Farm and Garden

MAKING A FARM GATE.

Here's One That Has Been Found to Work Very Satisfactorily.

We have two wagon gates through which we must pass very often—often a dozen or more times every day—says a correspondent of Home and Farm. The boys live on one hill and the old folks on the other, and between the two places is a cow pasture three-quarters of a mile long, part woodland and part cleared land.

To get down and unfasten these gates at every such passing would be a great deal of trouble and in the run of a year would take time enough to do lots of other work. So it has been arranged to avoid this. Both gates are hung to open inward, so that a cow, horse or mule cannot push it open, and are hung so they will fall shut of their own accord. They are both light, one being made of three 1 by 4 bars, so they will not pound themselves to pieces.

It is no trouble at all to pass through, even with a led horse, and there is

GOOD FARM GATE.

great satisfaction in knowing that the gate will be sure to shut itself and require no further thought. But there is one difficulty which no doubt occurs to the reader's mind. Will not the wind blow it open and let stock into the cornfields? Yes, it will. And that is the point of this letter.

One of the gates has a woodland to protect it from such an occurrence. Only a very severe wind from the east will affect it in the least. Only since a strip was cut through for a telephone line has such a thing occured at all.

The other one, however, is easily affected by a wind from the west, a body of woodland of very dense growth deflecting even a north wind against it. But we have solved even that problem with what we call a wind latch.

A piece of inch board 6 by 12 inches is trimmed to almost a feather at one end. A three-eighths inch hole is bored edgewise near the other end. A seven inch spike is put through and driven an inch into the post against which the gate strikes, near the top of the post, on the outside, so it hangs down clear of the barb wires of which the fence is made.

A piece of heavy wire three inches long is driven sidewise and on the west side, near the top of this board, or "wing," as we call it. A ring, or loop, is turned in the free end, from which a smaller wire extends downward to near the middle of the gate, where it connects with the latch proper.

This is a small rod, the size of a sixpenny nail, and it passes through a three-eighths inch hole, bored down grain through a six inch board. The west end is bent square to the north, and the wire from the wing is connected with it. The eastern end is bent directly downward. Now, when the wind blows hard enough to cause the gate to open it will raise the wing, and that will throw the eastern end of this rod so as to catch the gate.

Like nearly all our gates, this one is swung to a tree, with the upper hinge nine feet from the ground. The wind often causes this tree to sway back and forth, but this latch always catches the gate in spite of such

TWO GOOD THINGS.

There should be a farmers' club in every neighborhood, and there should be the best of farm papers in every home. And brain as well as brawn must be used by the one who would succeed.

Pinfeathers.

Some good poultry men think by feeding sitting hens in the morning they are more apt to remain contentedly on their nests all day.

Roupy fowls should be separated from the rest of the flock and kept where they are not likely to contaminate the soil or spread the disease.

There is nothing so injurious to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons as exposure to dampness. By that is not meant the occasional exposure to the rain, but living continually in damp places.

One cannot feed hens barely enough to keep them alive and then expect eggs from them. It has also been proved that some kinds of foods will produce more eggs than other kinds. Supply the elements requisite to the growing of feathers, bone or frame, flesh, a certain amount of fat (needful to conserve the animal heat) and a surplus to be turned into eggs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Where a farmer is starting on a new farm where there are only a few acres broken nothing pays better than cows and hogs.

Pumpkins may not be very rich in food value, but steers seem to eat them with the same sort of relish that darkies have for watermelons.

The number of sheep in the world, according to the latest figures, is 616,229,372.

Corn fodder that is bright and sweet and not too coarse is relished greatly by ewes on brisk cold mornings. It is not eaten so well at any other time of day nor on a warm damp day.

Good whole corn, a thin slop of ground rye and skimmilk and green pasture is a combination hard to beat for pork production.

THE SMALL SHEEP FLOCK.

Easily Handled and Profitable Side Line For the Farm.

Those small flocks of sheep which farmers who are running a mixed farming business are keeping are often neglected during the winter and consequently they do not always do as well as they are expected to do, writes G. H. Glitske in the Iowa Homestead. This often makes the farmer feel disappointed, and he thinks sheep raising is not a paying business, as I heard one farmer say.

It is, however, a nice side line for the farmer where mixed farming is carried on and certainly can be made to yield a nice little income where even only a few are kept if they are given a little special attention.

A small flock of sheep like this kept on the farm do not add greatly to the work thereof. During the winter they need a little extra care and attention to protect them from cold, damp weather. They can stand dry weather, even though it is somewhat cold, but wet and sleety weather will soon cause them to get sick, and they die very quickly when subjected to such weather. Very frequently the inexperienced sheep raiser neglects to protect them against exposures of this kind, and then if a loss occurs and not knowing exactly what caused the trouble the farmer often becomes discouraged and thinks there is no money in raising sheep. However, for the little amount of extra time and trouble sheep bring big returns, and after the simple method of handling them is once learned a farmer can make good money from even a small flock.

In the winter is when the sheep require most care. They need a warm stable and a dry bed for the night. They cannot stand dampness underfoot any more than they can stand dampness from above. Therefore the shed in which they are kept should not be leaky and should always be well bedded. During days of sleet and cold rains they should not be left out of doors at all. When there is much snow on the ground it is well to clear a place on the sunny side of a building so they can be turned out there on bright days to take a sun bath. They enjoy this, and it is good for them.

By studying the needs and wants of his flock a little the beginner will soon learn to give his sheep the required attention and will find the work pleasant as well as profitable.

Winter Care of Foals.

After weaning, several foals may run together in a sheltered pasture in which there are a shed and small yard in which they can be fed and shut at night and in bad weather. The shed should, if possible, face south and be fitted with a low manger and hayrack. Each foal should be allowed daily crushed oats, two quarts; bran, one pint, and plenty of sweet, unheated hay; pure water and rock salt should also be provided. When the pastures become too wet or exposed for wintering foals on they are best kept in roomy yards with good shelter sheds under which they should be fed on the above diet and a few pulped roots in place of the grass. The yards and sheds require cleaning out once or twice during the winter to prevent the manure injuring the foals' feet. Delicate and sick animals should be kept in airy, loose boxes.

Winter Care of Ewes.

The farm ewes, if any are kept, should be maintained in good shape during the fall so that they will enter the winter season in a good state of health, vigor and thrift. They should browse over the rape and grass pasturage as long as it lasts and then should be furnished adequate amounts of grain in addition to plenty of roots, silage and alfalfa hay. Managed in this way the ewes develop into prolific breeders that not uncommonly drop twins and triplets. Experienced sheep men maintain that a peck of grain fed to the ewes in the fall is worth more than a bushel of grain that is stuffed into the animals during the late winter in a futile attempt to flesh them up before the lambing season opens.

Feeding the Horse.

Theoretically give the horse water first, then hay, then grain, says Farm Journal. Most of the hay should be fed at night, and when there is much hard work to be done best give but one to two pounds of hay for the horse to masticate while cooling off at noon, then give the drinking water and then the oats. Some cold water may be allowed when the horse comes in and before he takes the small amount of hay.

MANURE FROM THE STREETS.

Oil Must Be Extracted to Make It Equal to Stable Product.

The department of agriculture receives from truckers and gardeners many requests in regard to the value of street sweepings as fertilizer.

The collections from sweepings consist chiefly of animal manures, trash and small particles of paving materials, and at the present time, when the use of power vehicles is so extensive, they also contain a percentage of oily matter.

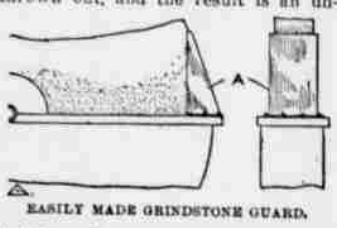
Experiments were made to test the effects of the sweepings on crops. Good stable manure was also used in order that a comparison might be made. In almost every case the sweepings proved to be beneficial. The effect of the stable manure, however, was much greater.

It was thought that the oil contained in the sweepings might affect their fertilizing properties. In order to study this point the oil was extracted and its effect on plant growth was tested. In every case it proved harmful. The sweepings from which it had been extracted were next tested. In this case the growth was about equal to that caused by the stable manure. In other words, street sweepings from which the oil has been extracted are practically equal to stable manure in fertilizing value. If some method could be discovered whereby the oil could be economically extracted street sweepings, on account of their comparatively low cost, should constitute a valuable source of fertilizer to the trucker and farmer.—Country Gentleman.

GOOD GRINDSTONE GUARD.

It Keeps the Water From Being Spattered and Is Easily Made.

A grindstone that rotates with a small part of its lower circumference immersed in a reservoir or basin for the purpose of moistening the stone has a tendency to pick up the water and throw it in the direction in which the stone is turning. The larger the stone the greater the amount of water thrown out, and the result is an un-



EASILY MADE GRINDSTONE GUARD.

sightly and insanitary floor, besides being an annoyance and inconvenience to the man who attempts to grind tools on that side of the stone.

The accompanying sketch shows a pyramid shaped guard, A, that can be secured to the framework of the shaft. The upshooting water encounters it and is deflected back and down into the basin below. The guard's shape is such that it is not in the way of any one working on that side of the stone. It is constructed of galvanized iron or heavy tin.—Popular Mechanics.

NOT NOW, BUT LATER.

A plantation of forest trees would not yield an immediate return, but it would cost little and would enhance the value of the land each year, besides providing for the needs of the future.—Iowa Homestead.

To Get Rid of Rats.

To get rid of rats mix up one-half pint of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of cheese crumbs rubbed fine. Put this in a saucer and set it in the rats' runways. They will eat of it readily. In a few days add plaster of paris to a new lot of the same mixture. The rats when they drink water will get a hard lump that will kill them and scare away any that do not eat this formula.—Farm Journal.

What Cabbages Need.

Cabbages are gross feeders, and it takes manure or fertilizers, of the latter especially potash (muriate), to produce big heads and a big crop. On most farms a piece of land can easily be set apart to raise such a valuable crop as late cabbages, says the Farm and Fireside.

Critter Wisdom.

As a general proposition it may be said that the sow that has pigs before she is a year old will disappoint her owner.

Sorghum is an excellent succulent feed for cows, horses, sheep and hogs. When fed green it saves more expensive feeds and keeps stock in fair flesh until other feeds can be gathered.

The safest bull the dairyman can use is generally a cross bull. At first this may seem a strange assertion. The reason, however, is simple. The bull that is known to be cross will always be watched.

Do not give fresh cows, immediately after calving, heavy feed. Give mild or warm water and a small amount of light feed, such as bran, that will be cooling to the system and will keep the bowels loose.

Calves at the age of three or four months will consume some silage if care is taken to pick out the leafy portions for them. It does not take them long after this before they will consume considerable quantity of silage.

The sheep is just as efficient a manure spreader as he is a manure maker. On hillsides where coarser animal waste would hardly stick long enough to do the ground any good sheep droppings take the place of a specially prepared fertilizer.

Irony.

"Nah, then, come awye, can't yer? Y' down't want to buy anything todye."—Punch.

Rivalry.

Husband—How often does a woman have to get a new hat?

Wife—That's easy; every time somebody else gets one.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Not Acceptable.

"I had a chance to make my everlasting fortune the other day."

"Did you grab it?"

"No; I couldn't stand the conditions."

"What was the chance? To serve out Harry Thaw's time?"

"No; to take the place of a man who was to be electrocuted."

"Say, that would have been everlasting, wouldn't it?"

Hard Lines.

Prosperous Man (to seedy ditto)—You look as if you had known better times.

Seedy One—That's right, and better company too.—Fleigende Blatter.

Would Starve.

"You should always speak in a low voice."

"What for?"

"It is a mark of refinement."

"You couldn't get anything to eat at our boarding house if you spoke that way."

Good Advice.

"I'd have you know I am nobody's fool."

"You'd better be careful then. You are liable to be attached any minute."

Duroc Jersey Pigs

Fifty head, thoroughbreds, either sex, at my ranch at Powell Butte. Address G. L. Brazee, Redmond, Oregon. 4-10-6tp.

Don't Economize When Buying Stock.

Of any kind for breeding purposes. Get a few settings of high grade White Plymouth Rock eggs. Per setting $2 00. 3-27-8t E. W. Twiss, Mecca, Or.

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook.

Dan Eno, Plaintiff,

against

Elizabeth Reed, Charles E. Reed, Milo B. Stone, Ella Stone and L. J. Hadley, Defendants.

To Elizabeth Reed, Charles E. Reed, Milo B. Stone, Ella Stone and L. J. Hadley, and to each of you, 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 filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Thursday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1913, and if you fail so to answer, for the want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein.

That this suit has been brought for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage by reason of the default of the conditions thereof, said mortgage having been given by said Elizabeth Reed and Charles E. Reed, and duly signed, executed, acknowledged, witnessed and delivered by them to one H. J. Jorgensen, dated on December 17, 1910, to secure the payment of sixteen hundred dollars ($1600.00) in accordance with the tenor of one certain instrument in writing for that amount, to-wit: a promissory note bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1910, and made payable to said H. J. Jorgensen or order, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, from date, said note being due one year from December 17th, 1910, said mortgage designating and creating a lien therefor upon the southeast quarter (se¼) of southwest quarter (sw¼) of section four (4); east half (e½) of northwest quarter (nw¼) and southwest quarter (sw¼) of northeast quarter (ne¼) of section nine (9), township 18 south, range 12 E., W. M., in Crook county, Oregon, said mortgage having been duly recorded in the office of the county clerk of said Crook county on Dec 22, A. D. 1910, at 8 o'clock a. m., and recorded on page 433 in Book 12, Record of Mortgages of said county, and appears there of record.

That said note and mortgage were, thereafter, and on November 19, 1912, duly assigned and transferred by said H. J. Jorgensen, to the plaintiff herein, by an instrument in writing, dated on that date, which said instrument was duly recorded in the office of the county clerk of said county of Crook, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 5 o'clock p. m., and recorded on page 468 in Book 17, Record of Mortgages, of said Crook county, and there remains of record.

That the said default consists in the failure of the said Elizabeth Reed and Charles E. Reed, or any of said defendants, to pay said indebtedness or any part thereof and said indebtedness is still due and owing plaintiff and wholly unpaid.

That the subject of this suit is real property within the state of Oregon, and that the defendants, Milo B. Stone and Ella Stone, each has, or claims some interest or right in and to said mortgaged premises, but that plaintiff's mortgage lien is prior in date and superior in equity thereto. That the relief sought of the defendants, Milo B. Stone and Ella Stone, and each thereof, claiming interest or right in and to said mortgaged premises, if any they may have, be declared subsequent and inferior in equity to the claim, interest or right of the plaintiff herein.

You are further notified, That this summons is served upon you, the said defendants, Milo B. Stone and Ella Stone, and each thereof, by publication, upon the order of Hon. G. Springer, judge of the county court of said Crook county, by order duly made therein and dated the 25th day of March, A. D. 1913, the same being duly filed on said date with the clerk of said circuit court for said Crook county.

First publication, March 27th, 1913.
Last publication, May 8th, 1913.

C. M. Crandall,
M. R. Elliott,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Notice of Final Accounting.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Cornelius Thomson, deceased, that he has made and filed with the clerk of the county court his final accounting of his administration of said estate, and that the honorable county court has set Monday, the 5th day of May, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in the courthouse at Prineville, in said county and state, as the time and place for hearing said final accounting and settling said final accounting.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1913.

William B. Thomson,
Administrator of the estate of Cornelius Thomson, deceased. 3-13-5t

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for crook county.

The W. F. King co., corporation, plaintiff.

vs.

Irwin D. Basey, Ethel Basey, J. K. Macpherson and Able cudd, defendants.

To Irwin D. Basey, Ethel Basey, J. K. Macpherson and Able cudd, defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled suit and court on or before the 2nd day of May, 1913, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in its complaint, to-wit: for a decree and judgment against Irwin D. Basey for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from January 21, 1911, for $50 attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

That the mortgage described in plaintiff's complaint be foreclosed and the land described therein sold by the sheriff of this county according to law and the practice of this court and the proceeds applied to the payment of plaintiff's said judgment and that the defendants and each of them be forever barred and foreclosed from claiming any right, title or interest in said premises or any part thereof.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for crook county, made on the 20th day of March, 1913, which said order prescribed that this summons be published in the crook county journal, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in Prineville, crook county, Oregon, for a period of six consecutive weeks.

The date of the first publication of this summons is March 20, 1913.

M. R. ELLIOTT,
3-20-5w Attorney for plaintiff.

E. Wagoner H. Z. Griffith

Central Oregon Well Co.

Contractors for Well Drilling and Prospect Holes. Depth Guaranteed - - -

Dealers in full line of well supplies, Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Etc.

Culver, Oregon

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
March 31st, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

Harry Van Meter

of Prineville, Oregon, who, on April 15th, 1910, made Homestead, No. 08413, for w½ ne¼, and s½ nw¼, section 30, township 16 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the County Clerk at his office, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 29th day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Glenn Hendrickson, George H. Ratliff, Thurman Moffitt, and Ernest C. Kimmell, all of Prineville, Oregon.

4-10p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
March 31st, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

Orland D. Miles

of Barnes, Oregon, who, on Dec. 17th, 1908, and March 29th, 1910, made Homestead, No. 01091 and additional, No. 06091, for s½ ne¼, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼, and s½ nw¼, section 27, township 20 south, range 22 east Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 22nd day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas N. Balfour, of Prineville, Oregon, and Forrest D. Scammon, Charles Gilchrist and James Gilchrist, all of Barnes, Oregon.

4-10 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been, by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, duly appointed executors of the estate of Charles H. Foster, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to said executors at the law office of M. E. Brink, in the city of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

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

Melvin M. Foster,
Ora C. Foster,
Executors of the will and estate of Charles H. Foster, deceased. 3-13-6w

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook.

Central Oregon Irrigation Company, a corporation, plaintiff.

vs.

Patrick O'Neill, defendant.

To Patrick O'Neill, defendant:

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 within six weeks from the day of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: for the cancellation of a certain contract, dated April 13th, 1907, made between you and The Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company and assigned to said plaintiff, relating to the acquirement of certain lands and the water rights appurtenant thereto, situate in Crook county, Oregon, and for such other relief as may be equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication by authority of an order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, and said order is dated the 21st day of March, 1913, and is duly recorded and entered in said court and suit.

Date of first publication, March 27, 1913.
Date of last publication, May 8, 1913.

JESSE STEARNS & JACOB KANZLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook.

Central Oregon Irrigation Company, a corporation, plaintiff,

vs.

Gertrude Kloeber, widow and sole surviving heir at law of Fred W. Kloeber, deceased, defendant,

To Gertrude Kloeber, widow and sole surviving heir at law of Fred W. Kloeber, deceased, defendant:

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 within six weeks from the day of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: for the cancellation of a certain contract dated November 1st, 1906, made between Fred W. Kloeber and The Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company and assigned to said plaintiff, relating to the acquirement of certain lands and the water rights appurtenant thereto, situate in Crook county, Oregon, and for such other relief as may be equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication by authority of an order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, and said order is dated the 20th day of March, 1913, and is duly recorded and entered in said court and suit.

Date of first publication March 27, 1913.
Date of last publication, May 8, 1913.

JESSE STEARNS & JACOB KANZLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county.

Glean Land Company, a corporation, plaintiff,

vs.

David Burton, and Mrs. David Burton, wife of said David Burton, and all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien upon or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, defendants.

To David Burton and Mrs. David Burton, wife of said David Burton, and all persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien upon or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and also described in this summons, above named, defendants.

In the name of the state of Oregon, You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to appear in the above entitled court and answer or plead to the complaint filed therein in this suit against you on or before May 5th, 1913, which is the time prescribed in the order of the county judge of Crook county, Oregon, pursuant to which this summons is published, in which you are required to so appear, answer or plead, and if you fail to so appear, answer or plead, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which relief is that plaintiff's title to the following described real property situate in Crook county, Oregon, to-wit:

The north half of the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21) in township twelve (12) south, range ten (10) east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, Oregon.

And every part thereof, be forever quieted against you and all persons claiming by, through or under you, or either of you, and that plaintiff be adjudged to be the owner thereof in fee simple; and that you and all persons claiming, or to claim, by, through or under you, be forever barred, enjoined and restrained from claiming or setting up any right, title or interest in or to any part of said property and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable in the premises.

The date of the first publication of this summons is the 20th day of March, 1913.

This summons is published pursuant to an order of G. Springer, county judge of Crook county, Oregon, made on the 19th day of March, 1913.

L. M. RECHTELL,
3-20 Attorney for plaintiff.