

**DESTROYING WEEDS.**

**Suggestions Put in Type For the Benefit of Western Farmers.**

In some of the Western States the cockle burr is the great pest in the corn fields, in others it is the sunflower. We have had a long experience in Iowa with the first, and a short one with the other in Kansas and here in Missouri it is the first named, and it seems to be in many fields. When cockle burrs came in Iowa, but little was done to eradicate them and gradually they got a strong hold on every farm. Many sowed their fields to small grain and then to grass, almost ceasing to raise corn for a few years. We found it paid best to be very careful in plowing the corn to cut out and cover up every one possible and then in the usually leisure time just after the harvest, to go through the corn with the hoes, taking two rows at a time cutting every one out. In three years we were completely rid of them. But it was necessary to be watchful afterwards, as seed is so easily carried on stock and scattered over fields again. There is no good excuse for any farmer raising cockle burrs, but it takes vigilance to prevent their growth and spread. Having farmed in one locality for thirty years which we might say was one peculiarly well adapted to them, we know whereof we speak.

On going to Kansas and purchasing a farm, we found it covered with the gay, yellow-colored sunflower, and while not so obnoxious as the Iowa burrs, they were voted a nuisance at once, and one to be abated. The oat and wheat fields were thick with them. These were allowed to "grow together until the harvest." The fields were then plowed, being very careful that all were turned under that had grown up after the crop was cut, and watch was kept until frost time, for any possible missed one. In the corn, the same measures were adopted as with the burrs, except that it is but little use to cut off with hoes, as the stubs grow quickly again, and pulling up is safest, unless it is quite late in the season. There being no fences, and the roadsides quite smooth and level, they were mowed, thus checking their growth, besides securing quite an amount of hay. As their blossoms are quite conspicuous, and our farms being level, it could all be taken in at a glance. It was really but little trouble to get rid of them in a great measure, and our second and last season found but very few to contend with, and we knew of none going to seed either season.

We were much surprised to find land close to the county town, which had sold at rates running from \$100 to \$150 an acre, covered with them almost to the exclusion of any crop, and the roadsides along otherwise fine and valuable farms standing thick with them, and higher than the backs of the teams traversing them. Every farmer might rid his own premises of them and a little concerted action might do the same for the whole county. As to this locality we are only an experimenter yet, but if we own a farm here, among the things we shall not raise will be these two weeds.—Cor. American Rural Home.

**AN IMPORTANT ITEM.**

**Valuable Practical Suggestions on the Raising of Feed.**

One of the principal items of work in summer is to save a full supply of feed to keep the stock during the winter. It is not only the quantity but the quality and variety that must be considered. If the stock are to be wintered in good condition, economically, it is important that the feed should be of a good quality, while a variety lessens the cost. No one material is a complete food in itself, and if depended upon alone will require a larger quantity than would be necessary if a good variety were provided. While stock ought to be kept in a good condition, at the same time it is an item to do this as economically as possible; and with a good quality of food and a variety by which good combinations make up a more complete ration; this can be done at a less cost. Especially with forage, the time of cutting and the manner of storing away will make a considerable difference in the quality. Wheat and oats, straw, sheaf oats, hay and corn-fodder are the principal materials used for feeding during the winter or when the stock do not have access to the pastures; and with all of these the quality may be raised or lowered by the time or stage at which it is cut and the management given in keeping the feed cut when wanted. One of the worst mistakes usually made is in allowing them to get to ripe, losing in this way more or less of nutriment and making in its place woody fiber. The manner of handling affects the quality, and if the best quality of food is secured it is necessary to cut at the proper stage and to cure and store so that it will keep in as good condition as possible. Then with a good variety both of grain and forage the cost of wintering stock can be reduced. And the work must be done now while the crops are being harvested.

The food necessary to keep the stock should be secured from the farm. It is only in exceptional cases that the farmer can afford to purchase food of any kind, unless we except bran and linseed or oil meal. To do this so that a sufficient quantity of a good quality is secured it will be necessary to commence in good season and cut at as near the best stage as possible.—St. Louis Republic.

**Extra Session of Congress.**

An extra session of the Fifty-first congress, to meet in October, is prophesied. The Republican and Democratic parties are so evenly balanced that there will be a hot fight in the organization of the house. The present official majority, according to election certificates issued, is only three. The four new states will hold elections in October. This will bring in five new members. The Republicans expect to elect all these, but the Democrats are also confident of securing the member from Montana, which went Democratic in the recent election there.

The next house will contain 325 members, including those from the new states. If the Republicans elect all five of the new members the party will have a majority of only eight. Death or accident can easily cut off one or more members of either party, even now, before the meeting of the house.

There is so much able material for the speakership that this promises to be a difficult matter to settle. There will be a fierce fight over the rules, hinging on the question of how much power the minority party shall have to obstruct legislation, filibustering, as it is called. Each new house of representatives makes its own rules. The minority party has had wide latitude to filibuster in the last two congresses. The Republicans will endeavor to change this. They say that five changes in the rules that governed the Fiftyth congress will accomplish it. On the other hand the Democrats will oppose these changes with all the force and persistence at their command. So that even if the session is called in October, it will merely give opportunity for the house to get a good ready for December. However the country at large may view it, the contest will be watched with profound interest by parliamentarians all over the world. It will certainly be a pretty fight. A Democratic senator says:

I think that a parliamentary struggle such as we have seldom witnessed will begin the moment almost that the house comes together. If we begin in October, we are pretty certain to be in continuous session until August again. It will be a congress of partisan bitterness from the start.

**Laying Brick in Winter.**

The singular fact is mentioned that while in Great Britain building operations are suspended on the slightest approach of frost, bricklaying is carried on in Norway during almost the coldest weather that prevails for any time. Thus, in Christiansia, building during the winter months, it is stated, has now been practiced for at least twelve years, but more frequently during the last five, all the buildings thus erected having stood remarkably well. Experience has not shown that walls built in winter exhibit, subsequently, more dampness than those erected in summer. The reverse may be the case, since the difference between the temperature of the air and of the mortar cools the latter by evaporation and takes away a great part of the moisture. According to the opinion of the principal builders in Christiansia, bricklayers' work, executed with due care in winter, is really superior to similar work done in summer—the whole art of such work in frosty weather consisting simply in the use of unslacked lime, the mortar prepared with which is to be made in small quantities immediately before use, the proportion of lime being increased as the thermometer falls; the only care required is to utilize the unslacked lime so handily and quickly as to enable the mortar to bind with the bricks before it cools. Another very important condition is that the bricks be always kept covered on the building site.—N. Y. Sun.

—M. Trifemont has recently read a paper before the Anthropological Society of Paris on the origin and evolution of the pointer dog, in which he states that fourteen species of house and hunting dogs are to be recognized on the monuments of Egypt, Assyria and Nineveh. But neither on those monuments, nor in the works of Greek or Roman writers, which he has exhaustively searched, are there any indications that pointers and setters existed as sporting dogs before now.

—In the estimation of the Pittsburgh Chronicle, the beauty of women depends on their early lives. If poorly fed in infancy the tension of the nerves is rendered uneven, the nerve centers lose tone and even the brain becomes anemic. This results in uneven or imperfect development. One side of the face may be different from the other; there may be too much fat or no; enough; the eyes may be weak or one stronger than the other. In such cases the teeth most invariably suffer.

**British Gold and American Beer.**  
An English syndicate has bought 320,000 acres of yellow pine lands in one tract in Escambia county, Florida, and the adjoining county of Baldwin, in Alabama. The price paid was \$4,500,000, and the purchase includes saw mill equipments and thirty-six mills.

The vast possessions of subjects of Great Britain in the ranch and mining regions of our western states is already well known. But along with the timber purchase in Florida comes the information that a great English syndicate is preparing to buy every American brewery it can lay hands on, for the purpose of manufacturing British ale for Americans. At least we have the word of The New York Sun that it will be a drink half way between the light German beer at present so extensively manufactured in this country and the fiery favorite of England. The same competent authority informs us that the beer at present consumed here contains only 2.8 per cent. of alcohol, which is not a heavy enough drink for winter. Genuine old British ale contains 8.3 per cent. of alcohol, which is too much for our dry, electric climate. Therefore the new product which foreign subjects will manufacture in the United States will be half way between these two in strength and fire.

It is said that twenty of the largest breweries in the Union have already passed into the syndicate's possession, with many more to follow rapidly. It is also whispered that the shrewd German citizens of the United States, who at present own and operate the breweries, are all the more willing to sell because of the rapid progress the prohibition and total abstinence movements are making in the northwest.

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C. M. SCOTT, Receiver.  
To Take Effect June 23, 1900.  
10 o'clock, p. m.

Between Portland and Coburg 123 Miles.

8:00 a.m.	lv. Portland (So. Pac. Co.) ar.	3:40 p.m.
12:10 p.m.	Sheridan.....	12:10 a.m.
2:45 p.m.	Westfield.....	10:30 a.m.
3:45 p.m.	Spicer.....	9:32 a.m.
5:51 p.m.	Brownsville.....	7:42 a.m.
6:50 p.m.	ar Coburg.....lv	6:00 a.m.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND AIRLIE, 80 MILES.  
Foot of F Street.

7:30 a.m.	lv. Portland (P. & W. V.) ar.	6:20 p.m.
9:22 p.m.	Lafayette.....	9:22 a.m.
12:10 p.m.	Sheridan.....	2:13 p.m.
2:11 p.m.	Dallas.....	12:07 p.m.
2:35 p.m.	Monmouth.....	11:23 a.m.
3:50 p.m.	ar Airlie.....lv	10:25 a.m.

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O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis. The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Company's line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

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Willamette Valley	July 21,	July 25,
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Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 2:30 p. m.  
SOUTH BOUND.  
Leave Portland, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 a. m.  
Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7:15 p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 6 a. m.; leave Albany 1:30 p. m.  
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