

# Farm and Garden

## BEAUTIFYING THE HOME.

When Planting Trees Try to Obtain Effect of Space and Freedom.

A mistake commonly made in planting trees and shrubs on the home grounds is that of placing something in every available bit of space. The yard is planted as though it were an orchard or a grove, the trees being placed at regular intervals or scattered about indiscriminately wherever a sufficient clear space is found. Abundance of shade is undoubtedly obtained in this way, but such planting does not utilize all the possibilities for beauty and variety of effect which even a small yard affords.

A more satisfactory method is that which takes into account the beauty and value of the open spaces of lawn and makes the most of them by massing the trees and shrubs according to a fairly definite plan along the sides and at the rear of the stretches of greenward. In this way there is no sacrifice of shade, and an effect of



Photograph by Iowa agricultural experiment station.

**BEAUTIFULLY SUBROUNDED FARM HOME.** Spaciousness and freedom is obtained which is ordinarily quite lacking where trees and shrubbery are crowded closely together all about the place.

Such planting, in fact, when skillfully done, makes a small yard seem larger or, in any case, nothing smaller than it actually is. Even a small sweep of lawn if it is unbroken gives something of an effect of breadth and size, and the trees and shrubs thickly and somewhat irregularly planted about its edges are effective in concealing the true shape and limits of the grounds.

Flower beds, except where a consistently formal effect is attempted, should be kept out of the middle of the lawn. They may be used to advantage as borders along the walks, buildings and hedges or masses of shrubs. Shrubs are most naturally planted in groups by themselves or in connection with a row or mass of trees to form a screen or background.

Trees may sometimes be planted very close together with good effect. The charm, particularly to children, of a densely shaded retreat or a thicket of trees and bushes in some corner is not always realized by the town dweller. Too many trees and shrubs should not be planted close to the house, as they interfere with the light and tend to induce dampness.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### WHO'S A REAL FARMER?

The real farmer is thus described by T. A. Glevens of Nebraska: "In my estimation, the man who simply raises corn and wheat and hay to haul to market is not a farmer. But rather the man who raises a sufficient diversity of crops best suited to his locality to furnish a rotation and maintain the productivity of the soil and who does not sell these as a raw material, but feeds them on the farm to different kinds of good stock that he has raised himself, is entitled to the honor of being called a farmer—yes, a good farmer."—Kansas Farmer.

### Disadvantages of Various Soils.

Clay soils are unfavorable to vegetation because the soil is too close and adhesive to allow the free passage of air or water to the roots of the plants. It also obstructs the expansion of the fibers of the root. Sandy soils are unfavorable because they consist of particles that have too little adhesion to each other. They do not retain sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the plants. They allow too much solar heat to pass to the roots. Chalk soils are unfavorable because they do not absorb the solar heat and are therefore cold to the roots of the plants.—Iowa Homestead.

### Making New From Old.

New guard plates and sickle sections would transform many an old mower into a good machine. The cutting parts being renewed and the bar lined up straight with the pitman, the machine should be in shape for fine work.—Iowa Homestead.

# Farm and Garden

## DOES SHELTER PAY?

Reckoning the Cost of Keeping Farm Machinery Under Cover.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says that paper places undue importance upon the necessity of sheltering farm implements and that the cost of lumber and interest on the investment in a machinery shed is greater than the depreciation on implements as a result of exposure. The paper replies:

"The average 100 acre farm is regarded as having \$1,000 invested in farm machinery, including wagons and buggies. It is our judgment that the average Kansas farm has nearer \$1,500 invested. We are confident that the depreciation on farm equipment when exposed to the storms is not less than 10 per cent per year. We are inclined to the belief that it is 20 per cent per year. We know that a 20 per cent depreciation will apply to at least a part of the equipment.

"The more equipment exposed to the weather the larger the depreciation in dollars and cents. One hundred dollars will erect a first class machinery shed. If \$100 is not available \$50 will erect a shed sufficiently large to house in a very satisfactory manner \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of machinery. The \$50 shed will be smaller than the \$100 shed, and its use will require some piling up of machinery.

"This, however, can be done with no cash outlay and with little outlay of time and labor. If the depreciation on the shed itself is 5 per cent per year and the interest on the investment is 5 or 6 per cent per year there is still a considerable amount in favor of saving the 10 per cent or minimum depreciation on the machinery.

"It does not seem possible that a wide awake farmer would argue against the advantages of good machinery care, even though it be impossible for him to provide a machine shed."

### FLOUR BARREL COOP.

Cheaply Made and Provides Plenty of Room For the Chickens.

Flour barrels make excellent coops, roomy and cheap, says Farm and Fireside, from which this article and illustration are taken. A little frame is made for the front, consisting of four pieces of board, the uprights 6 by 24



inches, and two cross-pieces, top and bottom, 2 by 20 inches. Fasten frame to front of barrel by wire, leaving opening for door.

Fasten it so that a slide door eight inches wide can be easily dropped in from the top. This door is made of one-half inch mesh cedar window wire, nailed or stapled to strips of wood. This gives

good ventilation and is absolutely vermin proof. Cover barrel with old tin roofing or spouting, so as to make it rain proof and prevent the sun from warping it. Of course a coat of paint will add to its attractiveness, but it is not necessary for practical purposes. Runs of any size made of wire netting can be attached to the barrel, and with netting over the top of runs the chicks are safe from crows or the annoyance of grown chickens. Barrels and runs can be easily moved to fresh ground. The runs are made substantial by the addition of a few stakes driven into the ground to support the wire netting.

### CROPS AND CRITTERS.

Grow more leguminous crops and keep animals to consume these plants. This will build up your soil and increase the profits of your farm.

### What the Lawyers Tell Us.

As a general rule, the owner of a vicious animal who has notice of its vicious character is liable for any injury committed by it and due to its fault.

A person who, with knowledge that his agent, in violation of his authority, is purchasing goods for use in the business of his employer, falls to dis-  
seut will be held to have ratified and adopted the agent's acts.—E. D. Keyes & Co. Versus Union Pacific Tea Company (Vt.), 71 Atlantic 201.

If you sell food to a middleman, who sells it to the consumer and the food proves to be diseased to such an extent as to cause disease in the consumer, then you are liable to the consumer for the damage to his health. This is the decision of Judge Noyes in the federal district court in New York.

A written contract should be drawn and signed by both the landowner and the renter when a rental agreement is consummated. This may avoid a misunderstanding and prevent trouble. An oral contract should be as binding as a written agreement, but the oral contract may be forgotten or its stipulations not fully understood.

# Farm and Garden

## HANDLING THE YOUNG BOAR.

Proper Feeding is the Big Factor in Causing Growth.

Young boars that are to be sold for breeding purposes need extra care. The buying public asks for males that are larger than their own pigs and that are in good flesh and pleasing to look upon.

Feeding is of course the big factor in securing growth. Because the pigs are to be sold for more than regular market price a little more expensive feed may be used if it will secure



Photograph by Iowa State College of Agriculture.

**HANDY TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE.**

better gains. The youngsters need an abundance of nutritious green feed. This keeps them healthy, gives them an appetite and causes them to take exercise. Clover and alfalfa are the most satisfactory, of course, but anything that is green and succulent will do. Skimmilk is very nearly an ideal feed for growing pigs. There is nothing that is liked better, and it seems to make a growth of frame and muscle as no other feeds will do. Any hog man who can have an abundant supply of skimmilk is fortunate indeed.

A thick slop made of mill shorts and a little oilmeal does very nearly as well. Corn or corn and cooked barley are very acceptable for the basal part of the ration. It being always essential to furnish plenty of protein to balance the lack of it in corn and barley. Tankage and meat meal in the proportion of about one part to ten of corn or corn and barley will make up the deficiency nicely and will bring more rapid growth and more finish to the pigs. Very satisfactory feed may be secured from the crops of any locality. It being necessary to balance it up with some protein concentrate only.

Of course the pigs will sell better if they are clean. They will thrive just as well if they have a cool, clean place as if they have a mud wallow, and it makes a vast amount of difference in selling to have them clean and sleek.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### KEEP THEM ON THE FARM!

A large percentage of the young men who would leave the farm are those who grew up in an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and discontent with their farming parents. There is no question that the farmer—for health, wealth and happiness—holds a rare opportunity, but not until this opportunity is taken hold of will we become a race of successful farmers and permit perpetuity of a noble calling to the generations yet to come.—Kansas Farmer.

### Asparagus Seeds.

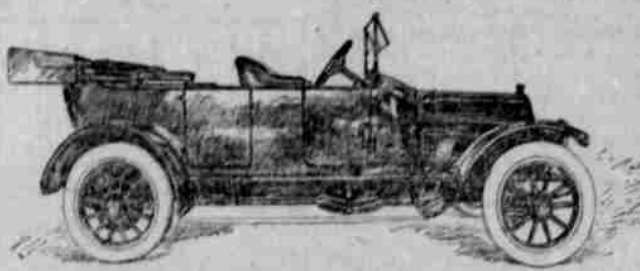
An excellent plan to follow with asparagus is to visit the fields in the fall of the second year, when seed should be selected from plants of a few large stalks rather than many small ones. The seeds are ripe when the berries are well colored. After picking, the berries should be placed in any convenient tub, barrel or crock and allowed to soak until the pulp separates readily from the seed. This separation may be secured by washing with the hands. The seeds should be washed several times and then cured and stored.—Professor B. L. Watts, Pennsylvania State College.

### When You Buy Wire Fencing.

Write to the leading fence manufacturers for their descriptive literature and read every bit they send you. When you go to buy, first find out what kind of wire is in it, what kind of galvanizing protects the wire, see that the points are immovable and have no projecting wire ends which injure stock, that the spacings are right for your purpose, and then, when all these points are settled, choose a heavy gauge wire.

### Linseed Meal For Cattle.

Coarsely ground linseed meal of good quality has a feeding value slightly superior to old process cottonseed meal, and either of these feeds is better for supplementing corn for fattening cattle than wheat bran at current market values. This was proved in two experiments at the Nebraska station.



Hudson

## REO AND HUDSON AUTOMOBILES

The New Hudson "37"  
Hudson "54" A, Six  
Reo the Fifth

J. C. Robinson, Agent,  
Madras, Ore.

2-6

## DeLAVAL

# Cream Separators

Sold on Easy Terms

## Pioneer Cream Co.

Prineville, Oregon

### Just Opened:

## Livery Feed and Sale Stable

In Cornett Stage Barn

Prineville, . . . . . Oregon

Special attention given to the traveling Public.  
Hay 25c a day per head.  
Give us a call.

## White & Mackey, Props.

12-39

## LUMBER

Shingles, Mouldings, Windows,  
Doors, Glasses, Etc. Etc.

## SHIPP & PERRY

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

## CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans	\$125,753.24	Capital paid in full	\$30,000.00
Overdrafts	4,786.06	Surplus	14,000.00
Banking House	2,000.00	Undivided profits	7,675.08
Cash and Escheats	66,431.78	Deposits	151,297.48
Total	200,970.08	Total	200,970.08

W. A. BOOTH, Pres. D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres. C. M. ELKINS, Cashier  
L. A. BOOTH, Assistant Cashier

## THE HAMILTON STABLES

J. H. WIGLE, Proprietor  
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Stock boarded by the day, week or month at Reasonable rates. Remember us when in Prineville, RATES REASONABLE. We have

## Fine Livery Rigs For Rent

You . would . enjoy . the . Journal

**Cows to Pasture.**  
Apply to Mrs. L. Dillon. Pasture open April 1, 1913. Driving done by Orvil Dillon. 3-20-4tp

### Summons

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County.  
J. W. Boone, plaintiff,

vs.  
Uri S. Minkler, defendant.

To Uri S. Minkler, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook county, state of Oregon, or, if served within any other county in this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or, if served by publication, and not within this state, then on or before

the 5th day of May, 1913,

and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear or answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment and decree against you for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: A judgment for the sum of Sixteen Hundred eighty dollars, with interest thereon at rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 3rd day of March, 1913, until paid, and for the further sum of one hundred fifty dollars as attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. And for a decree that a certain mortgage executed by you to the plaintiff on the 19th day of December, 1910, be foreclosed, and the real property described therein, to-wit: Lots two and three and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, in township fifteen south, of range seventeen east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon, together with the tenements, be sold by the sheriff of Crook county, Oregon, according to law, and the money arising from said sale to be applied on the judgment prayed for, attorney's fees and costs, and if insufficient to pay the same, then for a judgment for such deficiency. That the plaintiff be allowed to become a bidder and purchaser at such sale, and that the defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him, be forever barred and foreclosed and estopped from having any right, title or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof, or any redemption or equity of redemption except as provided by law, and for such other and further relief as may be proper in the premises.

This summons is published in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper, published at the city of Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, for six full weeks, by order of the Hon. G. Springer, county judge of Crook county, state of Oregon, made and entered on the 8th day of March, 1913.

Dated and published first time this 13th day of March, 1913.

M. E. BRINK,  
3-13-6w Attorney for plaintiff.

### Summons

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County.  
Sarah J. Newsum, plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas S. Pringle, Roxie L. Pringle, Mildred Pringle and all unknown heirs of Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, deceased, and all others interested, defendants.

To Thomas S. Pringle, Roxie L. Pringle, Mildred Pringle and all unknown heirs of Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, deceased, and to all others interested, the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook county, Oregon, or, if served within any other county of the state of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, and if served upon you by publication according to law, then on or before the

Fifth day of May, 1913,

and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint to-wit:

For a decree of said court that the plaintiff be the owner in fee simple and free from all incumbrances of these or of the se or of section seven, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, all in township seventeen south of range nineteen east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon. That the cloud now existing upon plaintiff's title to said premises by reason of a certain instrument of writing known as a bond for deed, executed by the plaintiff under the name of Mrs. S. J. Newsum and her husband, S. J. Newsum, to the above named Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, on the 26th day of October, 1884, and recorded in Vol. 1 on page 729, Records of Deed of Crook county, state of Oregon, be forever removed and held as canceled and void, and that the defendants and each of them be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right title or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof by reason of said instrument, and that all persons claiming by, through or under the defendants or either of them be so barred and estopped, and that plaintiff's title to said premises be confirmed and quieted, and for such other and further relief as may be proper in the premises.

This summons is published in the Crook County Journal, at Prineville, Oregon, for six full weeks, by order of the Hon. G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, made and entered on the 13th day of March, 1913, in the above entitled cause.

Dated and published first time this 13th day of March, 1913.

M. E. BRINK,  
3-13-5-1 Attorney for plaintiff.