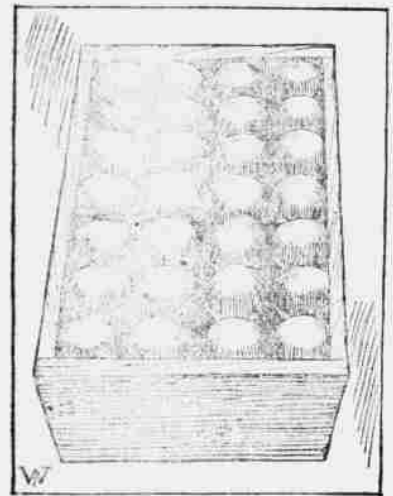


Farm and Garden

THE APPLE PACK.

Points in the Progressive Methods of Head River.

To assist these apple growers who want to put a better pack of apples on the market the Oregon experiment station has issued some information that includes suggestions from the progressive methods of the famous Hood River apple growers. Most of the fruit of this region, it appears, is packed in what is known as the standard box, which measures in inches 10 1/2 by 11 1/2



FOUR TIER (112) STRAIGHT.

by 18, but to accommodate certain apples a special box is used which is longer and a trifle narrower, being 19 by 11 by 20. These are all inside measurements. Experience has shown that as regards thickness of material the three-quarter inch is the best for ends, three-eighths for sides and one-quarter for top and bottom.

In speaking of the styles of pack the trade in general understands the packs only when designated as straight or diagonal. Many people prefer to designate the packs as three, three and one-half, four, four and one-half or five tier.

In the straight pack the rows run straight across the box, parallel to the edges. This pack includes all the three, four and five tier apples. The straight pack is very neat in appearance, but it is rather severe on the fruit, as each apple tends to be pressed firmly against surrounding apples rather than into the spaces. Some packers place the apple on its side, others pack with the stems up, while some have the calyx up. The best packs should always have the bottom and top layers with stems toward the outside. In this way the apples do not tend to bruise as badly.

The four tier consists of four rows across the top and four deep, including the 96 (six tiers long), the 128 (eight tiers long) and the 112 (seven tiers long).

The diagonal pack, or diamond pack, as it is often called, is so termed because the rows run diagonally with the edge of the box. Its chief advantage is that it accommodates sizes that do not adapt themselves readily to the straight pack, although in some cases we find that the diagonal contains the same number of apples as certain straight packs. The diagonal pack contains the half tiers, such as three and one-half and four and one-half. One of the advantages of the diagonal pack is that it allows the apples to adjust themselves more readily to the space



THREE AND ONE-HALF TIER, DIAGONAL.

in the box, for when the pressure is brought to bear the apples tend to find spaces, whereas in the straight packs each apple is brought up firmly against its neighbor.

In the three and one-half tier we find that more than three full rows and yet not four full rows are needed to fill the box. One can readily see that a good many apples would come in this class, and more different packs are being used with the three and a half than with any other.

Gray Wolves.

Gray wolves are doing much damage in the upper Ruby valley, Montana, attacking not only the cattle, but young horses, according to the Country Gentleman. One man has lost twenty cattle. Wolves are also numerous in the Madison valley.

Southern Pastures.

While very little attention has been given to the development of the southern pastures, it is demonstrated on farms throughout the south that an unexcelled pasture can be maintained for at least eight months in the year. B. H. Rawl.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Development of the American Type Rests Largely With Farmers.

Since the inauguration of work for the development from American material of a carriage horse which would breed true to type has come a movement to establish classes for such horses at the national and state fairs. The sentiment for this has grown rapidly during the past year, and such classes have been added to the premium lists of fairs in Iowa and Kentucky, states from which large numbers of American carriage horses are marketed. On their own initiative the Iowa state fair held at Des Moines, the Kentucky state fair at Louisville and the Blue Grass fair at Lexington, Ky., have offered prizes for American carriage horses for the season of 1907.

A uniform classification has been made possible by a co-operative arrangement between the national bureau of animal industry and the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. The classification was worked out by the committee on heavy harness horses of the association.

A cordial reception of the classification by the horse press and managers of fairs is reported. Among the earliest to adopt the classification for 1907 were the interstate fair held in Kansas City and the Kansas state fair held in Hutchinson.

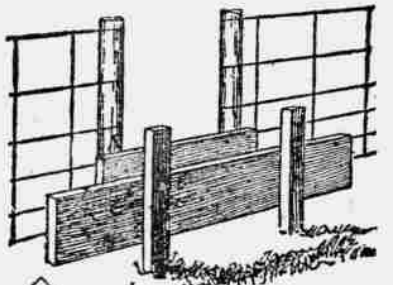
Farmers Breed the Carriage Horses.

The adoption of the classification by state fairs is especially urged by those interested in it for the reason that the state fairs are in the closest touch with farmers, that the farmers are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American markets and that the value of the American horse for carriage purposes is rarely appreciated by the farmers who breed them. Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at really insignificant prices which after some months of finishing and handling are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands. Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply this trade. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. If kept entire and properly mated they could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse.

When the farmers appreciate the intrinsic value of the native light horse for carriage purposes and recognize the worth of the stallion with good conformation and quality, but only moderate speed, as a sire of carriage horses the problem of fixing the type will be one of early solution.

Keeping Hogs In Bounds.

An easy plan of keeping hogs from going from hog pastures to cow pastures and at the same time allowing



CATTLE STILE.

the cattle to go from one pasture to the other at will is credited by an exchange to a writer in the Farmer. As shown in the sketch, the opening in the fence may be as wide as desired. Two by twelve inch plank are nailed to the fence posts about four or six inches from the ground, and two extra posts are set out from the fence about a foot. The plank is nailed to the inside of these posts, and this plank should be about four feet longer than the one fastened to the fence so as to go by the opening at each end about two feet. The hogs cannot jump the two planks, and small hogs that go between them cannot jump over, as they are lengthwise of the opening. The cattle will readily step over. The same plan may be used for sheep, only three planks may be necessary to retain them, although the writer uses only two for them also.

Transportation Charges.

The freight and refrigerating charges on a full car of strawberries from southern points are often from \$200 to \$300, while on a car of southern peaches the cost of freight and refrigeration and the high priced packages that have to be used run the cost up above \$500 on each car that comes into the state; \$400 of this would be profit or increased income to the local grower.

The local grower can often sell direct to consumer; there are no heavy transportation or refrigerator charges to pay, and these two items alone often eat up over one-half to two-thirds of the gross sales of fruit brought from a distance, while the local grower saves it.—J. H. Hale, Connecticut, in American Cultivator.

For a New Asparagus Bed.

Select a warm and rich piece of ground, if possible a little off one side, manure it well this fall, then plow it deeply in early spring and set some good strong plants, say of the Palmetto variety, so as to have a year later a new plantation to take the place of the old one. Fall planting is practicable, but I prefer spring planting.—T. G. in Farm and Fireside.

The Use of the Hatchet.

When a disease has become firmly established in a flock or a single bird is badly affected the free use of the hatchet is usually the most practical method, as it does not pay to spend \$2 worth of time in curing a one dollar bird. Slight cases, however, can often be cured with but little trouble.

The Shepherd And His Flock.

It is not suggested that the beginner in sheep husbandry should stock his farm with pure bred sheep. It will be necessary to begin with whatever class of ewes may be found most available, choosing rams of some pure breed and adding also a few pure bred ewes of the same breed. The hills of Pennsylvania contain already a good many ewes largely of Merino foundation, and these will form an excellent basis for a grade flock when crossed with desirable types of rams. A little to the south in West Virginia there are many ewes to be had, and a peculiar type of hill sheep. These ewes may be somewhat leggy and bare of wool, but they mostly prove very serviceable mothers for early lambs, and when mated with a good sire the results will prove quite satisfactory.

In Ohio there are great numbers of sheep of the Merino type, and these Ohio sheep will form an admirable basis for a grade flock. Next, it is astonishing how good many of the sheep of the ranges are today, having greater size than eastern Merinos, shearing heavy fleeces and having good, vigorous constitutions and no parasites when they leave the range. These range ewes may often be bought very reasonably in Chicago in the fall. It requires some care to get the right class. However, by careful selection after receiving the ewes they may be assorted so that any that are wrong in any way may be fattened and the suitable ones retained to breed. It is wise in buying these western ewes on the market to choose the type free from wrinkles or excessively greasy pelts, and sometimes they may be had with an infusion of Cotswold or Shropshire blood, which makes them all the more valuable for the farm purpose. The inexperienced shepherd should avoid lambs or yearlings, and no one should from choice buy ewes past four years. The young ewes that have never lambed are certain to give more or less trouble at their first lambing.—Pennsylvania Bulletin.

Wonderful Mutton Form.

The ram in the picture, held by Dan Taylor, who is known as a shepherd wherever sheep are shown in this country, is Wardwell's Trysull Champion. He is now two years old and is



CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE RAM.

used as a sire this year. He was grand champion and won the silver cup at the Michigan state fair last year. He has just been shorn, and the picture shows his wonderful mutton form, broad chest and beautiful head.

Henry L. Wardwell of New York state, writing to Country Gentleman, says he selected this ram last year as the best he saw in England, and he expects Trysull to prove a wonder.

Feeding Lambs Higher In Price.

Reports from the ranges indicate that feeding lambs are being contracted for October delivery at \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred pounds. A few contracts have been made around \$3 per head, but this included cows as well as lambs. These prices are said to be 25 cents to 50 cents higher than a year ago. Buyers are not buying as liberally as a year ago, and the indications are that there will be a larger business on the open market in Denver than last year, many feeders preferring to take their chances on the market while conditions are as at present. The outlook is for cheap hay, with a big crop of grain and probably a large corn crop. Under these conditions feeders are more inclined to take chances, but prices are so high that many feeders have already commenced plans to feed cattle.—Record-Stockman.

Feed For Late Summer Pigs.

In answer to the question "What is the best ration for late summer pigs (July and August) through the winter when intending to have them ready for the market about the 1st of April or May?" William Dietrich of Illinois says in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago: The best ration for late summer pigs as well as pigs of any other season is that which furnishes the proper amount of protein, carbohydrates and bulk. A pig has only one stomach, and this is comparatively small one, therefore it is not adapted to roughages and must be fed largely on concentrated feeds. However, if a pig under five or six months of age is given a full ration of concentrated feeds it will invariably eat too much. Therefore the ration for pigs of this age should either be limited or else should contain a sufficient quantity of a roughage like clover, alfalfa or wheat bran, so that the digestible nutrients will be limited to the proper amount. Carbohydrates may be obtained from corn. Protein may be obtained from such feeds as skim milk, soy beans, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, and if one chooses to patronize commercial feed dealers he may use tankage, oilmeal, wheat middlings and to a slight extent wheat bran.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The Shepherd and the Wolf is a Good Outdoor Game.

The children stand in a long line, one behind the other, holding each other's dress or coat. The one at the head of the line represents the shepherd. His little followers are the lambs. One player stands apart from them, and he is the wolf. He prowls stealthily around the flock, and the shepherd calls out, "Who goes around my house this dark night?"

The other answers, "I am the wolf."

The shepherd says, "I beg of you not to hurt my lambs."

The wolf then says, "I only wish for one, and I mean to have this little lamb." And he jumps at the last player in the line. The shepherd swings around to save his pet lamb, followed, of course, by the others. The wolf is sly and pretends to turn aside, only watching his opportunity to grab. When he catches the lamb she must try to slip away, and if she succeeds she in turn becomes shepherd. The wolf must then pay a forfeit and relinquish his place to the last lamb in line, taking his place.

Spanish Tag.

Spanish children play a kind of tag which they might have taken from some fairy game book if such a thing existed. One child, chosen by lot, is the moon and must keep within the shadow. The others are the morning stars and are safe only in lighted spaces. The game is for the morning stars to run into the shadow, daring the moon, who, if successful in catching one, becomes in turn a morning star and passes out into the light. This, of course, leaves the one caught to act the part of the moon. As the morning stars run in and out of the moon's domain they sing over and over:

O the moon and the morning stars,
O the moon and the morning stars,
Who dares to tread—O,
Within the shadow?

Conundrums.

Why can't regular soldiers sit down? Because they belong to the standing army.

How can you tell the age of a hen? By the teeth. (Your own, of course.)

Have you heard the story of the smoky window pane? No? If I told you you wouldn't see through it.

What are the features of the cannon? Cannon-mouth, cannon-ize, cannon-eers.

Why is a judge's nose like the middle of the earth? Because it is the center of gravity.

Why don't they collect fares from the policemen on the electric? Because they can't take a nickel from a copper.

A Butterfly Farm.

A novel farm is found in England. Half an acre of land has been planted with shrubs and trees for the purpose of providing a home and food for thousands of butterflies of all varieties. Scientific men from all parts of the world are supplied with specimens from this farm.

Two Riddles.

What is better than a land boom to take real estate off your hands? Soap.

What is the western part of a boy's trousers? The seat, for it is where the sun sets.

Before the Audience.



I had a little piece to speak
And knew it well all through the week,
But when the time for speaking came
And I got up and gave the name
I found my voice was weak and lame.
The people seemed to think the same,
And when they turned their eyes to stare
To say the piece I did not dare.
—Philadelphia Record.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

Can you see an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine of UNUSUAL COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famous medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lest We

Forget—Baby is restless, can't sleep at night, won't eat, cries spasmodically. A bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge never fails to cure. Every mother should give her baby White's Cream Vermifuge. So many times when the baby is pale and fretful, the mother does not know what to do. A bottle of this medicine would bring color to his cheeks and laughter to his eyes. Give it a trial. Sold by Graham & Wertham.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Descended from Grand Coin and Golden Glow; imported cow testing 18 lbs. butter fat, in 7 days, with first calf. Address, M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Oregon. 72t

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 8, 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, 1902, Lydia J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Eberton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 846 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. Colkins, 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 Eyrach and M. P. 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.

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 8, 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, 1902, Guy Davis of Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon, filed in this office on January 17, 1907, his sworn statement No. 828, for the purchase of the Southwest 1/4 of Section No. 35 in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 9 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 his claim to said land before W. W. Colkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Hal E. Wood, Marvin L. Hammit and Austin E. Wood, all of Eugene, Oregon, and William L. Cryslar, of Springfield, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of October, 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. 671t

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Corvallis, Oregon

Will Show Splendid

Pianos AND Organs

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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.