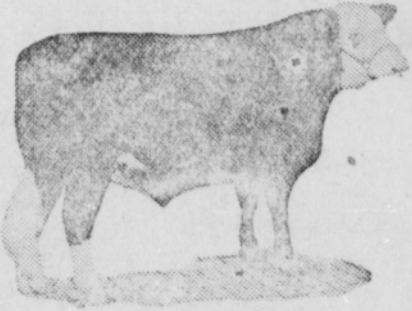


ALL AROUND THE FARM

MONEY IN BABY BEEF.

Pure Bred Bull of Beef Breeding a Prime Necessity For Success.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Although it takes less food to produce a pound of flesh on baby beefs than on mature cattle, they sell for as high a price per pound as the best of other fat cattle. This fact and the demand for small high quality cuts and the increased cost of producing beef in general have fostered a rapid growth of the baby beef industry. An additional advantage is that markets for baby beefs have been very stable during the past ten years. Baby



The illustration shows a prime baby beef. Note his depth, thickness, quality and finish. This animal is a cross bred—Hereford and Shorthorn.

beefers may be described as well fattened, finished animals, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds and marketed when between fourteen and twenty months old.

The young heifers sell as well as the steers, and the returns from the money invested in the production of such cattle come quicker. On the other hand, it takes more experience to succeed with baby beefs than with mature cattle, a better grade of stock is required, and farm roughage cannot be substituted for grain to the same extent.

In a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, devoted to this subject, Farmers' Bulletin 811, it is pointed out that the first necessity for the production of baby beef is a herd that has at least a fair amount of beef blood. The cows need not be pure bred, but they should have at least two or three crosses of such blood in them. A preponderance of dairy blood will not give profitable results. The cows should, however,



This pair of calves illustrates the type approved by the producers of baby beef. They have been kept growing and have not been allowed to lose their milk bloom.

produce enough milk to keep the calves well and growing without much additional feed.

A good bull will do much to offset defects in the cow herd. A good beef form and a strong tendency toward earliness of maturity are essentials. The owner's success, in fact, depends to a great extent upon the bull's ability to transmit the latter characteristic to his offspring. Money spent in acquiring a bull that will do this is likely to prove a good investment, for the whole baby beef industry depends upon speed in finishing the animals for market.

A herd at least large enough to produce a carload of calves a year is recommended in the bulletin already mentioned. Shipping in carload lots is usually the only economical way of getting stock to market, from twenty

to twenty-seven baby beefs constituting a carload. Some allowance must of course be made for loss and for calves that are not suited for treatment as baby beef. Since a well matured bull can easily take care of fifty or sixty cows, the bull charge per calf also will be greater when the breeding herd is small. On the other hand, great care must be taken not to crowd the pastures. Good blue grass or clover should carry from fifty to a hundred cows on a hundred acres; other pastures from fifty to as low as five. The amount of available roughage is another important factor in determining the size of the breeding herd. Roughage should form the basal portion of the ration for the cows. It cannot be bought with profit at the prevailing prices, and no more cows should be kept, therefore, than the farmer can feed with home grown roughage.

RICE FIELDS OF JAPAN.

Mostly Tiny Gardens, but They Feed 50,000,000 People.

Almost one half of the land capable of cultivation in Japan is planted in rice. Handkerchief gardens would perhaps best describe the little rice fields, many of which are no larger than a tennis court, are equally flat and are surrounded by rims of earth to hold the water when the fields are flooded. The average rice field in Japan is about one acre and a half in size; but, large or small, each field must be leveled, and each must have its rim or dike. Then there must be a system of canals to bring water to the fields and another system of ditches to take it away when it is no longer needed.

If the land were fairly level the preparation of the ground, which is all done by hand, would not be so hard nor would it require such vast amounts of human labor, but Japan is a mountainous country. Terraces must be cut from the steep hillsides and so leveled that they will hold the water at a uniform depth over the small fields.

It is said that there are 12,000 square miles of rice land in Japan, the greater part of which has been prepared with an almost infinite amount of labor. That area of land cultivated in rice virtually feeds a nation of 50,000,000 people.

The little fields are usually permanent, and frequently a farmer owns three or four scattered fields. That further increases the work of caring for his crops. In recent years, however, the government has tried to consolidate the holdings of farmers by a process of land exchange.—Youth's Companion.

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch invention of the Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is somewhat obscure, but the probability is that they were a Dutch invention and that they were introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688. The derivation of the word "sash" in this sense is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse." In Queen Anne's reign they were yet so comparatively uncommon as to be mentioned as a special feature of houses that were advertised as "to let." In the Tatler, for instance, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertisement:

"To be lett, in Devonshire Square, near Bishopsgate, a very good Brick House of 3 Rooms of a Floor, and a good Hall, with very good light and dark Closets, the whole House being well wainscoted and sash'd with 30 Sash Lights."

From England they passed into France, where the first to put them up was Marshal de Lorge at his new house at Montmarre. Speaking of this, Lister in 1699 writes in his "Journey to Paris": "We had the good fortune here to find the marshal himself. He showed us his great sash windows, how easily they might be lifted up and down and stood at any height, which contrivance, he said, he had out of England."—London Standard.

Trapping Turtles.

In the old days in the south the negro fishermen used to have an ingenious and simple way of trapping fresh water turtles. Any boy today can use the same method with the same effect. Turtles have favorite sunning logs. Beside one of the logs sink a water tight box two feet long and a foot and a half wide. The open top of the box should stand about an inch above the water. Nail the box securely against the log in such a position that it will catch the turtles that fall from the log. After the trap has been set leave the pond or lake for a time. On returning approach the log quietly from the side opposite the box. If there are any turtles on the log, frighten them suddenly. They will pitch off into the box. You're Compelled.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas,

Joseph A. Abel, Plaintiff

vs.

Hannig, the wife of August Hannig, deceased; or her unknown heirs; and the unknown heirs of August Hannig, deceased; and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest, in the real property described in the complaint.

Defendants To — Hannig, the wife of August Hannig, deceased; or her unknown heirs; and the unknown heirs of August Hannig, deceased; and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest, in the real property described in the complaint.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 25th day of June, 1917, and if you fail to appear or answer said complaint, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a decree that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property:

All of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 4 T. 2 S. R. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian; Save and except two (2) acres, more or less, described in Book 110, Page 634 of Deed Records of Clackamas County;

And that said defendants, or any of them, have no right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to said real property, or any part thereof; and that each of the above named defendants, be forever barred and estopped from claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in said real property, or any part thereof; and that this plaintiff's title in and to said real property, and the whole thereof, be forever quieted; and for such other relief as to the court may seem just and equitable, save and except whatever rights R. E. Jarl may have, by virtue of a mortgage recorded in Book 74, Page 469 of Mortgage Records of Clackamas County, Oregon.

This summons is published by virtue of an order of J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled court, requiring that said summons be published in the Sandy News for twelve consecutive weeks.

Hammond & Hammond, Attorneys for Plaintiff

REWARD

\$500.00 Reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person or persons who murdered Joseph Strack at or near his cabin, 2 miles northeast of Sandy on the night of December 17th, 1916.

W. F. Strack.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Synneva Hanglum deceased, by the County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon; all persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly verified as by law required, at the office of Hammond and Hammond, Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Emma Jonrud, executrix of the estate of Synneva Hanglum, deceased.

First publication, June 14, 1917.

Last publication, July 13, 1917.

Farm Grants.

The Government needs farmers as well as well as fighters. Two million three hundred thousand Acres of Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title vested in United States. To be opened for homestead and sale. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map, showing land by sections and description of the soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc., by counties. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co. Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

Jan 27 3m.

USING A MEDICINE DROPPER.

The More Slanting It Is Held the Bigger the Drops Will Be.

When using a medicine dropper it is important to use it correctly, especially if measuring out drops of some powerful medicine like strychnine, morphine or arsenic, for drops vary widely in their size.

Dr. R. P. Garrow of London recently reported to the Lancet the results of some experiments he had made with a medicine dropper and a simple solution. He measured the solution very carefully and then took it all up into a medicine dropper, from which he turned it, drop by drop, holding the dropper at different angles and counting the drops as they fell.

With the dropper held vertically (at an angle of 90 degrees with the horizontal) its contents made 100 drops. Held at an angle of 50 degrees its contents made eighty-two drops; at 20 degrees they made sixty-eight drops, at 10 degrees they made sixty drops, and held horizontal they made only forty-eight drops.

In other words, the drops become progressively larger as the dropper is moved from the vertical position. A drop from a dropper held at an angle of 50 degrees is one-quarter larger than normal; thus, if the nurse has to give sixteen drops and holds the dropper slanting she is really giving twenty. And the more slanting the dropper the bigger the drops.

FALLS ONLY TO RISE.

An Experiment With a Sort of Perpetual Motion Effect.

A novel experiment in the demonstration of perpetual motion is to be performed simply. A glass beaker about six inches high and four inches in diameter is filled with water to the height of about four and a half inches, and two and one-half to three ounces of commercial aniline are added, which will sink to the bottom of the vessel.

The temperature of the beaker and its contents is now raised to 170 or 175 degrees F. by means of a burner, when it will be observed that the aniline will rise to the surface of the water, from which it will hang in a mass of curved outline. Almost immediately the suspended aniline commences to alter in shape, and gradually a large drop an inch or more in diameter detaches itself from the mass and falls through the water.

And now, the detached drop having fallen to the bottom of the beaker, comes the surprising part of the experiment. The fallen drop is seen gradually to rise to the surface, where it joins the mass from which it previously broke away. At once another drop commences to form and, having become detached, falls and rises in the same manner as the previous drop.

So long as the temperature of the water is maintained at 170 degrees or over this procedure continues.

The Chinese "Five Kings."

"The Five Kings" is the name of the sacred book in which is incorporated the religion of the Chinese as well as a great number of other peoples of the Orient. The doctrine is a complex system of moral, social, political and religious teaching built up by Confucius, the ancient Chinese traditions, and although his author lived more than five centuries before the birth of Christ, it is still perpetuated as the state religion of the Chinese down to the present day. Confucianism is a religion without positive revelation, with a minimum of dogmatic teaching, whose popular worship is centered in offerings to the dead, in which the notion of duty is extended beyond the sphere of morals proper so as to embrace almost every detail of daily life.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not encourage visits to your barn from the neighbor whose stock is always ailing.
There is a theory that the way to keep a pig well is to keep him and his food and surroundings clean. Worth trying.
When the flock has been eating roots the change to the fresh grass is not so relaxing.
Some five dollar calves may grow into hundred dollar cows; don't send them to the butcher.
The pigs need shade in the pasture. There should be trees as well as shelter.
Do not let the little pigs hang over a high trough or they will grow crooked in the backs and be spoiled.

No great thing is created suddenly; any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig.—Epictetus.

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Probate and Real Estate Law.

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