

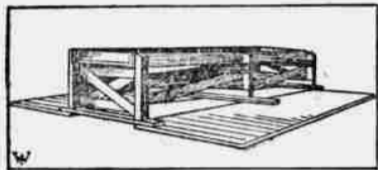
## Feeding Sheep Economically.

Handling sheep and lambs the last two or three years has been easy money to almost every one that has touched them, and the profit in the business has been sufficient temptation to get some men back into the business who do not have a strong personal predilection for the animals.

Any such who do go into raising or feeding sheep or lambs are apt to not take much note of the ways of animals about their eating and may consequently allow them to waste a good deal of grain. All who are familiar with sheep know that though they eat almost anything that is green and clean, they will not eat dirty things, especially grain or forage that has been contaminated with their own filth. Consequently it is a matter of importance to provide troughs for grain and racks for roughage, into which they cannot climb and stand or even put their feet at all.

Probably the best way to make troughs for grain is to build them alongside and close up to a board fence or wall of a building, says a writer in Farm Progress. If this is done and the trough, even though flat bottomed, is not very wide the sheep will not be able to jump up into it and stand in it. This would be the plan for a single trough, and the sheep could stand only on one side.

But troughs may be made flat bottomed and wide enough to divide by a board partition running along the mid-



FEED BUNK FOR MUDDY LOTS.

dle lengthwise, dividing it into two troughs of the length required. If this partition of boards or slats is high enough the sheep cannot well get into and stand in the troughs and foul the feed.

As sheep dislike mud very much and hate to get wet feet, provision ought by all means to be made for feeding them in the dry. A well made shed facing south is the best way to secure this protection, but if for any reason the shed cannot be provided for feeding them it is very desirable that the ground around the feed racks and troughs should be dry. Where gravel is abundant raising the ground around the racks and putting on four to six inches of gravel will keep the immediate surroundings firm and free from mud.

If gravel is not obtainable and there is no other way to provide for solid standing room around the feed racks and troughs the best thing is to build a board platform on good substantial sills of some wood that does not rot easily. This idea is shown in the accompanying illustration, which shows low, flat racks. The racks might be better if made V shaped, with up and down slatted sides, wide enough apart to permit the sheep's noses to pass through readily. I have used them made in that way as well as like the illustration and found that it saved much of the hay, turnips and other things that I fed them.

### Sheep on Legumes.

Care should be exercised in pasturing sheep on clover or, in fact, on any member of the legume family, for unless judgment is used there may be considerable loss from bloating. There is a right and a wrong way of pasturing these crops. The right way is to allow the clover or alfalfa almost to come into bloom before turning in the sheep. Then there should be sown with these crops some timothy, redtop or any other nonleguminous plant, for where there is a mixture this way the sheep will alternately eat one and the other and so reduce the chance of bloating.

When turning in the flock for the first time they should be already filled with food. For example, the day they are to be turned into the clover pasture feed them early in the morning a little grain and hay, and when the sun is well up and hot turn them out. Then instead of filling themselves at once they will eat a little and then look for a cool spot to rest in. Joseph E. Wing has, he says, tried this plan with great success. He also advises keeping before them constantly a receptacle containing salt and air stacked lime mixed.

### Saving the Lambs.

A young lamb from high priced registered stock is too valuable to lose, but not every one is successful in raising them by hand. If it must be done that way I always turn them over to my wife, writes a breeder in Farm and Fireside. When the lambs begin to make their appearance she hunts up the bottles, nipples and measuring glass, also the dairy thermometer. She is very careful not to overfeed and never gives over an ounce every two hours, day and night, until the lamb is a week old. Eighty-five degrees is the temperature we give. We find it better to feed the milk to them a little on the cool order than too warm. Do not feed milk from a cow that has been long in lactation if you can help it. We try to have a "fresh" cow when the lambs begin to come, so if there must be outcast lambs or ewes that have no milk we can give them a start.

## WEED CROPS.

### Many Different Kinds That Germinate in Succession.

Every successful farmer finds that he must assert his mastery in no uncertain way over the weeds, these rebels of the vegetable world, or they will work havoc in his little domain and eventually his undoing.

The battle with them must be fought unceasingly, for they are constantly on the watch to take advantage of every opportunity, remarks a writer in American Cultivator. "We'll fight it out right here if it takes all summer!" may well be the threat of the farmer to the weed crop.

### A Great Variety.

The great difficulty is that a great many give up the fight with the weeds altogether too soon. Their first attacks are fierce and spirited enough, but they soon grow indifferent and abandon them altogether. Now, the fact is that weeds are of a great many different varieties, which seem to be designed to germinate at different seasons, one species following on the heels of another, occupying the ground as soon as their predecessors have ripened their seeds. The result is that weeding, vigorous at first, but soon abandoned, leaves the way open and unobstructed for the later varieties to flourish unhampered, and so they are never conquered or reduced, but their reign is more firmly established from year to year.

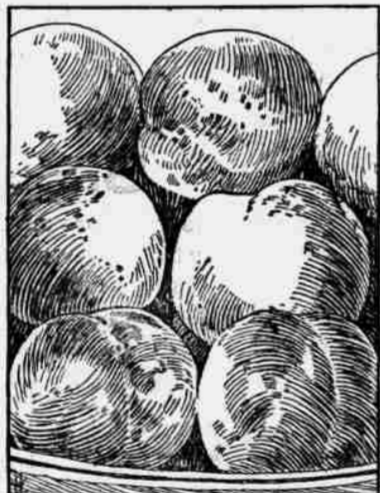
### On Uncultivated Fields.

Then, again, many who wield the hoe vigorously are altogether too careless in their dealing with the weeds outside of the cultivated fields, allowing them to flourish unrestrained about the manure heap all summer and scatter their seeds broadcast upon it, to be advantageously planted when it is drawn out and strewn upon the fields in the spring.

## FINE FRUIT.

### Peach Growing Is Popular in Many New England Sections.

Despite the drawbacks often alleged in peach growing the crop is a popular one in many New England sections, notably Massachusetts and Connecticut and New Hampshire in a lesser degree. The soil best adapted to the crop is one well drained, rich and rather sandy. Gravelly loams are desirable. Those who have listened to addresses of J. H. Hale, New England's peach authority, know the importance he places on good air and water drainage. He often says in addressing New England audiences, "Get up on the hills and you will have the best place in the world to grow peaches." Potash and phosphoric acid are the most important fertilizers for the peach, nitrogen taking rather a minor place. If leguminous cover crops are grown in the orchard these



MAMIE ROSS PEACHES.

will practically supply all the nitrogen necessary on ordinary soil. This fruit is of the Mamie Ross variety, as shown in the cut from New England Homestead. It was grown on the farm of A. B. Howard of Massachusetts. Mr. Howard grows excellent peaches and is a strong advocate of wood ashes for fertilizer in the management of orchards.

### The Cabbage Crop.

A considerable portion of the cabbage crop is handled in bulk. When forwarded by carload or shipload the heads are cut from the stalks with a heavy knife or light hatchet and all the outer leaves left on. When prepared for market they are dressed up by removing the outer unbleached leaves. Cabbages are often shipped in ventilated or slat barrels. Tight barrels keep them too warm and may cause rotting. By far the best carrier for shipping cabbage is the barrel size crate. This carries the heads securely, packs in well on board train or boat and shows the quality of the stuff when arriving in market. The heads should be packed in the crates carefully by hand, so that the carriers will not be slack when received by the wholesalers.—W. N. Hutt.

### Hay in New England.

Hay is the great underlying crop in New England. New Hampshire alone raises 6,000,000 tons. To produce a profitable crop the essentials are deep plowing and thorough tillage, says a writer in American Cultivator. Plow in the summer and seed in the summer. Weeds are killed by winter frost, while the grass survives. Plow land every fifth year. Apply five tons of manure to the acre.

### The Corn Cultivator.

If the corn cultivator undergoes as much improvement in the next few years as it has in the past, it will almost be a white shirt job to plow corn. The dustless feature should be next given attention by makers.—Farmer in Iowa Homestead.

## TUNNEL ADVENTURES.

### A Fox Hunt in Which a Locomotive Took Part.

A very strange incident happened in the Severn tunnel recently. Just as an express train entered the tunnel a soldier in a third class carriage flung open the door and attempted to jump out. Fortunately one of the passengers succeeded in seizing the man's coat tails and with the aid of other passengers held him there head downward. They could not pull him back, for the suction was too great. The communication cord was pulled, the train stopped and the rescued man, who it appears had suddenly become insane, was placed under arrest.

This is not the first exciting incident which has happened in the great boring which carries the Great Western railway beneath the bed of the Severn. Some five years ago a Cardiff commercial traveler went to sleep in a train bound from Cardiff to Bristol and, waking with a shock, found himself lying in pitch darkness beside the permanent way in the tunnel.

How he got there he had not the faintest idea. Probably he had walked in his sleep. At any rate, he was not much hurt, though he had evidently been unconscious for some time. He had not the faintest idea how far it was to the entrance nor which way to go. Soon he became violently thirsty. He heard water trickling down the wall close by, but when he collected some in his hands he found it was salt.

He made a brave effort to find his way out, but dizziness came on and he fell unconscious. As he lay there another train passed, and the poor man must have had a desperately narrow escape, for it was found that his left boot heel had been cut off and his ankle sprained. Plate layers found him eventually and carried him to safety. He had been six hours in the tunnel.

Some winters ago a Welsh tunnel was the scene of a most exciting episode. One day in January, 1902, the Carmarthenshire hounds found a fox, which made at first straight for the coast, but, being turned by some villagers, took to the railway line and ran into a long tunnel, followed by the whole pack. The master, Mr. Harries, realized the danger to the hounds and at once followed them.

He was fully a quarter of a mile down the tunnel when a roaring sound behind warned him that a train had entered the tunnel. Almost instantly the glare of the headlight lit the dripping walls, and the horseman, clapping spurs to his horse, began to gallop at full speed through the darkness. Then followed a most exciting race for life, the man riding at the pitch of his horse's pace, the train thundering in pursuit.

By a sort of miracle the horse kept his feet, but the train gained rapidly. At last the white circle of the tunnel's mouth appeared, and the driver of the engine noticed the black silhouette of the rider against the light and slackened speed. Rider, hounds and all came safely out of the perilous predicament in which they had plunged themselves.—London Tit-Bits.

### Musical Family.

When Audubon was traveling in Labrador he came one day upon a house where the friendly inhabitants made much of him and his companions and where the good wife asked him if he played on any instrument.

"I myself," she said, "am extraordinarily fond of music and have an instrument which has been sent away for repairs. We miss it greatly, for we can all play on it, and when we are tired the servants use it for us."

"You must be a very musical family," said the naturalist. "What sort of an instrument is it?"

She was perplexed. "Gentlemen," said she, "my instrument is large, longer than broad and stands on four legs like a table. At one end is a crooked handle, by turning which, fast or slow, I do assure you we make most excellent music."

"A hand organ!" She smiled delightedly. "Ah, that's it!" she said. "It is a hand organ, but for the life of me I could not recollect the name."

### Digging For Fish.

The natives of Kottiar, in Africa, are in the habit of digging every year, in the summer, the dry banks of the Vergel river for fish, which they dig out by hundreds, just as they would potatoes. The mud lumps are broken open, and the fish, perhaps eight or ten inches long, will always be found alive and often frisky, as if just removed from its supposedly native element, the water. In the dry beds of several African rivers a similar practice is often pursued. A kind of mud fish buries itself while the bottom is still moist and remains there all the summer, waking up when the rains commence again.

## Additional Local.

Sunday the Oregon Journal, of Portland, issued a special edition that was both a work of art and a splendid advertisement of the state of Oregon. A copy of it should be sent east to friends by every resident of this state.

Mrs. Anna Mills sold her residence property yesterday to J. L. Davis for \$2000, possession to be given Monday. The sale was negotiated by Robinson & Stevens. Mrs. Mills and daughter have leased the Tom house near the C. & N. depot and will occupy it at once.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Handy arrived home Wednesday from a visit of ten weeks to their old home in Wapello, Iowa. They were accompanied

on their return by their son, Charles Handy, wife and daughter, who will remain indefinitely and gain an idea of Oregon. Enroute to Oregon the Handys figured in a train wreck near Pocatello, Idaho, being delayed five hours. In Iowa they lived in terror all the time they were there, on account of the storms, being driven to the cellar on one occasion. "We have all the Iowa we want and are thankful to be at home again," was the emphatic declaration of Mrs. Handy yesterday. However they had an enjoyable visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hall left yesterday for visits with relatives at Washington and Joseph, Oregon, and at Buffalo Park, Colorado, en route to their home at Rich Hill, Missouri, after a two week visit with Mr. Hall's sister, Mrs. Norton Adams, in this city.

Prune picking has been in progress at the A. J. Johnson orchard the past week and the crew cleared up the yard Wednesday for the third time. It will now be necessary to wait until more fruit ripens. Good pickers earn anywhere from \$1.15 to \$1.75 per day, and it gives the children an opportunity also for earning quite a sum.

The Endeavor members of the Christian church held a social last night at the home of Amy Cameron and sister, that was a very pleasant affair.

Johnny Buchanan has begun the erection of a handsome new residence on his farm near the Whitby home. Charles McHenry is the contractor. A. J. Fuller went out to the country Wednesday to assist in the foundation work.

Willie Jones returned Wednesday from Arizona where he has spent the summer. He leaves shortly for Eastern Oregon where he will teach during the coming school year.

The topic for the morning at the Congregational church next Sunday will be, "How Shall I Escape if I Neglect so Great Salvation." Other services as usual. The public is cordially invited to attend.

W. K. Campbell returned to his home in Portland the first of the week, after a few days' visit with his sister, Miss Nancy Campbell, in this city.

Reuben Kiger, who has been in ill health for many months, is reported as gaining. He is now able to sit up a little while at a time and is otherwise improved.

## The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the delicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispels all the ailments and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription."

It cures debilitated drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days trust on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorates and regulates stomach, liver and bowels.

## Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 15, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Guy Davis, of Eugene County of Lane, state of Oregon, filed in this office on January 17, 1907, his sworn statement No. 8,229 for the purchase of the Southwest 1/4 of Section No. 35 in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 9, West W. 1/2, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1907. He names as witnesses: Hal E. Wood, Marvin L. Hemmitt and Austin E. Wood, all of Eugene, Oregon, and William L. Cryler, of Springfield, Oregon, and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of October, 1907. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

# GRAHAM & WELLS

Corvallis, Oregon

Will Show Splendid

# Pianos AND Organs

At Their Store

Delayed Shipment From the Factory is Bringing More of Them.

## Music Loving Customers

Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

This Old Reliable House pays Spot Cash for them and therefore can sell good instruments for the money instead of selling high rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.

## IF THE MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE

Will patronize our house in this line we will continue to keep a stock of good instruments and give you reliable goods for the money. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.

### She Found Relief.

If you are troubled with liver complaint and have not received help, read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, Moody, Texas. "I was in poor health—with liver trouble—for over a year. Doctors did me no good and I tried Herbine, and three bottles cured me. I can't say too much for Herbine, as it is a wonderful liver medicine. I always have it in the house. Publish where you wish." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

### Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 30, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Levia J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 8465 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 15, South of Range No. 8 West W. M., Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Bowen, Alfred Rycraft and M. F. Rycraft, all of Alsea, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

### A Good Trade.

Every boy, no matter how rich or how poor his ancestry, should learn thoroughly some good trade, so that if his circumstances become reversed at any time he could immediately do service at his trade and start again on a successful road to prosperity. The printing trade is not only artistic when completely learned, but it is also highly educational in every particular, and one of the best trades that anyone can learn, as opportunity for labor is ever ready each working day in the year.

There is one of the best opportunities in all the land for a young man of steady habits, good principles, well educated, having a will to work and excel, to learn the printing trade in the Gazette office. Proper explanation will be given on application. 674t