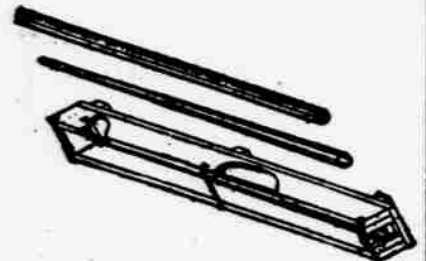


# FARM GARDEN

## MAKING FARM CONCRETE POST

Few Modifications of the Ordinary Molds Are Necessary to Make the Post Hollow.

To construct hollow re-enforced concrete fence posts, a few modifications of the ordinary mold are necessary, in addition to the core to be placed in the center of the post. The mold for an ordinary four-by-four-inch post



Molder for Fence Posts.

seven feet long, consists of a bottom, two sides and two end gates, all of which are held together by three iron clamps placed over the top of the sides after they are put together. The sides are held to the bottom by small dowel pins inserted in holes in the bottom, so that the sides may be readily removed, leaving the finished post lying on the base to harden. One end gate must have a two-inch hole through which the core may be withdrawn.

## NOVEL TWO-PURPOSE RUNWAY

Horses and Cattle Pass from One Field to Another, But Hogs Kept in One Pasture.

Farmers who want to let horses and cattle run from one field to another and at the same time keep hogs in will find this device of value. Make an opening in fence and across it nail



Cattle Pass But Hogs Can't.

two 18-inch planks to posts or stakes 15 inches apart, says a writer in Missouri Valley Farmer. A hog can pass between them but it can not turn so as to jump over either plank, and the distance is great enough so that it can not jump over the two planks at once. Horses and cattle can go over without any trouble.

## CULTURE OF THE ASPARAGUS.

Importance of the Proper Care of the Beds During the Hot Summer Weather.

Asparagus is in the proper state for cutting when the shoots are two inches above the surface of the ground, and the top buds are close and compact. The shoots should be cut every morning. All small stems should be cut off close to the ground. Gardeners use an asparagus knife, having a straight, narrow, tapering blade about six to eight inches in length and about an inch broad at the haft. The knife should be sharp. Cut the shoots of slanting, about three inches below the surface, taking care not to wound or break off the young shoots coming from the same root. To have tender, melting asparagus, cut the shoots when six inches high, cutting level with the ground; the whole will then be tender. All below the surface of the ground is tough and stringy. The asparagus rows should be kept perfectly free from grass and weeds. Run the cultivator between the rows and close up the asparagus shoots by frequent cultivation and free use of the steel rake. The ground can be kept mellow and the young weeds destroyed without much work. If weeds and grass become deeply rooted, the work will be greatly increased.

The cutting should cease as soon as the shoot appear small and weak. Close cutting will exhaust the roots and succeeding crops will be diminished.

## Making Clover Hay.

Farmers differ considerably as to how to make clover hay. Often the crop is cut too soon. If it is heavy and cut green in full blossom it is hard to cure without danger of molding. I have cut clover green on Monday and been obliged to leave it until Thursday or Friday, and even then the heavy stems were not cured, says a writer in Baltimore American. If the ground is wet the plants are hard to dry. Many times I have cut early so as to get a crop of seed, and then cut rather late, when half or more of the heads were brown, and the late cuttings always made the better hay. Stock ate the hay more readily also. We sometimes salt the hay when we put it in the mow damp, with good results.

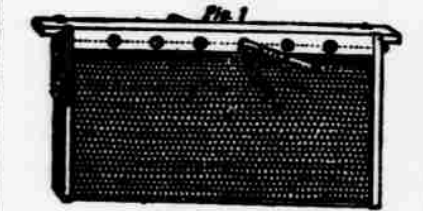
## Keeping Weeds Down.

We plow our land in November with a sulky plow, from eight to ten inches deep. In the spring we harrow with a spring tooth harrow several times, and furrow on the sod, and it is easy planting. We put all the fertilizer in the hill, using barnyard manure, hen manure and fertilizer. In every hill we plant. We cultivate and hoe and keep every weed down.—Exchange.

## WAY TO FASTEN FULL SHEETS.

New Method for Arranging Foundation in Brood-Frames and Provide Winter Passages.

My method of fastening full sheets of foundation in brood-frames also provides permanent openings through the top bars of the frames, allowing free communication to all parts of the hive, writes Joseph G. Hutt in Gleanings of Bee Culture. No wedge or extra saw-cut is needed for holding the founda-



Foundation Sheets.

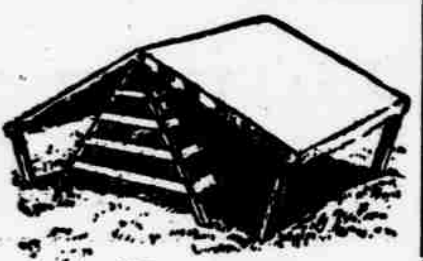
tion, and there is no need of a beespace over the top bar when my plan is followed.

I bore six three-eighth-inch holes through the top bars, as shown in the illustration. These holes should be a little nearer the lower edge of the top bar than the upper edge. There should be a saw-cut in the lower edge of the top bar deep enough to extend half way through the holes, as shown. Then when the foundation is slipped into this saw-kert it may be quickly fastened by punching a round piece of wood or metal into all of the holes, giving it a twisting motion to fold over the edge of that part of the foundation extending into the hole.

## HOT WEATHER CHICKEN COOP.

Canvas Covering Affords Artificial Shade for the Hen and Her Brood on Warm Days.

For warm weather use the accompanying illustration gives a good idea of a method of protecting a coop for a hen and her brood by the means of



Protecting Coop with Canvas.

canvas. This coop is particularly useful where it is not possible to supply either the hen or chickens with natural or other artificial shade.

## CARING FOR THE INCUBATOR.

Needs Constant Attention as Temperature Drops or Rises; Eggs Also Need Turning, and Wick Trimming.

This is not like dish washing, a job that can be passed successfully from one member of the family to another, as convenience dictates. To secure the best results, it is better, if possible, that one person take the entire charge of it, says the Farm Journal. Those who think it can be run like a clock, simply wound and then never thought of until the next time for winding, will find out their error in an expensive manner. While the improved machines require comparatively little attention, yet a certain amount is essential, and this must be given in an intelligent manner.

It does not take many days for the attendant to be able to approximate just about what the machine is doing and needs at a certain time in the day. If the weather is warm and it is influenced either by a stove or the sun, the lamp may need lowering a little during this period. Or if the temperature drops, a corresponding increase of artificial heat will be required. These become almost intuitive services to the one who has observed the changes from day to day; yet to another member of the family, even though instructed on the point, they may be the means of a "bungle."

Turning and airing the eggs, too, should be done in a regular way. The trimming of the wick slightly different may destroy the equilibrium of temperature. Finally, it is not so much skill as reliability which counts. To the one accustomed to its care, duty calls at regular intervals; others may forget, or remembering, be over zealous, and "kill with kindness."

## See Sense.

Gaston Bonnier affirms that the ability of bees to fly straight to their hives from a distance as great as two miles is not due, as some have believed, to either sight or smell, but to a special sense of direction possessed by bees. Mons. Bonnier bases his belief in the existence of this strange sense, which would be extremely useful to man also, on a series of experiments with homing bees. He does not know in what organ the sense is located, but he says that, at any rate, it is not in the antennae.

Pullets are the best layers. Old hens bring the record down. Of course, there are exceptions. Old hens often make the best mothers. We should keep the exceptionally good old hens.

# POULTRY AND BEES

## "EGG-A-DAY" LAYING HEN.

Experiments Show the Egg Yield May Be Greatly Increased by Scientific Selection.

By B. E. Lara.

Poultry raisers in the United States are greatly indebted to the thoroughness of the tests made at our experiment stations for a great many important improvements in every branch of the poultry industry.

These experimental farms have proved beyond doubt that by systematic feeding and scientific breeding of hens the latter can be made to greatly increase their number of eggs and also improve the richness and weight of the same, thereby raising their market value.

The gratifying success thus far attained by experiments in the way of increasing the egg-producing qualities of certain breeds of hens has made breeders hopeful of securing still greater achievements along the same line in the near future.

Perhaps to no state in the union is due a greater credit than to Maine



White Leghorns.

for the improvement and betterment generally in poultry raising.

Prof. George Q. Gowell, who died last summer, engaged in this interesting and profitable work and his discoveries influencing the hen's wonderful production of eggs are claiming earnest attention in every section of the country.

A summary of the results of a series of experiments shows that of some 2,000 hens placed under observation for longer or shorter periods about 20 had laid more than 200 eggs apiece in a year, while two hens, both of Plymouth Rock breed, and both marked according to standard regulations, have stood out so conspicuously for their performances that they may be counted among the most profitable fowls in this country, if not in the world.

The special pet of Prof. Gowell's heart, and the bird which has demonstrated the successfulness of his untiring efforts and discoveries to make hens produce a larger and better quality of eggs, yielded 251 eggs the first year. She would be regarded as of the egg type by those people who profess to tell the egg-yielding capacity of hens by their forms and markings.

A number of other hens yielded 240, 238 and 235 eggs each for the year, not one, however, producing less than 200.

Prof. Gowell's methods of selecting breeding stock for high egg production are to save the eggs from the hens of greatest egg yield and hatch chicks from those.

By so doing his experimental pens are now filled with pullets and cockerels the ancestors of which came from stock that had given 200 or more eggs in a year.

## HOW TO BEGIN WITH BEES.

There Are Several Ways to Start, Such as Buying Hive from Neighbor, or with Nucleus.

I am reminded that some who would keep a few bees have none to start with and would welcome a little light in that direction. All right; but you would better be careful how you monkey with bees unless you want a lifetime job, for, like photography, once a person gets a good start it is almost impossible to quit. There are several ways to start, such as buying a full hive from some one who advertises, or just buying a nucleus or two, which are little hives of bees just started. Or one might probably buy from a neighbor who had a few bees to spare. I would prefer to get them in movable frame hives, or, if in the old-fashioned kind, get them cheap and transfer comb bees and all into movable frames. At any rate, two or three will be enough for the beginner until he acquires experience.

Of course I know that they can be kept sometimes to a little advantage in boxes and kegs, but I would compare such a procedure to harrowing with a brushy sapling instead of using a good disk harrow. In fact, if you are going to keep bees in a box or keg, it is a waste of time to read up on any present-day methods, as the method will not permit of much examination or handling.—B. D. Thomas.

# PAUL ON SELF DENIAL

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 28, 1909  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Rom. 14:10-21. Memory verses 19, 20.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Rom. 14:21.

## Suggestion and Practical Thought.

One.—The School of Self-Control. Temperance means the control of all the lower parts of a man's being by his reason, his conscience, and his will. It is "keeping the soul on top." The all pervasive thought in the verses of the lesson for today is this self-control, the basis of temperance.

Why are we all, even the youngest children, placed in the midst of so many temptations, to lie, to steal, to gamble, to drink intoxicating liquors, to be selfish, and disobedient?

Because there is no other way of opening the door to man's highest possibilities, his fullest development, his purest holiness, his greatest happiness, his largest usefulness. All who would become strong and useful must gain their power largely through victory over temptation. It is thus that the soul "builds itself larger mansions." It is a chief factor in education. Men cultivate courage through things that test courage. They grow in faith through the things that try their faith. They learn business by taking the risks of business. People without trials and temptations are always failures.

Why are we so full of impulses and passions, of faculties and powers that may be used for good or for evil? Because the question of life with every man is the question of self-control, of temperance. Prof. Thomson in his Brain and Personality says that "the Will creates the man." "We make our own brains" by repeated choices which are acts of Will. "The Will is the ranking official of all in man."

Why then do we pray, Lead us not into temptation? Because there are plenty of temptations for our education without our seeking for more. Because our only true attitude toward temptation is that of a fighter, a conqueror. Who-over goes willingly, with desire, into temptation is already more than half failed. The mad man, described in the Greyson Letters, had an illusion that he was acquainted with the devil. "They say the devil is very busy in tempting men; but he maun have an easy time o' it, I'm thinking. All of them meet him more than half way. Ilk ane seems to gang to him and say, 'Haena ye some dainty temptation for me to-day, now, Daddy Satan?' I'm sair wracked for a coaxing temptation."

A learned professor wrote the other day that people ought to drink a little wine moderately, in order to train themselves in self-control. But that is to throw open the castle of your life to the enemy. It gives him every advantage. For the tempter is like those people who go in a large band to haze a simple freshman, or as was once the custom in a national military school to make an untrained newcomer fight an athlete of an upper class.

Two.—Away with the Stumbling Block of the Saloon. Hon. Neal Dow was lecturing, one summer evening, and the flies and gnats gathered in such swarms around the lamp near him that he took his handkerchief and waved them away. They went for a time, but soon returned. He repeated his movements with his handkerchief, with the same results. Finally, he turned around and blew out the light; and henceforward the insects were no longer attracted, and kept away. So warning people away from saloons will not be enough; you must extinguish the saloons themselves.

Three.—The Only Safe Way. Don't Begin.—A little couplet, written for children, holds weighty wisdom: From drink, with its sorrow and ruin and sin,

I surely am safe if I never begin. Said a young man to me once: "When I feel a thirst coming on that brings visions of the delight of its slacking, I drink all the water that I can—a great deal more than I want—and then think of something else."

"But," one asks, "must I not use wine because others abuse it?"

Does every one who drinks wine become a drunkard?

By no means. But no one ever becomes a drunkard who refused to take the first glass.

Several times men have tried to sail across the Atlantic in a very small boat. It was very dangerous and some succeeded.

But if you cross in one of the great liners, which can carry more than 2,000 persons, and can laugh at and sport with the waves that would overwhelm the little boat, you are as safe as you are at home. When I cross the Atlantic I take the great liner.

If some millionaire should offer me \$1,000,000 in gold on condition that with it I should take a drunkard's craving appetite for strong drink, and run my own risk, I would refuse it instantly, though I went to the poorhouse the next day.

Don't begin, because it is easy to go down into the depths, but very hard to return, one of the hardest victories ever won by man. I heard Mr. Edward Carswell, in a lecture, tell of a magician who offered to change any bright boy into an idiot. A mother consented to have him try his power on her son. The boy went forward; the magician made his passes; soon the bright look faded away from the boy's face, a vacant stare takes its place, and the boy becomes an idiotic fool. At length the mother asks the magician to change him back again. But this he could not do.

# REAL ESTATE MIMOGRAPH

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H. RICHARDS, OREGON, MO.  
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN THE MOORE BLOCK.

## Abstracter and Negotiator of Loans.

Transfers for week ending November 13, 1909:

## WARRANTY DEEDS.

Malinda Banning to Albert P. Brown, lot 3, block 52, Mound City.....\$ 200

Ed. G. Sheldon to Wilson F. Langley, e2 se 10; pt ne 15, 61, 39..... 9,800

Wm. Hoblitzell to Jess Scott, w 60 ft lot 8, block 7, Mound City..... 500

Geo. Wagner to E. G. McDonald, pt ne 4; lot 1, 3, 62, 37; pt se 33 and lots 2 and 3 and 34, 63, 37..... 1

L. E. Sipes to S. A. Tribble, lot 2, block 1, Devorss' first add Forbes..... 1,000

Clementine E. Zachman gdu to Dan'l B. Kunkel, lot 7, block 1, Oregon..... 1,000

## QUIT CLAIMS.

C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. to T. C. Dungan, pt se se 11; pt sw sw 12; pt nw nw 13, 60, 39..... 1

Wm. Benner to W. S. Thomson, administrator, part lots 17 and 18, block 6; part lots 13 and 14, block 9, Craig..... 1

Clementine E. Zachman to Dan'l B. Kunkel, lot 7, block 1, Oregon..... 400

Nancy May to Cora A. Sinclair, ne sw and 25a ne 27, 60, 39..... 350

Jno. R. Minton to J. L. and T. M. Minton, lots 3, 4, 22 and 23, 14 and 15, block 2, Fortescue..... 1

## Transfers for week ending November 20, 1909.

## WARRANTY DEEDS.

W. S. Thomson to D. W. Guilams, e2 se and sw se ne and se ne 35, 63, 40.....\$6,545

Ora M. Means to M. E. church South, lots 3 and 4, block A. J. & M. add Craig..... 900

Malinda Banning to Albert P. Brown, e2 fri block 51, Mound City..... 200

Jas. M. Carson to Jas. W. Gibson and wife, lots 1 and 4, block 46, Mound City..... 1,150

Sam'l B. Keiffer to E. G. McDonald, 3.85a se se 4, 62, 37..... 2,200

L. R. Chase to Ruth E. Zook, lots 11 and 12, block 17, Maitland..... 500

Chas. Wuelner to Chas. F. Flinn and wife, sw se 10, 60, 38..... 2,800

Mary A. Nevins to Christian church, lots 8, 9 and 10, block 2, Maitland..... 500

Lossen Sipes by executor to Jno. Speer and Neville Dickson, se 23; sw sw 24, 59, 38..... 2,660

## DID HIS DUTY AS EXECUTOR.

Thrifty Scot Simply Carried Out the Terms of the Will as He Understood Them.

Alexander Wright, brother of the county auditor, who is visiting Cleveland for a vacation period, and who is in the public service in his Scottish home, tells this tale anent one McGregor, a thrifty man in a land of thrift, who was seen in Glasgow wearing a lustrous sparkler in his cravat. To him said Sandy McDermott: "Who g'n ye the di'mon, McGregor?" "Nobbut myself," was the answer. "Oh, aye," ventured the questioner. "Ye've been trating yersel', eh?" "No that, eyether," McGregor made reply. "But ye ken I'm executor of the estate o' Sammis McDougal."

"An' ye hae yer han's in the pile the noo?" "Hush, mon," said McGregor, looking hurt. "Tis a' i' th' will. First, it said, his lawfu' debts were to be paid, which was onnaessary under the law. Then, it said, th' executor was to set aside thirty-fi' pun' for th' buryin'. D'de mind?"

"Oh, aye," responded McDermott. "An' then he wished th' executor to procure as handsome a stone as could be had in a' Glasgy for a mather o' seventy pn'."

"Aye!" "Aweel, mon," concluded McGregor. "This is the stone."—Cleveland Leader.

## PUT END TO INTERROGATION.

Chauffeur's Quiet Rebuke Administered to Too Inquisitive Clubman.

Senator Depew rebuked quaintly, on his 75th birthday, a reporter who asked him a too intimate question. "You remind me," he said, smiling, "of an elderly colonel in a New York club. There is no question this colonel hesitates to ask. "The other day he saw drawn up before Sherry's a fine motor car, and at the wheel of the car sat a chauffeur who had formerly been in his own employ. The colonel stopped and asked the chauffeur who his master was, how he liked his job, and what wages he drew. "The chauffeur answered these questions politely. There was a cold glitter in his eye, though. He was waiting for an opening. It came when the inquisitive old clubman said: "Er—Gaston, what—er—how much did your employer pay for this car?" "The fact is, sir," the chauffeur answered promptly, "I never had the impudence to ask him."

# Church Directories.

## Presbyterian Church.

Rev. James M. Walton, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9:30 every Sabbath. V. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer Service Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Woodville every Sabbath at 3 p. m. c Everybody cordially invited to attend at the above services. If the pastor can help you, please call for his services.

## Christian Church.

Elder B. H. Dawson, Pastor. Bible school every Lord's day 9:45 a. m., D. F. Brooks, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. every Lord's day 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Preaching every second and fourth Lord's day, morning and evening, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend all meetings of the church. All made welcome by the pastor.

## Evangelical Church.

E. F. Boehringer, Pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Services every Sunday, morning and evening. Regular preaching services the first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., and the second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m. Preaching at Nickell's Grove on the first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., and the second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. Preaching at Benton church every Sunday afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

## Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services each Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m. Junior League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 7:00 p. m. Preaching service at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting each Thursday at 8:00 p. m. You are cordially invited to attend all these services. T. C. TAYLOR, Pastor.

## German M. E. Church.

Rev. Henry Bruns, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at the Nodaway church at 2:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday afternoon at 1:30. Everybody cordially invited to attend above services.

## Rev. T. D. Roberts' Appointments.

New Point, every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. every Sabbath.

## M. E. Church, Forest City.

Rev. C. H. Werner, Pastor. 1st Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening at Tarkio Chapel. 2nd Sunday morning at 11 a. m. at Forest City; Sunday evening at Kinsey school house at 8 o'clock. 3rd Sunday morning at Tarkio Chapel at 11 a. m. and evening at Forest City at 8 p. m. 4th Sunday at Kinsey at 11 a. m. and at Forest City at 8 p. m.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. M. Lease, Superintendent. Junior League at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Werner, Superintendent. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Miss Mary Bullock, President. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Women's Home Mission Society Friday at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Scott, President. Choir practice Thursday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at Kinsey school house at 10 a. m. S. Smith, Superintendent. Epworth League at Kinsey school house Sunday at 7 p. m. Sunday school at Tarkio Chapel at 9:45 a. m. E. E. Boyd, Superintendent. Prayer meeting at Tarkio Chapel Sunday and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

## Christian Church, New Point.

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching on the first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., and evening. V. P. S. C. E. every Sunday evening, 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

## Carson Christian Church, Bluff City.

W. H. Hardman, Pastor. Preaching on the second and fourth Lord's days at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school each Lord's day at 10 a. m.



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