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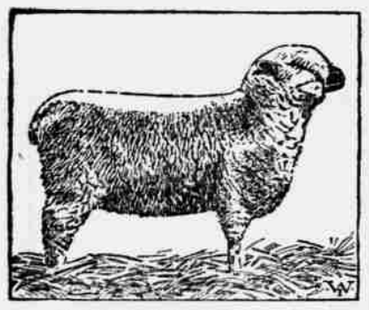
Farm, Field and Garden

SHEEP IN WINTER.

Professor Shaw's Ideal For Conditions of Well Being.

In areas where the winters are long and the snowfall is considerable sheep are not accessible to pasture as in areas farther south. Because of this close attention must be given them to keep them in good health and to secure from them a good crop of lambs. Under such conditions a certain amount of shelter is absolutely necessary. Such shelter should protect the sheep from winds and from falling storms, but not from low temperatures except when lambs are quite young. Falling storms, especially cold rains, are very harmful to sheep; hence they should be carefully protected from



YEARLING SHROPSHIRE EWE.

these. Exposure to cold winds is also harmful, especially in the yards. Unless in the fine wooled breeds the fleeces of sheep thus exposed are made to so expose certain parts of the body that colds are contracted, to the detriment of the sheep. Lying in drafts is also harmful. Sheep thus exposed contract catarrhal troubles, such as snuffles, which are very detrimental to their well being.

The close housing of sheep in warm stables is about the worst thing that can come to them in winter. When thus housed they sweat because of the heat induced by the wool covering, and when they are turned out from such sheds into a cold atmosphere they contract colds. The ideal conditions of shelter are those of a shed and yard that will protect them from winds, drafts and falling storms and that will allow them access at all times to the yards except when storms are falling. The yards should of course be at all times well bedded with straw sufficient to furnish the sheep with a comfortable bed. The doors opening from the yards into the sheds should be reasonably wide to prevent the ewes from crowding while entering them.

It is absolutely necessary to the well being of sheep that they be given considerable exercise even in the winter season. Because of this they should be allowed access to the pastures as long as possible in the autumn and as soon as bare spots appear on well sodded lands in the spring. The device has sometimes been resorted to when snow is deep to place food in racks some distance away from the sheds and to open a road to the same with the snowplow on which the sheep would journey when seeking such food. Lambs are usually strong and vigorous in proportion as the ewes get exercise, other things being equal.

No kind of fodder can be given to sheep that will serve the purpose so well as that which is leguminous. Such fodder is found in clover, alfalfa and the Canada field pea in northern areas, but it is chiefly furnished by clover. It is of much consequence that the fodder fed to sheep be fine rather than coarse. They are fond of a variety of fodder.

As a rule, ewes will profit by feeding them from half a pound to a pound a day of grain before the lambing season and after that time by giving them much larger quantities unless when they are on succulent pastures. No kind of grain is better than oats. When on dry feed and no roots are being fed, a small proportion of bran or of oil cake or of both added to the meal will greatly improve the ration because of the regulating effect which these have on the digestion. Field roots are a great help when they can be fed.

In conclusion to the foregoing article by Professor Thomas Shaw in Orange Judd Farmer it is explained that the yearling Shropshire shown in the cut is one that took first honor at the Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois state fairs in 1906.

Timber In the South.

Farmers of the country are slowly realizing the advantage of planting trees. Trees are a slow crop, but they are a sure one and the children of men who plant today stretches of nut trees, fruit trees or hardwood timber will rise up to call them blessed tomorrow. The country is going to be hard up for wood in a comparatively few years if somebody doesn't plant trees. Just at present the south is stripping itself to meet the constantly increasing demands for timber and in the south are exceptional opportunities to prepare for profit in meeting the demands of the future.—Southern Planter.

Gather Up the Tools.

Gather up the tools and put them under shelter. Arrange them in the best order you can on racks, shelves or even nails and see if you don't feel better for the job.

Meat Scraps For Poultry.

Meat scraps for poultry are a most excellent addition to the regular food, and during butchering time on the farm this should not be forgotten.

A NEW TUBER.

Crisp and Pleasant In Taste, Stachys Meets With Favor.

This vegetable, known to the botanists as Stachys sieboldi, has been introduced into America from Japan and has a number of different names, such as Japanese potato, Chinese artichoke, chorogi, etc., but the name stachys seems to have been adopted as the common one in this country. The plant is a small perennial belonging to the mint family and produces just below the ground a multitude of small white crisp edible tubers varying from an inch to two and one-half inches in length and about one-half an inch in thickness and marked by irregular spiral springs, which give them a cork-screw-like appearance.

Easy of Cultivation.

Stachys has been tested at the New York (Cornell) and a number of the other agricultural experiment stations and proved so easy of cultivation and pleasant in taste (the flavor resembling artichokes) that the vegetable has made many friends and is now procurable at the markets in most of our larger cities. The agreeable quality is in considerable measure due to the crispness of the tubers, and as this disappears when they are exposed to the air they should be stored in sand or sawdust. They are ready for use when the plant dies down in the autumn, though they may be easily carried over the winter, and are prepared for the table like potatoes or other vegetables or may be eaten raw like radishes. On an average stachys has the following percentage composition: 78.6 per cent water, 2.7 per cent protein, 0.1 per cent fat, 17.4 per cent total carbohydrates (0.7 per cent being crude fiber) and 1.2 per cent ash. Like the other roots and tubers which have been spoken of, the stachys is characterized by a high water content, and carbohydrates constitute the principal nutritive material. According to some authorities, inulin is present in stachys in place of starch, while others state that starch is replaced by a special carbohydrate called stachyose. A digestion experiment with stachys was made some years ago in Japan, and it was found that the carbohydrates were about as thoroughly digested as those of potatoes, 95 per cent being retained by the body.—C. F. Langworthy.

Quality In Milk.

It is possible that a cow that has been poorly fed or one that is in poor or sickly condition will give milk that is abnormally low in fat and when she is better fed or when she begins to improve in condition that she will give milk richer in fat than before, but of course this sort of comparison is not justifiable because we have conditions that are abnormal.

The per cent of fat which a cow gives seems to be a matter of heredity, just the same as her color or disposition is a matter of heredity and can no more be changed than can either of these two characteristics. We well know that the only way to change the color or disposition of animals is through breeding—that is, a cow of one disposition or color will transmit those qualities to her offspring only to a limited degree when bred to a bull whose color or disposition differs from hers. The offspring will inherit the sire's characteristics as well as those of the dam. If the sire's material ancestors were cows that gave milk poor in fat content, then his offspring will inherit that characteristic to a certain degree, depending upon his prepotency and that of the cow he is bred to. There is another way by which the fat content of milk may be changed and that is by animals existing for generation after generation under similar conditions as to feed, writes P. N. F. in the Southern Ruralist. For instance, it is claimed that a breed of cows taken from a district where the pasture has been scarce and scanty but nutritious for a great many generations may give milk that is richer in butter fat than cows taken from a district where feed has been abundant for a great many generations.

Stable Manure.

When the manure is exposed to the action of the elements and the leachings allowed to drain away it rapidly decreases in value. Experiments conducted to determine the facts have indicated that horse manure, thrown into a loose pile and subjected to the action of the elements, will lose nearly one-half of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the course of six months, and that any kind of manure, even in a compact mass, when so placed that all water falling upon it quickly runs through and off sustains a considerable loss, though less than the former case, says a writer in American Cultivator. Therefore, after having made all the good stable manure practicable, protect it in some way from fermentation and leaching and supplement it with commercial fertilizers after it is applied to the soil.

Humus In Orchard Soil.

The humus loosens the soil particles, which in turn increases its water capacity. The humus is essential for the growth of the beneficial bacteria of the soil. One of the most important parts that a cover crop plays is its ability to change chemically the compounds in the soil and put them in an available form for the trees. The cover crop gathers, digests and turns over to the trees the plant food which it has stored.

Blemishes From Codling Moth.

Apples in which codling moth larvae have been killed close to the surface are but slightly blemished and keep in cold storage almost as well as do specimens absolutely without blemish.—John W. Lloyd.

TURNIP YIELDS.

Climate of More Importance Than Soil For This Crop.

The best soils for this crop are free working lands rich in organic matter and in good tilth. Common turnips will do better on lighter loams than rutabagas, and these will give a better yield than turnips upon heavy to medium loams. Climate is apparently of more importance than soil for this crop. A damp and rather dull climate, with a well distributed rainfall throughout the growing season, seems to be best.

Preparation of Land.

To prepare the land it is recommended that an application of about ten tons of barnyard manure per acre be plowed under in fall and the land be put in good tilth the next spring. Lime slaked to a very fine powder may be applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds of quicklime per acre and harrowed in with 400 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate and fifty pounds of nitrate of soda. This application must be well incorporated with the soil before sowing and the seed bed made as fine as possible. From two and a half to five pounds of seed are usually sown in the case of rutabagas and hybrid turnips and from two to four pounds or an average of three pounds per acre in the case of common turnips when the rows are twenty-seven to thirty inches apart.

Different Varieties.

In 1905 the New York experiment station secured from twenty to twenty-five tons per acre from such varieties as the Improved Green Globe and the Carter Mammoth. In 1906 White Egg gave the largest yield. During two years hybrid turnips sown on May 11 yielded at the rate of twenty-three tons, while those sown June 12 yielded only about fourteen tons per acre. Garton Pioneer showed considerable resistance to soft rot, being the only one not attacked and yielding for the two years at the rate of nearly twenty-eight tons per acre.

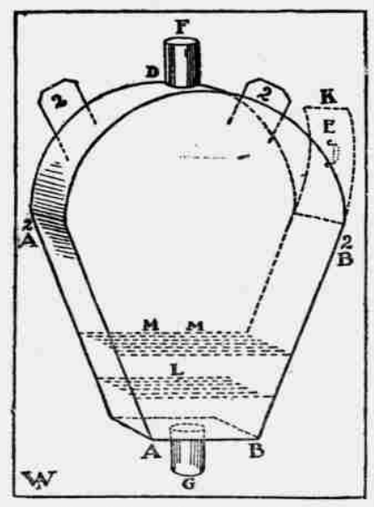
Blind Staggers.

During winter many farmers lose stock from various causes. One of the greatest losses is from blind staggers. This is called a disease of the brain, but it is well settled that the trouble begins with the digestive tract and is caused by impure foods, musty grains or too long diet of dried foods solely. So far as possible this should be avoided by furnishing stock with green pasturage during winter. In the south this can be done at little cost. Besides the safety to the stock is the economy of having part of the winter's feed furnished as pasturage. It is the custom of some farmers to plant winter wheat or winter turf oats or rye or other winter growing plants in their cotton and to use the cotton fields as pasturage when the cotton crop has been picked.—Farm and Ranch.

A Strainer For Rainwater.

The accompanying sketch shows a rainwater strainer which has been found to give good results. It is eighteen inches high, twelve inches in diameter at the half circle, five and a half inches length of bottom and two inches deep. Allow for all seams.

A, A-2, D, B-2, B, represent the outside of finished strainer. K is a section of circular top hinged at B-2 and fastened with a turn button. The dotted lines at E show the section of circular top (K), partly open. M is a gal-



DEVICE FOR STRAINING WATER.

vanized strainer with three-eighth inch holes. The strainer rests upon the supports at the ends and may be removed at will. L is a tin strainer with one-eighth inch holes and is soldered in place. F and G are three inch inlet and outlet; 2 2 are straps on back side, by which the strainer is fastened to the building.

As will be seen, the top strainer catches the refuse which is washed from the roof and gutters and is easily taken out. The finer particles are caught below and may be removed when the top strainer is out.—Technical World.

Plowing In the South.

It is a great mistake to suppose that fall and winter plowing in the south is not advisable because we do not have severe winter weather to freeze it deeply. We usually have a month of weather severe enough to do the land great good if given the opportunity to get into it, but unless it is plowed in the late fall or early winter this opportunity is denied it.—Southern Planter.

Celery Not a Nerve Food.

It is often said that celery is a nerve food, but there seems to be no warrant for such a statement, and the belief is probably a survival of the time when specific virtues were attributed to almost all plants and vegetables.—C. F. Langworthy.

GREAT SHOW OF PONIES.

The breeding classes at the New York horse show indicate the increased and constant interest that the ponies maintain at this great exhibition. They were forward in large numbers, and the quality is increasing each year, and the action shown by these miniature horses is really the marvel of the whole show. The interest evinced in the little fellows is of the very greatest, and they are one of the most attractive features of this exhibition.

The first class in the breeding division called for stallion and three of his get not exceeding 14.1. For this prize several candidates appeared, and pride of place was awarded to Dilham Prime Minister, formerly owned by Eben D. Jordan, now the property of Fred Pabst of Wisconsin. He was represented by three of his daughters—Dainty Eccles, Lady Eccles and Lady Dilham, this last mare being the sensation of the New York show of this year and probably the best pony in harness in the world at the present time. It is extremely doubtful if any sire could show three daughters the equal of these three ponies.

The class for stallions not to exceed 14,2 was probably one of the best ever shown. The ponies were distinctly high class, and several of them had been London champions. First prize was awarded to the stallion Little

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE.
[A study in Shetland character.]

Ruby. This is a black brown pony about 13.3, which was the champion at the international at Olympia in March and has also been champion at the London hackney show in previous years. He had been brought to this country by Messrs. Carr for the New York exhibition. It is extremely doubtful whether such extravagant action as displayed by this pony has ever been seen in America, not even excepting the famous Berkeley Bantam and Forest King. His hocks moved with all the precision and regularity of the piston of an engine, and their flexion was truly remarkable. His fore action was also excellent, and altogether he is probably the most sensational pony we have yet seen among the imported ones. He is smooth in his outline, good in shoulder, round in barrel, full in his quarters and carries his dock gayly.

Shetland Ponies.

Shetland stallions were a good collection, somewhat larger than has been shown at the Garden for several years. Ellerslie of Elsinore just barely beat Grand Duke. Ellerslie is a very level pony, upheaded in carriage, with good style and action.

There were quite a number of other good ponies in this class, and the interest that is being manifested in Shetlands in New York is of such character that Shetland men are standing in their own light by not giving the Garden as great an exhibit of these children's pets as can be seen in the world.

The Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, is the source of the foregoing interesting comment and illustration, and the same journal notes the large number of both stallions and mares registered in volume 7 of the American Shetland Stud Book, just issued, as proof that the breeding of Shetland ponies is at this time an industry which is constantly increasing.

Dairy Work.

Upon a good dairy farm a sixteen-year-old boy will do as well as a thirty dollar a month man. If the barn is clean and well lighted and the work systematized the objections so often raised against dairy work will be entirely overcome, says A. J. McGuire of the Minnesota experiment station in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. On our farm all the feeding and milking are done at the same time each day. Regularity and system cost nothing and return large dividends in the way of better production and absence of friction in doing the work. Each morning at 5:15 our dairy work is begun and each evening at 4, winter and summer. The cows are fed twice a day and watered once a day. With the exception of watering, the dairy work is finished at 7 o'clock in the morning. This is until 4 in the afternoon for other work. Our work is always done by 6 o'clock in the evening. Dairying becomes burdensome when it is added to a full day's work of some other kind. If you will make the dairy work part of the day's work there will be less objection and more profit.

Maintenance of Beef Cows.

At the Illinois experiment station the corn plant, fed either in the form of shock corn or silage, supplemented with a limited amount of clover hay, proved satisfactory rations for wintering beef breeding cows. Under the conditions of this experiment silage produced 41 per cent greater gain in live weight than an equal acreage of shock corn.

FEIGNING DEATH.

A Trick Resorted to by Animals to Shun Their Enemies.

The feigning of death by certain animals for the purpose of deceiving their enemies and thus securing immunity is one of the greatest of the many evidences of their intelligent ratiocination. This simulation is not confined to any particular family, order or species of animal, but exists in many, from the very lowest to the highest. It is found even in the vegetable kingdom, the well known sensitive plant being an interesting example. The action of this plant is purely reflex, as can be proved by observation and experiment, and is not therefore a process of intelligence.

An experimenter, writing in Wissen fur Alle, says that he has seen the feigning of death in some of the lowest animals known to science. Some time ago while examining the inhabitants of a drop of pond water under a high power lens he noticed several rhizopods busily feeding on the minute buds of an algo. These rhizopods suddenly drew in their hairlike filaria and sank to the bottom, to all appearances dead. The cause was found to be the presence of a water louse, an animal which feeds on those animalculae. It likewise sank to the bottom and after looking at the rhizopods swam away, evidently regarding them as dead and unfit for food.

This was not an accidental occurrence, for the observer has seen the same wonderful performance twice since. Through the agency of what sense, he asks, did these little creatures discover the approach of their enemy? Is it possible that they and other microscopic animals have eyes and ears so exceedingly small that lenses of the very highest power cannot make them visible, or are they possessors of senses utterly unknown to and incapable of being appreciated by man? Science can neither affirm nor deny either of these suppositions.

Most animals are slain for food by other animals. Most of the carnivora and insectivora prefer freshly killed food to carrion. They will not touch tainted meat when they can procure fresh; hence when they come upon their prey apparently dead they will leave it alone and go in search of other quarry unless they are very hungry. Tainted substances are dangerous to get into the stomach. Certain ptomaines render it sometimes very poisonous. Long years of experience have taught this fact to animals, and therefore most of them let dead or seemingly dead creatures alone.

Toast to Laughter.

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bead of the cup of pleasure. It dispels dejection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief. It is what kings envy the peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent. It's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight, the glint of the gold of gladness. Without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for its glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness.—Life.

Clothes and Seasons.

Like the blessed wild goldfinch, who sometimes stays with us all winter, I feel a stirring ere February is out to shed the gray outward disguise my soul has all along been wearing and to come forth in bright aureate splendor of full summer plumage. I wish to wear a green kirtle when the grass burns emerald and even the sunset skies assume chrysoprase. In the winter were it not for startling the good folk I would go everywhere in the hibernal attire of the wise little ermine. In autumn — no; there the analogy stops—I would not array me in carmine or imperial orange, though nature is thus minded to do. In the autumn, even in the late summer, a psychic revulsion from this rule of sympathetic or protective coloring is experienced.—Atlantic.

Spoiled the Metaphor.

A very self confident young barrister was once introduced to Sir Henry Hawkins and throughout his conversation boasted of what he hoped to do in the future.

"Ah," said his lordship at last, "so you hope to be famous some day, eh?"

"Yes," replied the barrister, "some day I hope to have the world at my feet."

"Why, what have you been doing all this time," inquired Sir Henry—"walking on your hands?"

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.
Delila Read, Plaintiff,
vs.
Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Lucretia Hallock deceased, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Fayne Lewis, heirs-at-law R. S. Strahan deceased, and Henry Lewis and "All whom it may concern," Defendants.

In the matter of the application of Delila Read to register the title to the following: The original D L C of Heman S. Hallock, and Lucretia Hallock, his wife, it being Claim No. 50, being part of Secs 4 and 9, in Township 11, South, Range 8 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton county, Oregon, described as follows, towit: Beg. at the S. E. corner of said section 4, and running th. north 88 minutes east 45 chains, thence west 97 chains and 50 links, thence south 44 chains and 60 links, thence north 89 deg and 24 minutes west 98 chains and 87 links, thence south 96 chains and 98 links, thence east 60 chains and 98 links and thence north 95 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 320 acres and 96-100 of an acre.

To Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Fayne Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern," Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE

That on the 4th day of January, 1908, an application was filed by the said Delila Read in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton county, Oregon, for initial registration of the title to the land above described.

Now, unless you appear on or before the 21st day of February A. D. 1908, and show cause why such application should not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application and said complaint you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 6th day of January, 1908.

[SEAL] T. T. VINCENT,
Clerk Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Roseburg, Or., Jan. 8, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Ebba I. Willson, of Monroe, Benton Co, Or, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 11019, made October 1, 1901, for the N ½ of SE ¼, Section 8, Township 14 South, Range 6 West W M, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk and Clerk of County Court at Corvallis, Oregon, on Friday, March 6, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:

Walter J. Sieson, Welberry Willson, Albert Oakes, and James Oakes, all of Monroe, Oregon.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Re-advertisement. 7tf