SHEEP HUSBANDRY

F. R. Hartman, writing in Wool Markets and Sheep on "The Care of the Lamb From Birth to Weaning Time," says in part:

Much indeed could be written on this hackneyed but always important and interesting subject, but I will be as brief as possible without evading the most essential points. My aim is to have my ewes in the best possible condition at the time of weaning. By best condition I do not mean that they shall be in a fat state nor do I mean that they shall be poor, but just betwixt and between. When in this condition, if the ewes have been properly mated, we have an assurance of a good, strong increase. If possible, just as soon as the lamb is dropped, I separate mother and lamb from the balance of the flock until I am sure the lamb has gained strength enough to hold his own in the flock. I take care of them at this stage and see that no filth gathers and that the lamb gets started properly. As soon as the lamb shows that he is desirous to eat something, which will be in a few days, I prepare a creep of some description and begin to feed them by themselves. You will have only to give them a few lessons as to the way of entering their lunch-room, for they are apt scholars and learn rapidly. The bill of fare in the way of grain consists of oats, oilmeal or whatever in this line of feed is most convenient. I give the little fellows just what they will eat up clean. I feed twice a day, morning and evening. I like to have a rape patch for the youngsters and their dams as soon as is possible in the spring. I wish to say that feed given to ewes will not prove detrimental to the lamb I never like to be stingy with succulent rations, and it is prudent to have a variety of such. As to castrating and docking, I will say little, as most every one has a good way of his own, but I will say castrate as early as possible after the lamb has gained strength. Dip the ewes and lambs in early spring. It will not do them any great injustice to dip them again in the fall. A little condition powder fed occasionally will prove beneficial, but this should not be fed to excess. Constant care, regular feeding and cleanliness are my rule of management.

Sheep Men Buying Greyhounds.

The sheep men of the west, who have suffered serious loss for many years from the depredations of the coyotes, think they have discovered a means for their extermination. Greyhounds alone of all the dogs in creation are fleet enough of foot to run down the cowardly little pests and at the same time have enough grit to give them battle. Sheep men about the country are paying big prices for blooded dogs, and the friendless coyote is on a run for his life. For years the ranchers and plainsmen have been skeptical of the stamina and fighting qualities of the greyhound in a finish fight with a coyote, but that idea is now entirely eradicated.

Profits Despite Costly Feed.

Wool Markets and Sheep says: We know of bunches of sheep which have netted their feeders all the way from $1 to $1.50 per head, and the grain fed cost nearly an average of 50 cents per bushel. These lambs, however, were good, thrifty stock and were brought to the yards in fine, sappy condition from rape, alfalfa or other cheap fattening forage. It takes a careful and experienced feeder to feed all costly grain and still show encouraging margins.

Sheep Should Be Kept Quiet.

To get the best results sheep should never be frightened nor disturbed any more than necessary. It is well when the animals are young to handle them so they will become accustomed to the attendant and not be frightened when he approaches. Dogs and strangers should be kept out of the feeding pens.

A Fine Youngster.

The fine Shropshire lamb shown in the illustration was bred by William

Furry & Son, Greenfield, Ind. The lamb weighed 165 pounds at nine months.

Teaching the Lamb to Suck.

Let the ewe lick her lamb and if she refuses wipe it dry and cover it with a woolen cloth till it gains strength enough to suck. If the lamb is too weak to stand after an hour or two, hold it up with one hand under its breast and with the other work the teat into its mouth and draw a little milk to give it a taste. If this cannot be managed successfully, lay the ewe gently on her side, having an assistant to hold her while you milk a little into the lamb's mouth and induce it if possible to suck.

Eternal Vigilance.

At this season of the year the shepherd should be prepared to lose some sleep in caring for the flock. He should see the sheep before retiring for the night, and if there are indications of an increase before morning he should visit the fold again and again till the little stranger is safely started in life.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.

Seven Room Dwelling That Will Cost Only $1,100 to Build.

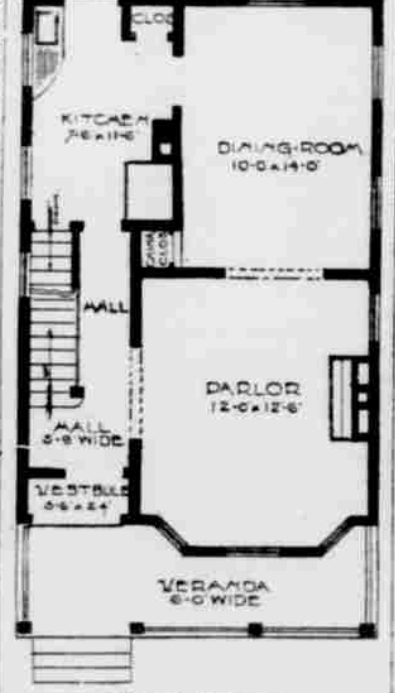
[Copyright, 1902, by George Hitchings, 61 Park row, Times building, New York.]

This Queen Anne cottage is a most picturesque and conveniently arranged structure. The underpinning is of bluestone pointed up above grade with ce-

FRONT ELEVATION.

ment and lampblack. The superstructure is frame and is most attractively painted.

Very often a beautiful design is spoiled by a bad combination of colors, and as painting is a very important item both as to decoration and preservation of the woodwork it should have considerable attention. First, be sure that the best quality is used and have the paint mixed on the job. Nothing is as durable as Atlantic white lead and pure linseed oil. Ready mixed paints

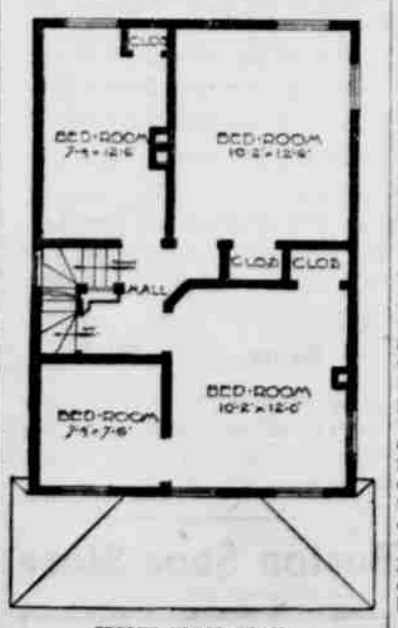


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

are generally satisfactory, but when there is a doubt the old method is the surest and best.

This cottage is painted with the following colors: Roof, moss green; gables, moss green; body, colonial cream; trimmings, white; sash and blinds, bottle green.

The first floor contains vestibule, hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen. The kitchen is provided with range and



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

sink and pump to supply water. The inside stairs lead from the kitchen to the cellar.

The second story has four bedrooms and ample closet room. The attic is unfinished.

The woodwork inside is cypress, finished with one coat of golden oak filler and two coats of varnish. The floors are all cone grain yellow pine, and in case rugs are used they can be varnished to make a very nice hard finish.

This house costs to build complete $1,100.

Decoration In Country Homes.

Interior decoration is important. The tendency in country homes is toward quaint, old effects, produced by a high, simple wainscoting, brick and wooden floors, great fireplaces with massive andirons supporting heavy logs, large flues, which prevent smoking, etc. It is now quite common to follow the old colonial method of carrying the side paper on to the ceiling, thereby producing another quaint effect.

MISERABLE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

According to Col. William R. Holloway, just returned from St. Petersburg, where he has spent the last six years as United States Consul, the Russians have much to learn in the way of agriculture.

According to Colonel Holloway, about 80,000,000 of the 128,000,000 of the Russian population devote their time to agricultural pursuits. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, cabbage, potatoes and grass. Considerable wheat is raised in Southern Russia, where the soil and climate are better, but a curious statement of the speaker was the fact that it is necessary to renew each year the seed brought from Siberia, which does not seem to have sufficient vitality to reproduce itself satisfactorily in Russian soil.

The communal system of land tenure prevails in Russia. The farmers live in villages, not on their own land as in this country, each one being alloted a section of land, which he cultivates under rigid rules prescribed by the communal laws and received his remuneration in fixed shares of the produce.

The so-called "farms" are generally long, narrow strips of land, sometimes only a few rods wide, and they may be half a mile or more long. The fundamental defect of this system, as it will appear to an American, is the absence of ownership in severalty as with us, which is fatal to enterprise or permanent improvement.

As the farmers have no surety of holding the same land from year to year, there is a lack of zeal to improve either the soil or the fixtures. It is a slipshod system at best and much like a tenacy-at-will in other countries.

According to the ex-consul, the inferior class of Russian soil-tillers, called "muziks," are a dirty unkempt, ignorant lot, fully 100 years behind the times.

The agricultural implements used in Russia, which are admitted free of duty, are made in the United States. Farming of all kinds is done in the crudest way and the roads are the poorest possible, rough and heavy.

There being no inducement to fertilize the land, the soil is badly run down. The people follow after old customs, are cursed with superstitious beliefs of all kinds and change but little from age to age.

One thing, however, emphasized by Colonel Holloway, is that they have the finest horses in the world, a fact to which is due that splendid corps of cavalry known as the Cossacks, who, on many a battlefield have sustained the Russian standard with unexampled dash and bravery.

Congratulations for Chief Justice Fuller.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—To-day was Chief Justice Fuller's sixty-fifth birthday and he was the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues and many friends in public and private life. Although classed as a Western man, Justice Fuller was born in Maine and graduated at Bowdoin University. He went West in the days of the growing country and settled in Chicago, where he practiced law until appointed to the supreme bench by President Cleveland in 1888.

New Jersey Y. M. C. A.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 11.—The thirty-third convention of the New Jersey Y. M. C. A. opened in this city today and will remain in session for the rest of the week. Many prominent speakers are on hand to address the different sessions.

EAST OREGONIAN UNKNOWN NUMBER GUESSING CONTEST

Every Subscriber to Have an Opportunity to Guess on a $100 Rubber Tired Buggy

As an Expression of Our Good Will Toward our Subscribers and to Increase our Subscription List

We Will Give Away, Absolutely Free, a Cushion-Tire Buggy now on Exhibition in the Show Window of the A. Kunkel & Co. Implement House, Two Doors South of the East Oregonian Building.

The East Oregonian has purchased from the A. Kunkle Implement Co. a $100 cushion tire buggy. It is a beauty, strong, servicable and well finished. For each year's subscription to the Weekly at $1.50 or for every similar amount paid on the daily or semi-weekly the subscriber is entitled to one guess at an unknown number of three figures, that will be placed in a sealed envelope. This is not a drawing, lottery, or gift enterprise of any kind.

How to Participate

Each receipt for $1.50 for the Daily, Weekly or Semi-weekly East Oregonian, to any address, the person to whom the receipt is issued, will be given an opportunity, absolutely without cost, to have a guess at the unknown number, and the person or persons guessing nearest that number will receive as a present and without any compensation whatever, and merely as an expression of good will on the part of the East Oregonian toward its subscribers, the $100 cushion tired buggy advertised in this paper and on exhibition at A. Kunkel & Co's. Implement house two doors south of the East Oregonian building.

For each $1.50 paid the holder of the receipt will have an opportunity of making one guess. For example if you send $1.50 for one year's subscription the Weekly or $2.00 for one year's subscription to the Semi-weekly you are entitled to one guess. If you pay $5.00 for one year's subscription by mail to the Daily you will get three guesses. If you pay $7.50 for one year's subscription to the Daily delivered by carrier you will get five guesses, or if you pay $3.75 for six months of the Daily by carrier you are entitled to two guesses.

No commission is allowed to any agent or solicitor for securing subscribers under this offer, and the person so subscribing does it with the understanding that the East Oregonian is accepted as payment in full for the money paid.

Unknown Number — How Prepared.

Monday, January 18, the following committee of business men met at the office of the East Oregonian and formed the unknown number that will get the $100 rubber-tired buggy. The committee consisted of M. A. Rader, the furniture man, E. T. Wade, the real estate dealer, G. A. Robbins, proprietor of the Owl Tea House, Glenn Winslow the jeweler, and A. Kunkel, the implement man.

Ten numbers from one to naught were cut from a calendar. These numbers were sealed up in 10 different envelopes by the committee. The 10 envelopes were placed in a hat and thoroughly shuffled and shaken. Three members of the committee then took out one envelope each, which were marked one, two, three, in the order in which they were taken out.

These three envelopes were then placed in a larger envelope and sealed and a wax seal placed on the flap and delivered to the chairman of the committee, M. A. Rader to keep until the day the buggy will be drawn. The remaining seven envelopes containing the other numbers were then burned in the presence of the committee, thus insuring an absolutely unknown number.

Each and every one of the committee was thoroughly satisfied with the absolute fairness of the method of selecting the unknown number, and signed the following statement:

"We, the undersigned, were present at the East Oregonian office Monday afternoon, January the 18th, and assisted in forming the unknown number according to the plan published, to be used in the East Oregonian guessing contest.

"Under the rules of forming the number, it is impossible for anyone, not even the members of this committee, the publishers of the East Oregonian, or anyone else to know what the number is.

(Signed.)

E. T. WADE,
A. KUNKEL,
M. A. RADER,
GLENN WINSLOW,
G. A. ROBBINS."

Upon the day when the envelope is to be opened and the buggy awarded to the person guessing nearest to the number, the numbers will be assembled in the order in which the envelopes are marked. It may be as low a number as 012 or as high as 987. As a matter of course, it must be three different figures, as no figure was used twice. Somebody will get a splendid $100 present when the 975 receipts have been given out.

The unknown numbers will be formed by putting together the three numbers in the order as marked, one, two, three, on the envelopes on which they are contained. The unknown number will not be assembled until the guessing contest is completed, hence no one will know what it is to be until it is publicly announced to subscribers.

Limited Competition.

The number of receipts issued in this contest will be limited to the number of guesses possible in the range of the numbers between 012 and 987, as the unknown number must be composed of a figure within those limits. The unknown number cannot be less than 012 nor more than 987.

To be a perfectly fair and legitimate guessing contest the number to be guessed at must be and remain absolutely unknown. There must be no chance for the East Oregonian, the committee, or any subscriber to know the number and this plan will insure that result.

The receipts for this guessing contest will be numbered in duplicate but the stub will be only for the purpose of identifying the subscriber who is the successful guesser—the subscriber writing the guess number on the back of his receipt—each one making his or her own guess at the unknown number. As soon as the receipts are all sold the guessing contest will be over and the nearest number awarded the buggy.

How the Guesses are Made.

On securing a receipt for $1.50 the person wishing to guess will write his guess on the back of the receipt in ink or indelible pencil, writing only one guess on each receipt, and depositing the same in the sealed ballot box provided at the East Oregonian office for that purpose. Subscribers out of town will be allowed to make their guess in the same manner, and send the same in a sealed envelope plainly marked "East Oregonian Guessing Contest," and they will be deposited in the box. The seals on the box will not be broken until all the receipts in the guessing contest are sold—975 receipts in all.

Subscribers can now get their guessing coupons. Subscribers by mail can send in their money and with the receipt a guessing coupon will be mailed to them. Old subscribers are entitled to guesses on renewals as well as new subscriptions.