

FEED HENS REGULARLY.

Neglect In This Matter Sure to Produce Bad Results.

It is poor policy to let the birds go to roost without their evening meal. Now and then a poultryman will be away from home at feeding time, and when he returns he finds the chickens have gone to roost. It is a long time from sunset to sunrise, too long sometimes for chickens to go without food, but when it comes to going without solid food from one morning till next morning it becomes disastrous to a flock of fowls, says the Kansas Farmer. There is no excuse for leaving the chickens so long without food. If you are planning to be away part of the afternoon feed them before you go, even if it is a couple of hours before the regular time. This will not do as a constant thing, but it is better than letting the birds go to roost with empty crops.

If you must be away at feeding time secure some one to feed the birds at the proper time. You may think that this neglect does not hurt the birds, but it does, for the poorly fed hen is usually the one that does not lay during the winter, and the same may be said of the neglected hen. If you expect good returns from your hens you must give them the treatment that warrants such returns. Of course this does not refer to the hens on a farm that can pick up bits of grain from around the corncribs and hog lots, but refers to those poultrymen who have to furnish everything to their poultry.

She'd Notice It.

"Look here," said the husband. "You mustn't complain that way. Remember, at least, that I have to foot all the bills."

"Yes, you foot them," retorted the wife. "You kick at every single one of them."—Stray Stories.

Appropriate.

Little Johnny—Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call Postscript. Dad—Postscript? What do you call her Postscript for? Little Johnny—Cos her name is Adeline Moore. Exchange.

Indoor Occupation.

"You must take an interest in indoor sports," said the physician. "I do," replied the indolent citizen. "They provide my main reading every day."—Washington Star.

KEEPING UP MILK FLOW.

Grain Ration to Supplement Alfalfa Hay and Corn Silage.

Alfalfa and clover hay and corn silage form the basis of a splendid ration. When concentrates are not too high in price, it is well to feed them freely with silage and alfalfa, says Hoard's Dairyman. There are times when feeds are so high in price and dairy products comparatively low that it is better to let the corn silage and alfalfa or clover hay form the entire roughage of the animal. In such cases we would feed from forty to forty-five pounds daily of corn silage and all the alfalfa and clover hay each cow will consume without waste.

In making a mixture to supplement these feeds to obtain the best results we would select at least three kinds of feeds, all of which would be palatable and can be purchased at the most reasonable prices. If alfalfa is used plenty of protein will be supplied to the ration so very little attention need be given whether the ration is rich in protein or not. As it is, the protein will take the place of carbohydrates.

It will be found that ground barley will supplement the silage and alfalfa nicely, or a mixture of ground barley, bran and shorts with a little cotton seed meal, enough so that the animals will get one pound per day, will also go well with the silage and alfalfa. If corn silage and alfalfa are fed alone it may be found that the milk flow will not be sustained, especially if the animals are not accustomed to eating a large amount of roughage. If animals are used to consuming large quantities of silage and alfalfa and with very little or no grain it will be found they will do exceptionally well when fed upon this combination, but most animals are accustomed to grain and will not sustain their yield unless they have become accustomed to going without concentrates. It will probably be found that about one pound of grain for each three and one-half to four pounds of milk produced will prove profitable.

Banish Poultry Mites.

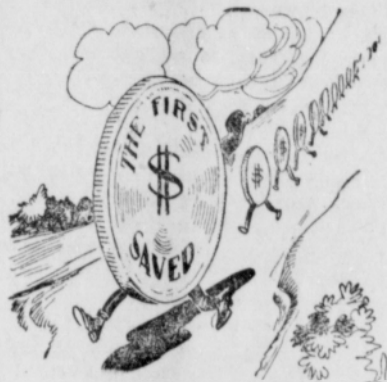
Mites bother poultry. The mites are very small and do not stay on the fowls in the daytime, but secrete themselves in cracks under the roosts. At night they suck the fowls' blood. Henhouses infested with mites do not turn out large quantities of eggs. Treat the fowls, roosts and henhouses with insecticides and lice killers.



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STORING SEED CORN.

Properly storing the corn for winter is just as important as field selection. The main point is to have the corn thoroughly dried out before heavy freezing weather sets in. It is the freezing and thawing of the excess moisture in the kernel that injure its growing qualities. The practice of hanging corn up by the husks or with cords is a good one, since it allows a free circulation of air. Where large quantities are to be dried the same effect can be secured by laying out the ears on slat shelves.—Home and Farm.

TO CONTROL SMUT IN WHEAT

More Than One Treatment May Be Used In Killing the Disease.

[M. A. Benson, Oklahoma station.] There is more than one treatment that may be used for controlling smut in wheat. One is the hot water method, where you heat your water to a temperature of about 145 degrees F. and then put in the wheat and let remain for about five minutes. Another method is the formalin treatment. The formalin may be got at any drug store at a cost of from 75 cents to 90 cents per pound, or cheaper when bought in quantities. One pound is sufficient for forty-five or fifty bushels of grain. It should be used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water, and as a rule one gallon is sufficient to treat one bushel of grain.

The wheat seed may be treated by spreading the grain in thin layers on a smooth floor, canvas or on the hard ground and sprinkling with diluted formalin so as to thoroughly wet the grain with the mixture. Then shovel the grain thoroughly for a few times to insure an even distribution of the solution. The wheat should then be covered with bags or blankets to keep the fumes of the formalin within. It should stand in this way for from six to twelve hours and should then be dried thoroughly by spreading out in thin layers and stirring frequently. The seed is then ready for sowing.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

RAISING ANGORA GOATS.

Animals Require About the Same Care as a Flock of Sheep.

Most parts of North America where live stock production prevails are suitable to the raising of Angoras, especially if the land is high and dry the greater part of the year. They will withstand the rigor of even the coldest winter and do not require any greater shelter than a shed to protect them from wind and storm, provided a sufficient quantity of nutritious food and pure water are supplied. The Angora goat performs a twofold service in the scheme of farming. It produces a high grade of mohair and at the same time



Angora goats are said to have been raised by the Turks for over 2,000 years in the vilayet of Angora, in Asia Minor. Well bred Angoras produce hair that is silky white, exceedingly lustrous and hangs over the body in wavy curls of about ten inches in length. The average annual clip is about five pounds per head. The weight and length of the fleece depend largely upon the grade and condition of the animal. Angora crosses upon inferior goats may produce but two or three pounds, while pure bred individuals may yield as high as ten or twelve pounds. The goat shown is a pure bred Angora.

may be used for the destruction of underbrush on lands to be broken for subsequent cultivation.

It is the common opinion that goats will not only live, but thrive upon "any old brush" or other rubbish that may happen to be within their reach. This may be true to some extent of the common billygoat, but not of the Angora. Angora goats will, however thrive upon green leaves and tender foliage. After the first culling of trees has been removed a second crop appears as tender shoots, which, if left to themselves for a few seasons, converts these cleared or logged off lands back again into a wilderness. This type of land furnishes an excellent feeding ground for Angoras.

The number of goats required per acre is very difficult to calculate. So much depends upon the nature, character and density of the undergrowth that a definite statement cannot be given. It is generally estimated that from four to six goats per acre will in two to three seasons convert a brush area into a grass pasture suitable for cattle, horses or sheep.

It is a common opinion that the Angora will readily adapt itself to the most trying climate, feed entirely upon brush, is immune from all diseases and predacious animals and will yield a large profit without any care or attention on the part of the owner. The truth of the matter is that although the most beautiful they are at the same time the most delicate of all goats. They are subject to most of the diseases common to sheep inhabiting the same vicinity.—Bulletin Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Bowler Hat.

Although, according to Sir James Linton, the bowler hat was worn by the ancient Greeks, its beauties were not discovered by Englishmen until about a century ago.

Mrs. A. M. W. Stirling, the biographer of Coke of Norfolk, says that it was first made fashionable by Coke's nephew, William Coke, "who decided that a hat originally designed by William Bowler, a hatter in the borough would suit his requirements." To the popularity of Billy Coke is generally ascribed the word "Billycock," but Sir James Murray thinks otherwise.

The New English Dictionary traces its origin to "Bully cocked, used 1721, probably meaning 'cocked' after the fashion of the bullies."—London Opinion.

Unnecessary Knowledge.

Aunt Sarah is spinster—Now, dear, if you would only watch me closely you might learn how to crochet. Little Bessie—Oh, I'm goin' to get married when I grow up! Pittsburgh Press.

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A VALUABLE DAIRY COW.

Jersey Makes a Remarkable Fifteen Years' Record.

Nine quarts of milk a day for fifteen years is the record of a little Jersey cow owned by the Missouri Agricultural college.

Fifteen years ago an assistant in the dairy department began to keep the record of the milk and butter production of this cow. This assistant has gone and others have come and gone, but the Jersey cow is still on the job. In the fifteen years she has produced 108,968 pounds of milk and 5,000 pounds of butter fat, or 5,833 pounds of butter. Her best year's record was 13,322 pounds of milk and 730 pounds of butter. The average daily production of milk for the fifteen years was a little more than nine quarts a day. During her best year she produced a little more than eighteen quarts a day.

Figuring the entire milk production for fifteen years at 8 cents a quart, the total would be \$4,358.72. The approximate cost of keeping her was \$50 a year, or a total of \$750.

If butter had been sold instead of milk, the total for the butter production, at the price of 35 cents a pound, would be \$2,041.55.

During the fifteen years this cow has given birth to twelve calves. About \$2,400 was obtained from the sale of these calves, averaging \$200. Her last calf sold for \$300.

Smutty Corn Silage.

There is no danger in feeding silage made from corn that has considerable smut. Cows have been fed from ten to twelve pounds of smut daily and no injurious results have followed, so the small amount ordinarily found in corn will be inconsequential.—Hoard's Dairyman.

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