

Making Money On the Farm

X.—Poultry Houses and Equipment

By C. V. GREGORY.
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

FOR the money invested and work applied poultry is one of the most profitable side lines on the farm. Indeed, many farms are run at a profit with poultry alone. If poultry is profitable on a place where all the feed must be bought it should be doubly so on the general farm, where much of its feed is made up of waste products. Too often the work of caring for the poultry is left to the women and children. Much of it is light work that they can do all right, but the man of the place should not consider it beneath his dignity to lend a helping hand when it is needed.

If poultry is to be kept at a profit some kind of shelter other than the machine shed, the apple trees or the cow stable will have to be provided. A good, warm poultry house is absolutely necessary if winter eggs are to be secured. At 30 to 50 cents a dozen winter eggs will soon pay the cost of building a house of this kind, to say nothing of the superior health of the flock.

The theory that poultry does best when left to its own resources has exploded in enlightened communities. It has been demonstrated over and over again that no form of domestic creature kept for profit responds more readily to good treatment than this same barnyard fowl. That it has always more than paid its way even when neglected shamefully is but an indication of what it would do under better treatment.



FIG. XIX—SMALL POULTRY HOUSE.

too far away they will roost in the barns and sheds rather than return to it. The poultry house should not be too far from the dwelling either, in order that it may not be too inconvenient to care for the poultry. The ground where it is placed should be fairly high and naturally well drained. A damp poultry house fosters all sorts of diseases.

The size of the poultry house depends upon the number of fowls kept. It is estimated that about five square feet of floor space should be allowed per fowl. If they can be out of doors most of the time they can get along with considerably less. The best kind of house to build is the scratching shed type, built with a shed roof. The high side should be to the south. About half of this house should be partitioned off for a scratching shed. The south side of this shed part is to be left open, covered only with wire netting to keep the fowls in. If the back and sides of this room are tight and the bottom boarded up a foot or two there will be little draft and the fowls will be comfortable even in the coldest weather. The floor of this shed part may be of dirt and should be kept covered with several inches of straw.

The remainder of the house should have a floor, preferably of cement. A cement floor is easily kept clean and is little more expensive than a wooden one. The chief advantage is that it keeps out rats and other vermin better than any other kind of floor. Neither does it furnish any crevices in which lice and mites can hide. These pests are the worst enemies to poultry culture, and care should be taken in building a house to leave as few cracks where they can hide as possible.

Value of a Curtain Front. There should be several windows in the south side of the house to supply light. Light is one of the best disinfectants. It does much to keep the fowls free from disease and happy and contented. To provide for ventilation there is nothing equal to the "curtain front." This is a large square of muslin fitted into a frame the same as a window. This allows a gradual admission of fresh air without drafts. The exchange of air takes place slowly enough, so that it does not lower the temperature of the house too much. Considerable light comes through the curtain alone, and less heat escapes through it at night than through glass windows. The curtain has the further advantage of being cheap. No poultry house should be put up without one.

Whether built of lumber or of some other material, the poultry house should be tight. Drafting is good material for the side walls. A single wall is the cheapest and answers the purpose very well. It costs only a little extra, however, to lath and plaster the inside, and such a house is more

desirable in regions where the winter is extremely cold. It does not pay to paper the inside of the house, as the mites will find a congenial home between the paper and the wall.

Roosts and Nest Boxes. Part of the main part of the house should be given over to roosts and the rest used for nest boxes. It is better to have the roosts along the north side. A muslin curtain arranged on a roller, so that it can be let down in front of the fowls on cold nights, does much to keep them comfortable. The roosting space to be allowed to each fowl is six to twelve inches, according to size. Two by fours set edgewise, with the sharp corners rounded off, make good roosts. They should be set in notches, so that they can be easily removed to be cleaned and disinfected. The droppings should be removed every week or two and not left for a year, as is so often done. If plenty of straw is used on the cement under the roosts it is but a short job to throw the excrement out of a hole back of the roosts and put in fresh bedding. It is later that will be well repaid, for a clean, sweet smelling house is essential to egg production.

A little slaked lime thrown around under the roosts helps to keep down bad odors. Sprinkling the house with cool tar dip and whitewashing the roosts and walls once in awhile are also good practices.

The nest boxes should be provided with a cover and so arranged as to be dark and secluded inside, as the hens prefer to lay in this kind of place. Where a specialty is made of poultry it pays to use trap nests. These are so arranged that the hen is caught when she goes in to lay and cannot get out until the attendant comes along and releases her. By having the hens numbered with leg bands a record can be kept of the eggs laid by each one. Thus those that never lay can be culled out and sent to the butcher and the eggs of the highest producing ones kept for raising pullets to increase the flock. In this way the average egg yield can be increased considerably. It is important in this connection to make especial note of those hens which do most of their laying in the winter months, as they are of considerably more value than the ones that lay in the summer, when eggs are cheap.

Yards and Fences. On the farm there is little need for many yards for the poultry house. The chief need for fences is to keep the poultry away from the garden and house. For this purpose woven wire fence with hexagonal meshes is best. The meshes should be small enough at the bottom to keep out the small chickens. The wire should not be smaller than eighteen or nineteen gauge. An important point to take is the galvanizing. This galvanizing is a layer of zinc that is coated over the wire to keep it from rusting. There are two methods of galvanizing, known as "after" and "before." The former is applied to fencing galvanized after it is woven and the latter to that galvanized before. The "after" galvanized fencing can be told from the fact that the joints where the cross wires are twisted together are filled with zinc. When the wire is galvanized before weaving the zinc is cracked more or less in the weaving process and rust readily gets a foothold. The "after" galvanized wire sometimes costs a little more, but it lasts about five times as long.

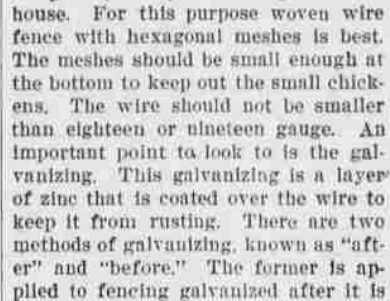


FIG. XX—SELF FEEDING HOPPER.

three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping them in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.

Coops. The chief equipment, aside from houses and fences, is coops. It is more economical to make these fairly large, so as to hold a hundred chickens or so. A coop sixteen feet long, two feet wide and about two feet high in front, with the roof sloping toward the back, is convenient and cheap. It can be divided into eight or ten compartments and will do for as many hens and their broods. The partitions should be about six feet long and a foot high. This will allow them to project in front about four feet. Laths are nailed along the front and over the tops of these partition boards, making a little runway in front of each coop. One of the laths should be removable to let the hen in and out as soon as the chicks are big enough to follow her about.

While such coops are cheap, they have one serious fault, and that is that they are not big enough for the chickens after they get to be two or three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping them in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.



FIG. XX—SELF FEEDING HOPPER.

three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping them in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.

Doctor Hale a Boy at Eighty. An example of Edward Everett Hale's light-heartedness is told in Woman's Home Companion for August. One day when he was about eighty years old he boarded a surface car in New York. The car was crowded, but a lad promptly arose and gave him his seat. "Thank you, my boy," said Hale with great heartiness. "I do as much for you some day when you are eighty—if I'm around then."

Central Park, New York, is to be lighted by electricity. It will take 1,400 arc lamps to light the park.

FORTY HAVE NAMED THEIR FARMS

The Courier's Efforts to Have the Rural Homes Designated by Appropriate Names During the Past Several Months, Well Received With Interesting Letters From Those Who Have Thought Proper to Give their Farms a Name—Letters to-date Re-Published

NAME YOUR FARM

Throughout the United States there are many farms that are not named, and the Courier believes that it is just as important that the farms should be named as it is important that the various business houses are named. Give your farm a name, fill out this coupon, and send it to the Oregon City Courier, and your farm name will be placed on the Courier Registered List of Farms. The name sent in will be published together with the name of the proprietor. Use coupon below.

Name of farm

Proprietor

Address

Calls It "Nutside."

We named our place "Nutside" several years ago, as we are growing nuts as a side line and have a long row of nut trees along the side of our place. We have about ten acres in trees and berries and over one hundred varieties. We make a specialty of choice Buff Oregon poultry.

C. W. SWALLOW,
Nutside Fruit Garden, Rd. 3, Oregon City.

Beaver Creek Farm Named.

"Rocky Point" is the appropriate name selected by Frederick Steiner, a well known farmer, whose fine farm at Beaver Creek is among the best in that fertile region. Mr. Steiner's address is Box 60, Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 3.

"Beaver Dam Farm."

Among the other progressive farmers of Clackamas County is L. Geiger, whose address is Oregon City, R. D. No. 1, and whose farm at Central Point is among the best in that section. Mr. Geiger thinks the Courier's idea of naming farms a good one, and calls his "Beaver Dam Farm" as his farm of 128 acres is nearly all beaver dam land. He raises hay, grain, and in fact all kinds of vegetables grown in this section.

"Birdseye View."

Fred Zimmerman, who owns a very productive farm in the vicinity of Stafford, has named his place "Birdseye View Farm." His address is Sherwood, Or., R. F. D. No. 5.

"The Ivy Farm."

Believing the Courier's idea of naming the farms of this county to be a good one, Mrs. I. M. Olds has named her place "The Ivy Farm." Mrs. Olds' address is Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 1.

Calls It "Wright's Springs."

Editor Courier: I name my farm "Wright's Springs." In pioneer days Wright's springs were noted for the cold water and purity by those who were thirsty and are noted yet for the same qualities.

SILAS WRIGHT,
Aurora, Ore., Route 1.

Tanglewood Farm.

Having noted from time to time the number of progressive farmers from this district naming their farms, I have decided to call my place "Tanglewood Farm."

Very respectfully yours,
(MRS.) MARY K. KENT.

Cape Horn Ranch.

We are interested in your suggestion to name farms and have given ours the name of "Cape Horn Ranch." It consists of about 155 acres and includes part of a rock point called "Cape Horn," which extends out to the banks of Milk Creek about three miles southeast of Canby. We expect to make a dairy ranch of our place.

RUPP & CAVINESS,
Canby, Ore., Route No. 1.

Riverview Fruit & Nut Farm.

Editor Oregon City Courier: We have named our place "Riverview Fruit and Nut Farm." The name suggests itself as the remark universally made by visitors indicates that we have a beautiful view of the Willamette River. The fruit and nut part of the name is still embryonic as we have but recently planted twenty-eight acres in apples, walnuts and figs, and hope in the near future to give our whole attention to that line of farming.

Yours truly,
H. A. KRUSE,
Sherwood, Or., Route No. 5.

Elder Berry Farm.

We have noted many naming their farms so we have decided to call our place the Elder Berry Farm, so kindly include us on the list of those who have endorsed the idea of naming their farms.

Yours very truly,
JULIUS MOSBERGER,
Canby, Or., Route 1.

The Dairy Farm.

Editor Oregon City Courier: We have become interested in the feature of naming farms by seeing the many new names appearing almost weekly in the Courier, and we wish to add your name on your list as the "Dairy Farm."

J. H. DALY,
Silverton, Or., R. F. D. No. 1.

The Little Woodmere.

Our little farm in Mt. Pleasant district is named "Woodmere." We are always looking for new "farm names," and wish the scheme would become more universal throughout Clackamas County.

A. E. FROST,
Oregon City.

"Deep Well Water Farm."

Sherwood, Oregon, Jan. 25, 1909.

Editor Courier: I have decided to name my farm, and will call it the "Deep Well Water Farm." It is known as the deepest well in the neighborhood so far. The well is 150 feet deep and is located half way between Wilsonville and Willamette.

Yours truly,
SAM MOSER.

"Sagmore Hill."

Editor Courier: Thinking your idea of naming farms of this county to be a capital one, I would like to submit the name of "Sagmore Hill" for my place. Hatched 25 lovely farrowed pigs. It is situated five miles from Oregon City on the Abernethy road.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. E. L. Slapson,
Oregon City, R. F. D. Box 123 A.

"Pleasant View Farm."

Editor Courier: We have named our place "Pleasant View Farm." It is located at the end of Maple Lane, farthest from Oregon City and contains 25 acres. Recently we refused an offer of \$5000 for the property. We raise all kinds of berries, especially strawberries, of which we have seven varieties, and other farm produce.

Respectfully yours,
C. E. MURALT.

"Sweet Briar Lodge."

Editor Courier: The name "Sweet Briar Lodge" was selected by myself and wife some 7 years ago, and among ourselves our home has always been called by that name. We have used it some on our stationary but never had it published before. Should like some time to write up our experiences moving to, and our impressions of Oregon and especially of Clackamas county.

Respectfully,
Wm. Beard,
Oregon City R. F. D. No. 3.

Canby Farm Named "Pond Hollow."

The latest progressive farmer to fall in line with the Courier's suggestion of naming the farms of the state, an idea that has gained a host of friends in all parts of this county, and in even remote counties, where the Courier is read, is B. J. Helvey, one of the best known tillers of the soil in the vicinity of Canby, who has named his fine tract of productive land "Pond Hollow," as there is situated on the farm, a picturesque pond. Mr. Helvey's address is Canby, Or., R. F. D. No. 1.

"Center Park Farm."

"Center Park Farm" is the appropriate name selected by G. W. Wingfield, a well known resident of Russellville, for his place, which is counted among the best in the fertile region surrounding Molalla, the garden spot of the west. Mr. Wingfield's address is Box 27, Molalla, Oregon, R. F. D. 1.

"Spring Hill Farm."

I like your idea of naming our farm. My farm of 240 acres lies 2.4 miles southwest of Molalla, is appropriately named, as there is a living spring the year around at the foot of the hill west of barn and house, which furnishes water sufficient for live stock the year around. We call it "Spring Hill Farm."

Yours respectfully,
E. K. DART,
Molalla, Or., R. D. No. 1, Box 64.

"Oak Point Farm."

The latest progressive resident of Clackamas County to fall in line with the Courier's idea of naming farms is Dr. J. W. Thomas, Molalla's dentist, who has selected "Oak Point Farm" as a name for his tract of land.

Pride of the Valley.

Dear Editor:—Having noticed from time to time our friends and neighbors are naming their farms, we have decided to call our place "Pride of the Valley." We have a splendid outlook and we are just as proud of the place as we can be. Henceforth our home will be known as "Pride of the Valley."

Respectfully Yours,
Mathias Paveletz,
Canby, Oregon, Route No. 1, Box 65.

View of Five Snow Caps.

Editor Courier:—I am glad to see so many naming their farms in Clackamas County. It shows a great interest in the work and a fondness for the rural homes. Please print names of our heads and the same of envelopes with my farm name on. We selected the name of "Snow Cap View" for our farm because we command a view of five snow capped mountains, and located in Washington County seven miles south of Hillsboro.

Respectfully,
H. BIGELOW.

"The Lone Hickory Farm."

Mrs. J. B. Allen called in the Courier last Saturday afternoon, and stated that they have named their fine 64 acre farm at Maple Lane, "Lone Hickory," as there is a large hickory tree growing on that place, the only one in that section. They have 33 acres of their place in cultivation, and raise vegetables, oats, wheat and berries. Recently Secretary S. P. Davis, of the Publicity Department of the Commercial Club took photographs of the wheat on "Lone Hickory" farm for use in advertising the resources of old Clackamas.

"The Cottonwood."

I have noticed many farm names in your paper, so I thought I would name mine "The Cottonwood Farm," as there is a great deal of cottonwood on the place. It is situated 2 1/2 miles southeast of Canby.

A. W. RIGGS.

Calls It "Golden West."

Editor Courier:—I have a nice little farm of 80 acres located between Macleburg and Molalla and am engaged in raising mixed crops, am also in the dairy business, but I make a specialty of breeding and raising Pure Bred Poland China hogs and I select the name "Golden West" for my farm.

Yours truly,
FRED YOHANN.

Mountain Ash Farm.

Editor Courier:—Having your suggestion in the Courier to name farms, we have decided to call our "The Mountain Ash Farm," as this wood is growing so abundantly about here, and we have made an arch over our front gate. Our farm is situated in the mountains in the southern part of Clackamas county, and consists of 450 acres. We like the idea of naming farms.

Yours truly,
S. R. TAYLOR,
Woodburn, Or., Route No. 2.

Fairview Farm.

Editor Courier: I like your idea of naming our farms and we have decided to call our farm the Fair View Farm, suggested by a most magnificent view of Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams. Our farm is located about one mile south of Oregon City. We have a green house and raise tomatoes and other small vegetables. We hear of many in our neighborhood who are to name their farms.

Very truly yours,
FRANK R. ANDREWS,
Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 1.

Selects "Ingleside."

Editor Oregon City Courier: Our ambition has long been to make our home an ideal farm home, and for this reason, the name "Ingleside" has been selected for a name for our farm. We engage in diversified farming and raise walnuts and fruit.

F. L. HUTCHINS,
Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 2

The Cedars Farm.

Situated on the banks of the Clackamas River, our farm is skirted by a row of beautiful cedar trees, which form such an important part of the adjacent landscape that we have named our farm "The Cedars." We have an orchard farm of 80 acres. Your idea of naming the farms of the county is a splendid one, and we think it will meet with the approval of nearly all the rural residents.

Respectfully yours,
J. A. BYERS,
Clackamas, Ore., R. F. D. No. 1.

Lone Cedar Dairy.

Editor Courier: We are delighted with your idea of naming the farms and we have decided to give our name of "Lone Cedar Dairy Farm." We devote our attention to the dairy business largely, being located in Upper Highland district, which is considered a good dairy country.

SCHRAM & CO., Prop.

Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 4.

CALLS IT MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Editor Courier: We have a two-hundred acre farm and have a beautiful view of four snowy mountains of the Cascade Range and will call our place Mountain View. We have a small dairy and some poultry and raise hay and grain.

MRS. M. J. DICKEN,
R. F. D. No. 6, Oregon City, Ore.

"CRESCENT HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM."

Gentlemen: We are interested in your suggestion to name farms and have named our farm "Crescent Heights Poultry Farm." We have twenty acres in fruit, principally apples, and devote considerable of our time to poultry raising. Our farm is situated on the Clackamas road, a mile and a half from Oregon City.

Respectfully yours,
T. M. KELLOGG,
Oregon City, Ore.

Calls It "Crescent Orchard."

Editor Oregon City Courier: Will be pleased to have the name of our orchard added to the "Courier registered list of farms."

We have seven acres in fruit, principally apples, and have chosen the name "Crescent Orchard." Our orchard is situated on Crescent Hill, on a branch of the Abernethy road, 2 1/2 miles from court house.

Yours respectfully,
S. R. COGAN,
Oregon City, Route 2.

Calls His Place "Troll."

Editor Oregon City Courier:—I am very much interested in your suggestion to name farms, and think that this should be done by every farmer in the county. We have given our farm the name "The Troll" as that is the place where I first saw the light of day. Our farm consists of fifty-nine acres.

Very truly yours,
MICHAEL KROLL,
Oregon City, R. F. D. No. 3.

Calls His Farm "Walnut Creek Farm."

Editor Oregon City Courier:—Being heretofore in favor of your plan of naming the farms, I would like to state that I have named my place "Walnut Creek Farm." As I raise several acres of walnuts in a grove on the bank of a pretty creek that runs through my property. My farm consists of 110 acres, and I raise a variety of things, chiefly goats and sheep. We reside about two miles from the old Stafford postoffice. Respectfully yours,

J. R. DEWILL,
R. F. D. No. 5, Sherwood, Or.

Calls It the Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Editor Oregon City Courier:—Have noticed your idea of naming the farms of Clackamas County, and this plan meets with my heartiest approval. As I have been in the fruit raising business in my present location for the past thirty years, I think I am entitled to name my place the "Pioneer Fruit Farm." My farm is located in Crescent Ridge near Clackamas Heights, on the Abernethy road. Have fifteen acres in apples, pears, cherries and peaches.

Very truly yours,
C. R. LIVESAY,
Oregon City, Or., R. F. D. No. 6.

Pleasant View Home.

Editor Oregon City Courier: We have a fifty-acre farm, and the beautiful view we have of Mount Hood and Arthur's Prairie suggests the name "Pleasant View Farm." Ours is a garden farm, with a small orchard in connection.

M. H. RIEBHOF,
Oregon City, Or., R. F. D. No. 2.

"Maple Lawn Farm" Sounds Good.

Courier:—After some consideration we have named our ranch "Maple Lawn Farm." We have a place of 100 acres, and engage in diversified farming. Think your idea of naming the farms a capital one, and one that should be carried out all over the state.

E. F. BOECKMAN,
Sherwood, Or., R. F. D. No. 3.

CROPS IN FINE CONDITION.

Average Better than 10-Year Figures, Says Report.

Crop conditions on August 1, 1909, were in the aggregate slightly higher than on August 1, 1908, and moderately higher than a 10-year average condition of all crops on August 1. In addition to the higher condition, the acreage of cultivated crops is about 1.6 per cent greater than last year. So says a general review of crop issue recently by the Agricultural Department.

Winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, rye, flax and grapes were better than last year and the 10-year average; barley and potatoes were better than on August 1 last year, but slightly below the 10-year average. Tobacco and sweet potatoes were better than the average and lower than last year.

Important crops that were below both last year and an average condition are cotton, rice, hay, buckwheat and apples. Conditions vary, however, in different sections.

The summary of conditions on August includes the following:

Rice, 44.5; alfalfa, 94.3; apples, 46.3; peaches, 45.4; pears, 56.4; grapes, 59.7; cantaloupes, 7.0; oranges, 88.3; lemons, 87.0; tomatoes, 84.2; corn, 83.5; hemp, 91.7; hops, 82.7; sugar cane, 88.0; sugar beet, 90.4.

Preparing Lambs for Market.

Professor Walter J. Quirk of the Virginia Experiment Station, in replying to an inquirer, says that of custom prevails in many states of selling lambs directly off their dams as soon as weaned or about time that they should be weaned, at which time all lambs weighing over sixty pounds will be accepted by the buyers at a good price.

Under this system very few castrate their lambs, and as a result the first dropped older lambs become troublesome before delivery or shipment, and frequently get ewes in lamb that miscarry or that did not suckle. This frequently happens with the Southern mountain sheep, which I learn often breed at any time and infrequently twice a year, causing me to suspect that they carry twins blood in their veins. Lambs that are fine, fat as a mutton in appearance, but carry that live lamb look of a keath-lamb. They are actually lighter in weight, a fact that any sheep breeder can prove to himself by castrating a few and allowing others of same age to run and comparing weights on weighing up to the buyer. Uniformity helps sell anything, lambs as well as apples or potatoes.

The matter of castrating is the next most valuable consideration to sire, feed and attention. A good sire is necessary to produce good lambs; and producing feed for ewes before and during lambing and attention to lambs from birth in order named, that is, if you desire the greatest profit.

Then to the inquirer I would say castrate not because his lambs come in the middle of March, but for the reason that it will always pay to castrate lambs intended for market. If properly done, ewes are to go as suckers in early spring for dams. When and how is the question. The best time to castrate is when from one to two weeks old. The lamb is then in good condition and over any weakness or docking of its tail, which should also be done when quite young—from one to three days old. The best way I have found to castrate is to cut off the end of the scrotum at a place that will expose the lower end of the testicles, when they should be steadily drawn, not jerked out. Do not cut the cord off at all, just draw it out. If the lamb is strong a week old is preferable to a fortnight, but do not dock and castrate at the same time. It is a good idea to have a little grease-lard is good—into which has been mixed a little zinc oxide or other of the coal tar disinfectants. Just dip the fingers into this and smear the wound. It advances healing and if the operation is done in late spring it will keep any early flies away.

Livestock Barns, Oregon State Fair, Salem.

The twelve commodious livestock barns on the Oregon State Fair grounds at Salem are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were constructed during the summer of 1907. Beneath their roofs hundreds of the grandest cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine, have been displayed during the fairs of the past two years and the indications are that the livestock exhibit at the coming fair, September 13-18, will be equal if not ahead of any previous livestock in the department. Livestock breeding in the state and the Pacific Northwest is being engaged in by numerous intelligent farmers, who have come to realize that the day for keeping scrub animals is past and it is better and more profitable to have the purebreds. The purebred horses, cattle, etc., do not do well where they are to be the next state fair are going to be the country affords, and the reader of this should arrange his plans to attend the fair on the dates mentioned and view the great progress the state is making in livestock.

NOTICE TO THRES