

COUNTY NEWS

The county court of Clackamas county has been struggling this week with petitions asking for changes in the road district boundaries, and of four filed, three were granted and one denied up to last night. The court divided the Portland Railway, Light and Power company's property near Boring between districts 51 and 5 so that each could benefit from the taxes. District 10 had 60 acres cut from it and added to district 4 in the Currinsville section, and almost a section of land in district 30 was put in district 37 near Oswego. Other proposed changes in district lines still remain unsettled by the court. In compliance with the law all changes must be made this month, but alterations will have no effect in road work next summer nor in tax collecting until after next year's taxes are paid.

The base line survey work on the Mt. Hood road under construction for a distance of 20 miles between Government Camp and the north boundary of the Oregon Forest reserve, in the Hood River valley, will be completed either today or tomorrow, according to B. J. Finch, senior engineer in the office of good roads and rural engineering, of the department of agriculture, who has charge of the work. The survey party in charge of the cross section work is half through its work.

Money poured into the Clackamas county tax department yesterday, and when the office closed the day's receipts totaled \$125,000, of which \$69,000 was paid by the Portland Railway, Light and Power company. The office is swamped with work, and it will be at least a week before the amount of the delinquent tax list is known.

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FIRWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Kossel, of Portland, spent Sunday at Camp Idle awhile.

The men that were packing lumber to the top of Mt. Hood have returned home (alive.)

Otto and Clara Meinig spent Sunday with the Frey family.

Mrs. E. M. Smith, of Mehalen, Rev. E. M. Smith's mother, Mrs. Smith, of Portland, Mrs. Lenartz, of Sandy and Mrs. Stephens spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith.

Fred Kenocke was the dinner guest at Frey's Sunday.

Mrs. William Stevens leaves Thursday for Portland, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Johnson, who spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Smith, will leave this week for California, where she will spend the winter with her son.

Mrs. Roberts visited one day last week with Mrs. W. L. Wilkins.

Goffred Stucki has returned home from Eastern Oregon.

Robert McKerrow took dinner with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Dixon, Sunday.

Rex Smith spent Tuesday evening with the Wilkins family.

Paul and Grant DeShazer were the dinner guests of Mrs. McWilliam Sunday, the occasion being their sister's birthday.

Anna McKerrow spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Wentzell and Minnie Senke.

Fred Wentzel has returned home from Crookston, Minnesota.

Mr. Dixon and John Keisecker have gone to the mountains for a few days.

BLUFF ROAD

Mr. Sutton is hauling wood to Mabery Station to ship to Portland.

Mr. Wilkison is clearing a building spot on his land near Radford's Corner. We understand he intends to build soon and move his family on to the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Klosky, who have been traveling for the former's health, visited Mrs. Klosky's grand-mother, Mrs. Hudson, last week.

Born, October 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Radford, a fine pair of twin boys. Mother and babies doing well.

Handbills That Talk!

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LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

FEEDING THE PIGS.

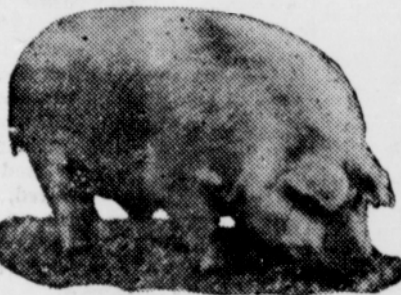
Plan of Inclosure That Gives Little Ones the First Chance.

With a good feeding floor inclosed by a close fence, the pigs can be fed by themselves and the sows kept out, and I found that instead of a gate hung on hinges a sliding door constructed like a window sash that can be raised and lowered and secured by bolts at any point is a great convenience in feeding the pigs, writes John Corwine in Farm and Fireside.

This door can be shut while the food is placed in the trough, and to admit the pigs the door is raised and secured at the proper height to admit small pigs and at the same time keep back the sows.

As it often happens that the pigs are not of the same size, by raising the door only high enough to allow the smallest pigs to enter the larger and stronger are kept back, and it is surprising how the little ones will work their way through the crowd clamoring for admission.

After the smaller pigs have been satisfied the door is raised to admit the



Chester White hogs are noted for their ability to fatten at any age, and they will reach as large a size at six months of age as any breed of hogs. No breed has shown a better record in the dressed carcass tests and none has shown better in carload lots. They are easy fatteners, and the sows are very prolific and are gentle mothers. The animal pictured is a Chester White farrow.

larger, and last of all the door is opened to its full height, admitting the sows to clean up what, if any, food remains in and around the troughs.

By this method the smaller pigs are given the advantage, and the result is they gain rapidly in growth on the larger pigs until an even and uniform size results.

With old hogs, whose frames are developed, nothing excels corn for fattening. With an occasional feed of roots and oats for the sake of variety, corn and water, with a mixture of salt and charcoal on the floor accessible at all times, watering always before feeding, will give excellent results.

But with growing shotes food for the growth of bone and muscle must be provided as well as to make fat, and ground oats, ground barley, wheat shorts and other food of like character made into a thin swill with water and properly salted make an ideal food combined with corn.

Cornmeal does not make a good swill, being too heavy, and I much prefer shelled corn soaked in water for twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the weather. In very warm weather twelve hours may be sufficient, but in cool weather it may require twenty-four hours, but care must be taken that the corn does not become sour.

Salt should always be added to the water in the barrel in which the corn is soaked, sufficient to season the corn to make it palatable for the human taste.

All swill should be salted and should be so clean and pure that, with the exception of kitchen slops, the finger and the mouth of the attendant can be used to test it and have it the same degree of saltiness as human food.

By testing in this manner, if the swill is found to be sour the addition of a pound package of baking soda, the same as used in the kitchen, to a barrel of swill will prove beneficial. The soda, being an alkali, neutralizes the acidity of the swill and prevents scouring in the pigs, a complaint that is much easier prevented than cured and which, when once allowed in a herd of pigs or shotes, proves a very serious matter.

SILAGE FOR LAMBS.

Reduces Cost of Feeding and Increases Selling Value.

The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay reduced the cost of gain on a lot of lambs fed at the Purdue station 49 cents per hundred pounds. It also slightly increased

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the selling value of the lambs and increased the profit 22 cents per lamb, says Orange Judd Farmer. When the corn silage was added to the ration it was found that slightly less of the shelled corn was eaten, and at the same time the rate of gain on the lambs was slightly decreased. The amount of hay consumed by the lambs also was reduced when silage was added, 121 pounds of the silage reducing the hay consumption 0.72 pound daily per lamb.

Without silage the ration of shelled corn and clover hay produced gain on proportionately the same quantity of grain as did the same ration with silage added. Considerable hay was saved, however, as it was found that 363 pounds of silage reduced the quantity of clover hay consumed in making 100 pounds of gain by 199 pounds.

RAISING SHEEP A PAYING BUSINESS

There is no reason why any one should not make a success in sheep raising, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. I have had twenty-four years of experience with sheep in southwestern Nebraska, and consequently I have learned many advantages as well as disadvantages of the sheep business. In our part of the state, which is fenced and farmed, sheep when properly handled are not surpassed by any other farm animals for quick, profitable returns.

We can depend upon two crops each year, which are the lamb and wool crop. They may be kept either in small or large flocks. On an average quarter section a flock of twenty-five breeding ewes can be kept at very small expense. During the pasture season they will feed on weeds, clean up feed lots and make a good living where other stock would not find any food. Part of the reward for keeping sheep on the farm is the added neatness in the appearance of the place.

Sheep should be kept in a good corral or shed every night so there will not be undue temptation to dogs or coyotes.



The Merino being a wool sheep before anything else, its fleece is the principal point of excellence. This should be close and compact on the skin, having sufficient yield to preserve its soft texture and grease enough to protect it from the rain. The close top of a Merino fleece is, therefore, for protection to the sheep against the weather. The American Merino crossed on Southdown or Shropshire ewes produces an excellent market lamb. The sheep shown is a Merino.

This is very little trouble for sheep are naturally regular in their habits and become accustomed to staying in a shed or yard at night. In winter they

will need some shelter to keep them dry. It is neither safe nor good management to keep them in a lot with horses or cattle or other live stock. They are likely to be trampled and the young lambs destroyed.

In winter sheep will need a good ration of hay with a small amount of grain. Where alfalfa can be obtained it is excellent and requires less grain than other kinds of hay. Begin feeding in the fall in time to retain the grass fat for this is necessary to insure a good lamb and wool crop. In proportion to their weight, sheep require about the same amount of feed as cattle. In other words, one cow weighing 1,000 pounds will require as much feed as ten ewes weighing 100 pounds each.

Hogs After Cattle.

Keep the lots and pens for hogs away from mule and horse barns or cow barns and sheds. If hogs are to follow cattle put fattening hogs into the cattle feeding lots or pens, but do not let breeding hogs into cattle pens.



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