RACK FOR HAULING.

and Handy Bed For Conveying Stlage and Fodder.

author of "Barn Building" says use of the old self rake reaper atting in the field and conveniently ed wagons for hauling, corn can into the silo for from 50 to 75 cents and there will be no more hard connected with it than there would harvesting a clover or grass crop. silo filling time, when all the haytrucks and racks are in demand at device like the one below will the farmer to press any ordinary agon into service for this pur-The cut is copied from "Barn



BACK FOR DRAWING FODDER CORN. Mr. Sanders describes it as follows: It is made of 2 by 8 plank, 16 feet long, one end of each being placed on top of the forward bolster. The other ends pass under the rear axle and are chained or bolted up tight to it. These two ploces make the foundation of the rack. The wagen is coupled out as far as these will allow. On top of the plank tant from one another, as shown in the should be 7 feet long. Upon these are large and low enough to enable a man to put on a ton of green corn from the to carry the bees into the cellar. and without having to climb upon the lond or hand it to a second person

Educating Colts. The writer was not long ago looking at a mixed lot of Ontario and western colts, along with the breeder of the west-The latter took occasion to remark on the docile temper of the eastern saying: "Isn't it strange these are so quiet. Ours would kick us to pieces if we handled them the same way. I suppose they have been used to bendling all their days." It does not need much horse lore to see that colts accustomed to run nearly wild and get habits in conformity with that usage must be much less reliable than colts familiar with all the variety of sights and sounds that come in the way of the colt reared in sight of a railroad and busy city. But there are elements of value quite as important as those just Even in the country one colt may be found that will make a little fuss about an accidental cause of excitement just because it has got accustomed to trout the superior being who at the time

controls it. re are colts that after a year or two's experience on a prairie farm would and shy at the sight of a granite er on the roadside and make serious mischief out of apparently nothing at all. Too often a savage yell from the driver is the only explanation the poor excited creature gets of the cause of its fright. Another sort of driver would give the colt time to investigate the bugbear for itself, and even if he did not his calm familiar voice would give con mce and the next thing of the same kind that came in the way would be shorn of its terrors.

needless to multiply examples Let it be understood in a sentence that a horse trained in such a way that it can be trusted even when full of spirits is worth 80 per cent more than an equally good looking beast which may not be quite trustworthy till double the age. To get this kind of sense in the horse it ssary to have the same kind of sense in his trainer, and one of the first things that will put value into a young iorse when he goes to market is to make it fully manifest that he has brains in ad and has been made to understand his life's business .-- Northwest

A Nebraska Barn Plan That Leaves Little to Be Desired.

A Nebraska correspondent furnished est excellent barn plan, which Prairie Farmer has engraved so perctly that it almost tells its own story. This is what the owner says about it:



ELEVATION OF BARN. It will stable 12 horses; mow capacity about 25 tons; corn, about 1,800 bushels enra; thrashed grain, about 5,000 bush-This plan can be reduced to 28 by 40 foot if smaller capacity is wanted, but should be 16-foot posts. Elevator dump is under floor and holds about 60 bushels

A in elevation and in lower part of in ear corn from outside; D, grain ele

er floor; power tumbling rod un-ler floor; power outside; band wheel way stands at the head. It has never er floor. B, grain chute in driveeay; C, movable window for throwing | On Chickasaw stocks they sprout so that | make a pound of butter at the creamer ing floor of grain bins. Effect of Music on Penn.

alter Savage Landor introduces Peborough in conversation with Wil-Penn and makes him applaud Penn sally, when the latter declares that e is something in a violin if played cily that appeareth to make hot ther cool and cold weather warm temperate, not, however, when its have young maidens tied invis-o the end of them, jerking them ad down in a strange fushion before

Heatin

WINTERING BEES.

One Way of Carrying Bees Into the Cellar. Placing the Hives.

The time for putting bees into the cellar varies of course with the locality and the season. Whenever it turns cold, with a fair prospect of a continuance, open up the cellar and proceed to action. Better directions cannot be offered than the following plan, which the well known authority, A. I. Root, describes in his



CARRYING BEES WITH HIVE CARRIERS A. B. C. of Bee Culture. He says: First with a screwdriver or cold chisel we go around to each hive, puff a little smoke ed four crosspieces equally dis- in at the entrance and pry the body These crosspieces are 2 by 4 and always be stuck down with propolis. It may yield with a little map, and it will laid inch boards parallel with the wagon, be necessary to use a little smoke to The load is, of course, placed wholly in make the bees behave. The bottom front of the rear wheels, but the rack is boards all loosened, with an assistant and a couple of hive carriers we proceed

It is to be observed that our hive carriers are simply a couple of lengths of wire bent in the shape of a letter V, an ordinary wooden pail handle being stipped through to the middle of the wire. Both ends are bent down in the shape shown in the cut in the enlarged view. The ends are then bent in the form of a

took so as to catch on the bottom board. Now, then, to pick up the hives and carry them into the cellar we lift the front end of the bottom board up a little and slip the hooks of the hive carrier under. In like manner we catch the rear end of the bottom board, when the hive is picked up as shown in the cut, bottom board and all. We then proceed to the cellar and deposit the hive near the place where it is supposed to stay through the winter. Along on two sides of the cellar we have previously laid scantling, say, 14 or 15 inches apart, depending of course upon the length of the have. We then pick the hive just brought in up by the hand holes, lift it off its bottom and lay it at one end on top of the scantling and lay the bottom board in one corner of the

cellar. In like manner we bring in another colony, lift it off the bottom board and deposit it by the side of the other colony, leaving 4 inches between, and so on. We bring in other colonies until the scantlings are covered with hives 4 inches apart. We are now ready to commence another tier on top. The next hive that is brought is piled on top of two others in such a way that the bottom covers the space between two hives below, and so on we pile the rows of the hives. The next tier is followed up in the same manner, until we have three or more tiers high, each hive placed over the intervening space between the two below.



ARRANGEMENT OF HIVES IN THE CELLAR. The reason for this manner of piling up the hives is convenience in the first place, and in the second place to give ample ventilation. You will now see an additional reason for leaving the cover on. If we removed the cover, we could not pile the hives one upon the other so

Borers In Fig Trees. The New Orleans Times-Democrat is authority for the statement that thousands of fig trees have been destroyed in the neighborhood of New Orleans by "the flat headed tree borer." A number of remedies are recommended, but some sort of wash applied to the bark at the time the female beetle deposits her eggs will be the most efficient. Such a wash as is used to prevent the attacks of similar borers—namely, a strong soap solu-tion to which has been added a small mantity of crude carbolic acid or a little paris green-would, if applied at the

right time, greatly reduce the damage. Florida Fruita. A correspondent of The Horticulturist reports on the character of some fruits failed. Elberta and Thurbercome next. By the way, does it take more milk to they soon take the whole farm. The less than in private dairies? Mr. Zook F; F, doors for ventilation; G, slant- Bartlett pear, he says, "don't grow worth says that with his present herd 64 quarts a cent." Of grapes he states that Con-cord heads the list. Niagara succeeds if milk of some of these cows on being anwell cultivated. Duchess comes next to alyzed shows 6; per cent butter fat, Concord in productivoness, but is much

Cattonseed Hulls For Coun-Experiments conducted at the Georgia experiment station made it conclusive blankets or sacking or awning goods in that, as chemical analysis indicates, cotthe hot weather. It keeps the milk cool tonseed hulls alone are not sufficient to and sweet hours longer. their hair upon one's finely divided condition, which makes and lessom, and their very breath, between one's lips if peradventure omitteth to shut them bitterly and tight.—Musical Courier.

ever, a considerable advantage in their with holes in the bottom like a watering pot will answer the purpose of an agratum of their very well if the quantity of milk is not too great. Hold the dipper up is the tight.—Musical Courier. eyes, and unless one taketh due eyer, a considerable advantage in their

PURE WATER FOR CREAMERIES. Is That Well Near Your Butter Factory

Contaminated? Who shall say, that the season so far has not been a prosperous one for dairy. men? They have not had to assign any. way, and it doesn't look as if they would

be forced to the wall in that respect, not while their cows give milk, at least, Out in Illinois I was pained to find the same old custom in vogue that is prevalent in the dairy region of New York-i. e., that of pasturing the cows in the aftermath of the meadows. Some day I hope to see dairymen come to their sensee in this respect and have due regard for the sacredness of meadows, but I fear that they will not change their ways until they have been made to suffer more

have the run of the farm. The big fodder corn that they raise out this season, and it has its usual effect in gether, but it is dark green, rank and milk when it passes through the digestive system of the cow.

As I stood in a model butter factory yesterday and saw the ripening cream in a vat in which floated pieces of ice, I thought that there was some difference between the quality of this cream and that taken from loppered milk in the the two.

I thought again that this cream in the vat at the butter factory was the mix ture of the yield of several hundred cows, while in the home dairy the yield of not over a dozen or fifteen cows would be represented. The chances were that the original purity of the cream from 15 cows was greater than that from 800, as no doubt a great many diseased ones existed in such an aggregation. What a pity then that the nice mode of manufacture in vogue in the creamery did not obtain in every individual dairy!

Buttermilk is becoming a favorite drink with people living near creameries When fresh, it is both refreshing and healthful. Dairymen find the skimmed milk as it comes from the separator at. invaluable food for swine. Although many could get more for their milk at the shipping stations, they prefer to patronize a butter factory and get the skimmed milk back to put into peck development, being assured that the latter pays better.

I have often heard of sand in sugar, but never heard of it in butter until the other day. A new well had been put down at a creamery, and the water used therefrom to wash the butter was full of quicksand. The quicksand remained with the butter, and the loss to the patrons was \$40, for which they were in no wise to blame this time.

By the way, I had rather have butter vashed with pure water charged with clean quicksand than to have it washed with water into which had drained deleterious substances. This subject of pure water for creameries is of deep importance, for the butter itself is washed with it in an unsterilized state.

At half of the creameries the wants of the plant are supplied from wells contiguous to the buildings, from which there arises a suspicion that filthy drainage contaminates them. Where there is the least suspicion of impurity the water should first be sterilized and then reduced to the proper temperature by ice for washing butter.—George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

Dairy and Creamery.

A Vermont lady says that in her butter making days there was no trouble with wooden dairy implements-butter molds, bowls, etc.—cracking when dried in the sun. But she thinks possibly they are made nowadays of wood less well seasoned than they were in her time. There may be something in that

Speaking of Shorthorns, the milk and utter record of the registered Shortorn cow Sue Cady should not be forgotten. In a private test of 30 days, from June 4 to July 4, 1885, Sue profuced 1,332 pounds of milk, from which idi pounds of butter were made. So says J. W Ganes, manager of Meadow oprings farm, in Wisconsin.

Mr. Zook, a Pennsylvania butter maker, tested his cows separately as to the ime required to churn the milk of each into butter. He found that in case of ertain cows the butter was from 20 to to minutes longer in coming than in cass of the other cows. After that he sold the cows whose milk was longest in churning and made his herd of animals that averaged about the same length of time. He noticed that this increased the quantity and improved the quality of the butter. He believes that mixing all kinds and churning them together is one reason why it takes so much milk to make a pound of butter at creameries.

If you want the very hest dairy cows, raise them yourself, to order.

Every dairyman who attends to bis business has his milk cans covered with

maintain a cow in flosh or milk. Annly Fairly good acrating machines are now as a suggests that they are about equal to on the market, but there will be better eat straw as a roughage, having, howe ones in time. Meantime a large dipper with holes in the bottom like a watering

CREAMERY GOSPEL

Creamerics Double Dairy Profits Where They Are Hun Right.

Creameries are money mills. It is puthave doubled the dairy profits of the places where they are successfully run-ning. The buttermaking of the future will be in creameries. They are here to But they are not here to stand still in any sense. They must run, and run by constantly improving methods. Some fellow is always getting ahead of the average of creamery operatives, and others Se. 1 is out and come up alongside and perchance outstrip him. The race is to the quick witted and observing. To stand still is to fall back. To progress slowly, even, is to fall back in the procession. All must be on the alert or they will be left in the rear. This is why we so often refer to stan-

dard topics, such as flavor, etc. Onethird of our creameries are no credit to themselves nor to the business. It is not enough that they make better looking butter than the curdy lumps their financially than now by letting the cows patrons make at home. It is no honor to compete with packing stock and particolored grease. The competition is west they feed in abundance to cattle at with creamery butter made as it should be made, and the good butter catches booming the milk yield. There is none the prices that are quoted with pleasure. of this pale, spindling corn either, re- It is this laggard third that we want to sulting from its being sown thickly to spur up, and we want to encourage the winning two-thirds and keep them up loose from the bottom board, as it will stocky of growth, every cane fully de-always be stuck down with propolis. It veloped. That is the kind that yields don't track is poor experience. don't track is poor experience.

Making all the creamery butter gilt adge will be a benefit to the whole business, as it will give it a better name. We find the demand for private dairy butter is kept up by the fact that some one some time saw the inwardness of some dirty, ill starred creamery, and ever afterward he went around crooning in a guttural home dairy. No wonder that there is a undertone the refrain about "creamery difference in the price of butter between butter looking well, but he had seen it made and did not want any." Helpeach other, boys. Let us all get there with flying colors. - Creamery Journal.

> Dairy School Building. Hiram Smith of Wisconsin was one of the most enthusiastic devotees of the butter and cheese interests of this country. Much of the fame Wisconsin dairy

> products have attained was owing to him. A favorite idea of his was to attach a dairy school to the state university at Madison. This was at last done and the building named in honor of him Hiram Smith hall.



WISCONSIN DATRY SCHOOL.

The structure cost \$40,000, completely equipped with approved dairy, butter and cheese machinery. It is built of Dunville white sandstone and white brick. The upper part is finished on the outside in pebble and beam work. Es-pecial attention is given to cheese factory and creamery work in the Wisconsin dairy course. The building will accommodate 100 students.

Good Health Above Wealth.

Everybody knows this, and if ques tioned will acknowledge it. Yet many who will spend any amount of labor in getting money, when it comes to tak-ing a precaution against sickness or using some simple remedy for its cure, will use neither time nor money. Allcockis Porous Plasters are the

cheapest and most efficient external remedy ever offered for the relief and remedy ever offered for the relief and cure of pains in the chest, side, back and limbs. Stiffness in the joints, strains and twitching of the muscle-disappear under their touch, and even deep seated pains of the stomach, liver and kineys are relieved and cured.

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work for wealth. Brandreth's Pills strengthen the

blood

Cable From Queen Lil. Dear Greaham: One more boon I crave, I trust in your affection
'Tis not to murder Dole, the Knave, Or put down insurrection;
'Tis not my crown, but me to save, I write in deep dejection, And so a package I must have Of rark's Tea for my complexion.

GRESHAM'S ANSWER TO QUEEN LIL. When I received your Cablegram
I thought I sure would faint
For though I often use Park's Tea
The not for your complaint.
I feared that Mrs. G. would think
Wrong about our companies.

Wrong about our connection 'Till on her drevser there I saw Park's Tea for her complexion Sold by Capital Drug Store,

There Is Merit In Mood's Sureaparille. I was in bad with Sour Stemmen, Heart



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Brundfield, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.

I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my wan personal nowiselge. I was affected with least issues, pieurisy and rheumatism for byears, was treated by the very best by siolans and spent hundreds of dolars, tried every known remedy without inding relici. I have only taken ne pottle of your P. P. P., and can heerfully say it has done me more contrained to the product of the short of the above disease. s of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY,

deglaid, Green County, Mo.

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ABBRDERN, O., July 21, 1891.

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a done me more good than three
that treatment at the Hot Springs.
three bottles C. C. D.

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Capt. J. D. Johnston. To all show if may concern: I berey tentify to the wonderful properties
F. P. P. For expulsions of the atin. I
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Skin Cancer Cured. Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin. Tex.

SEQUIN. TEX. January 14, 1893.
MESSES. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah.
L.: Gentlemen.—I have tried your P.
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anding, and found great relief; is
trifies the blood and removes all irtation from the seat of the disease
d provents any soresding of the
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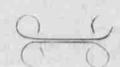
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