulls figured on.

To make the situation more bullish is the prospect of a scarce crop, snow and cold weather following two days of rain over the winter wheat country, which is not a good thing for the crop. This may start buying by the country, and when they get in there is no telling where the price will go. The much talked of \$1 would be realized within a short time.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 15, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.50; Graham, \$4.00; superline, \$2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 84@85c; Valley, 87@88c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$5.00@10 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22 1/2@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55@65c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.50 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.

Onions—85c per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 17 1/2 per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15, 1897.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.60; patent, \$6.25.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$24@25 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$24; oatmeal, \$28.

Hay—Puguet sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$13.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$14@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 75c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, 90c@1.10.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$1.75.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8@9c; dressed, 10@12c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 18@15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 10c; Eastern, 15c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 5 1/2c; cows, 5c; mutton, sheep, 5 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 8@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.

San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 65@75c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 40@50c; sweets, \$1.50@1.60 per cental.

Onions—60@75c per cental.

Eggs—Store, 28@24c; ranch, 25@28.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@16c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11@11 1/2c; fair to good, 8@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 18@14c.

A Happy Couple.

'Squire Moore and His Estimable Wife Interest a Reporter.

From Tribune, Greeley, Colorado.

Among the many good people residing in Greeley, Colorado, 'Squire Moore and his amiable wife are the best known and the most respected. This happy couple were born in West Riding, of York, England, in 1830. In 1848 they emigrated to this country and settled in Derby, Conn., where they resided for a number of years. While there Mr. Moore, who was highly respected by his neighbors, was elected a member of the state legislature in 1867.

A reporter called on them recently and was received cordially and in response to his inquiries, Mrs. Moore said: "For four years I was miserable, hardly a week passed during that time but what I suffered from extreme lassitude. The least exertion fatigued me. At times when I was sewing or reading, I would be troubled with tingling sensations, like the pricking of pins in hands, feet, arms and legs. Occasionally I would suffer from profuse perspiration, the water fairly running from my face and hands. Then for days it would seem impossible for me to enjoy a minute of warmth. I would sit in a rocking chair alongside a roaring fire in the stove wrapped up in blankets, yet while my face would be scorched, the rest of my body would be chilled.

"Finally, despite my opposition, my husband called in a physician, who attributed my ailment to rheumatism and prescribed for that complaint. A day or two afterwards he changed his opinion, saying I was attacked with la grippe; also changed his medicine, but to no purpose. I was going from bad to worse. The tingling sensations were resumed. At times I would be incapable of doing anything with my hands and my husband was fearful that I was suffering from partial paralysis.

"One evening, while reading the New York Tribune, he read to me a statement of a wonderful cure perfected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He and I had at times read similar testimonials describing the great powers and virtue of these pills. But this night in particular, I was impressed with what he read and told him it wouldn't do any harm to try a box. The next morning he purchased a box of the Pink Pills and I commenced taking them according to directions, three times a day. Within a week I felt better, and when I had finished that box I asked my husband to get me another

and he laughingly complied, saying, 'conceit is as bad as consumption, but even if you think they are doing you some good there is a great relief experienced.' After that he purchased for me about a dozen more boxes, and for nearly two years I continued taking them. The result was I regained my strength, the tingling in arms and legs, hands and feet ceased and the frequent sweats which I had been subject to left me. In all truth, I am forced to state that the Pink Pills made a new woman of me. That is," she laughingly remarked, "as new as you can make a woman who is now in her 76th year." And in truth, Mrs. Moore's closing remarks are well founded, for she is as hale and healthy looking as any woman could be who has lived her great age.

(Signed) ANNA MOORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this 23rd day of May, 1896.

My commission expires May 14th, 1900.

Milton A. Lyons, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Water in Wood.

It has commonly been estimated that green wood, when cut down, contains about 45 per cent of its weight in moisture, but in the forests of central Europe wood cut down in winter is said to hold more than 40 per cent of water at the end of the following summer. Kept for several years in a dry place, wood retains from 15 to 20 per cent of water, while that which has been thoroughly desiccated will, when exposed to air under ordinary circumstances, absorb 5 per cent of water in the first three days, and will continue to absorb it until it reaches from 14 to 16 per cent as a normal standard—the amount fluctuating above and below this standard according to the state of the atmosphere. It has been found that, by exposing green wood to a temperature of 212 degrees F., the loss of weight equalled 45 per cent; and, further, on exposing small prisms of wood one-half inch square and eight inches long, cut out of billets that had been stored for two years, to the action of superheated steam for two hours, their loss of weight was found to be from 15 to 45 per cent, according to the temperature of the steam.

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BLACKWELL'S I WANT BLACKWELL'S DURHAM AND NO OTHER. SEE?

GENUINE DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

IN WARRANTED ORDER..... FOR SALE CHEAP

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