

# FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

## GOOD EVENERS.

### Three-horse Rigs That Have Worked Well on the Farm.

Referring to the first figure, a correspondent of National Stockman writes: "I give a cut of the kind of eveners used here. It is simple, easily made and works well. The cut needs little explanation. A common double-tree, with singletree attached, and an extra singletree are attached to the three-horse eveners, as shown. The clevis to hitch to the plow is placed one-third the distance from the double-tree clevis to the other end of the even-



FIG. 1

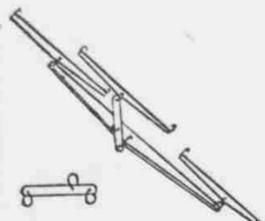


FIG. 2

THREE-HORSE EVENERS.

er. This clevis can be shifted one way or the other, to suit a strong or a weak horse at the long end of the eveners."

Referring to Fig. 2, the explanation is: "I will give a draft of a pair I use for plowing. I can get the horses closer together. The doubletrees want to be short enough to let the whipple trees lap from three to four inches. The top whippletree is above, so the horses will not tangle up in the tugs. The short iron with three rings in it is one foot long, one-half inch thick, two inches wide, with holes one-third and two-thirds. Rings two and one-half inches in diameter."

## WINTER WHEAT.

### A Reasonably Good Start For the Crop of 1906.

Conditions were not wholly favorable to winter wheat growers, yet the crop for 1906 harvest has made a reasonably good start. Early November returns to American Agriculturist from all parts of the winter wheat belt show a generally full area, but in some instances under some difficulties.

In the Ohio valley, Kentucky and Ohio, also extending into Tennessee, a normal area is evidently under wheat. Our reports from Indiana and Michigan show considerably more than a normal in a number of leading counties and a slight increase in Illinois.

Conditions this fall in Missouri were not wholly favorable, and our returns indicate some falling off in the acreage in that state. Kansas, on the other hand, evidently has a full acreage. In Nebraska, where winter wheat is now given so much attention, the acreage for the crop of 1906 is slightly increased. Texas shows nearly a normal area and so with the Pacific coast.

In the main, autumn sown wheat bids fair to enter winter quarters in reasonably promising condition. October was comparatively dry throughout much of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and this interfered with wheat. A number of our reports indicate that seeding was delayed and the crop backward throughout the central and western counties of Kansas, but in many instances rains have put the young grain in good condition. Late sown wheat was slow in coming up in Nebraska, but, generally speaking, the young plant appeared in fine condition. A fair growth is noted in Oklahoma.

East of the Missouri river rainfall was excessive during October, but wheat, with some exceptions, presented a good stand. The fall growth of wheat compared with an average year is nearly normal in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, although the territory named in many counties showed a marked excess in precipitation during October, retarding seedling operations. —American Agriculturist.

## Fruit of the Vine.

California is the state of largest grape production, having over 90,000,000 vines. New York stands second with a little over 20,000,000 and Ohio third with nearly 14,000,000 vines. New York state leads in the production of grapes of American varieties, since practically the whole of the California output is of European sorts. In the Chautauqua grape district of New York more unfermented grape juice is produced than in all the rest of the country combined, the product in 1904 reaching 805,000 gallons. New York leads all the states in the production of sparkling wine. These statements are based on information in Husman's account of the grape industry in this country.

## For Mushroom Enthusiasts.

No doubt many people have felt an inclination to attempt mushroom culture, but have been quite at sea how to go about it. Messrs. Atkinson and Shove of the New York Cornell experiment station have made a study of mushroom culture on a small scale with a view to find out what success may be expected by a beginner in mushroom culture who has no special house and makes no elaborate preparations. Results are reported in a recent bulletin of the station.

## FEEDING DUCKS.

### Animal Food in the Ration and the Best Time to Use It.

How much animal food it is best to give to ducks has been made the subject of inquiry by Professor W. P. Wheeler of New York. In an experiment four lots of ducklings were fed a basal ration of grain so supplemented with animal meal and other foods that about 20 per cent of the protein in the ration of lot 1, 40 per cent of lot 2, 60 per cent of lot 3 and 80 per cent of lot 4 was derived from animal food. The figures of the recorded results show that throughout the entire test the most rapid gain was made by lot 3 where 60 per cent of the protein of the ration was derived from animal food while the slowest gains were made by lot 1, which was fed the smallest amount of animal food. When the protein from animal sources was increased in the ration from 0 to 80 per cent the gains were not so great. More food was required to produce a pound of gain, and the cost of the gains made was regularly higher throughout the whole period.

### Some Conclusions.

It appears that the rations containing the larger proportions of animal food were most effective and most economically used during the early stages of feeding. Later on the rations containing the larger proportion of grain were fully as effective and considerably cheaper than those containing large amounts of animal food. Where it is desired to prepare birds rapidly for market, the ration containing the larger amount of animal food is most efficient, and in certain cases this rapidity of growth may offset the increased cost of the larger meat ration.

As far as this one experiment goes it seems that it will pay to feed freely of animal food during the first three to five weeks and depend after that more on increasing proportions of the cheaper grain foods.

## FOR BEEF PRODUCTION.

### Relative Economy of the Beef and Dairy Types.

The relative economy for beef production of the beef and dairy types of cattle is a question which is receiving much attention at the present time. The Iowa experiment station has recently reported the results of a year's feeding test to determine this point, summarizing them as follows:

Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts. Beef type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts. They are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat and a brighter red in the lean meat, but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the lower grade carcasses, but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

## A Few Sheep "Don't's."

Don't put in a cold, bleak place to winter. We are very tender and need comfortable quarters.

Don't expect us to thrive without plenty of good water. Of course we could eat snow for five or six months and live, but you try it for a single day and see how you enjoy the change.

Don't feed us buckwheat and then wonder why we pull our wool.

Don't confine us to a small open shed for the winter, but give us also a good yard where we can enjoy the sunshine.

Don't look for a profit from us if wintered on raw or timothy hay and no clover. Feed for milk on a ration of clover hay, oats, wheat bran, turnips or any good milk producing food, as this is essential to our young, wherefrom all your profit is derived.

Don't, as I said before, keep us on timothy hay alone, for in case you find any of us cold and lifeless you will be telling your neighbors we died of grub in the head when in reality it was a lack of grub in the stomach. —Farm and Fireside.

## FARM BREVITIES

Winter, when land is bare and teams idle, is the best time to harvest the "stone crop."

Wild garlic, a weed in pastures, is extremely troublesome to dairymen from southeastern New York to Virginia and westward through many regions in the central states. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established.

The most practical remedy for chestnut weevil is the destruction of the worms in the nuts by means of bisulphide of carbon combined with clean orchard management and cultural methods.

Good scales are most necessary on the farm. They will help to keep trading transactions "on the square" and prove a convenience in many ways.

Green cut bone is the thing to make the fowls lay, according to a poultry woman whose "pullets live high and lay accordingly."

# FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

## HOUSING SWINE.

### Main Points of Satisfactory Pigery For Winter Use.

By J. H. GRINDALE, Central Experiment Station, Canada.

In summer portable cabins are likely to prove most satisfactory as pig houses, but under average Canadian winter conditions such cabins are unprofitable.

Swine may be wintered in much colder quarters than feeding pigs. A large, well lighted room has been found very satisfactory.

In Manitoba, S. A. Bedford reports very good results from wintering breeding stock generally in a pen made by constructing a low framework of poles on posts, with a similarly constructed passage leading out of it on the south side and then covering the whole structure with a large amount of straw (see the cut). The writer saw pigs come out of such a pen in 30 degrees below zero weather, eat their dinners and retire, apparently happy and evidently in perfect health.

Every perfectly satisfactory pigery for winter use must be well lighted.



WINTER PIGERY IN MANITOBA.

from the south, east or west. If from all three directions, so much the better. Direct sunlight rather than diffused light is what is required to insure health and aid in sanitation.

Warmth is another important feature of the satisfactory pigery, but must never be secured at the expense of pure air. In any case, pure air is more to be sought than a high temperature in winter quarters. Freedom from moisture on the walls and ceilings is another important requirement. This may be insured by proper construction of walls and ceiling and by perfect ventilation. The walls and ceiling should be built with a dead air space. This space should have building paper on both sides of it—that is, a wall starting from the outside should consist of matched lumber, tar paper, studding, tar paper, matched lumber. A similar construction should be called for in the ceiling.

Another factor affecting the freedom of a pigery from moisture is the material used in the construction of walls and floor. Wood, although not very durable, is quite likely the best suited for the walls. Cement blocks or hollow cement walls are likewise said to be very satisfactory. Wooden floors are a constant source of annoyance on account of the quickness with which they wear out and the practical impossibility of keeping them clean. Cement floors are said to be too damp, but a cement feeding floor with a good tight wood floored sleeping room is likely to prove satisfactory.

An effective system of ventilation is a very important requirement of a good pigery. The air should be admitted in such a way as not to allow the cold air to come in contact with the pigs, and the foul air would better be removed from near the floor.

## The Wire Fence Question.

The wire fence question gets more and more alive each day. The chemists at Washington have proved beyond reasonable doubt that the trouble lies in the process of manufacturing the wire and not in the galvanizing. A bulletin will soon be printed which will demonstrate this. The manufacturers, or at least the wiser of them, realize what is going on, and they know that they must sooner or later furnish better wire. They are experimenting and waiting to see if customers really demand a higher quality. Here, then, is the need of redoubled efforts on the part of farmers. The letters they wrote and the power they displayed induced the department of agriculture to test the wire. When the final report is made there is to be no excuse for a manufacturer to refuse to sell good wire except the old one that farmers only want what is "too cheap to be good." That can be settled only by farmers themselves. Let every man who uses wire write at once to both agent and manufacturer that he wants nothing but guaranteed wire, subject to test by the department of agriculture. —Rural New Yorker.

## Outlook For Furs.

According to trade correspondence of the Rural New Yorker, the outlook for furs during the season is encouraging, both in our own country and Europe. The only doubtful feature is the crippled condition of Russia's affairs. Russia has always been a heavy buyer of American furs, and the partial loss of her support will be felt here seriously. Germany has been a splendid customer for several years, being interested in such staple articles as skunk and mink. France and England and all the other European nations have been doing well by our American furs.

## A Winter's Freezing For Muck.

Muck should not be applied to the soil as soon as taken from the bed. If thrown out and exposed to a winter's freezing it will be pulverized and rendered soluble. The best way to obtain all the fertilizing value there is in muck is to use it first in the stables and wherever an absorbent is required.

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## TORTURE OF A PREACHER.

The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, because of a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, which entirely cured my cough and saved me from consumption." "A grand cure for diseased conditions of throat and lungs." At Benson's Pharmacy, Price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Only 25c in addition on your subscription secures the Farm and Country Journal for a year. A journal the size of the Ladies Home Journal and an excellent paper. It has been greatly enlarged and improved recently.

## GRIP QUICKLY KNOCKED OUT.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather, both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Eggleston of Maple Landing, Iowa.

"Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopp'd up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chill and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, adding the same with a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." These tablets promote a healthy action of the bowels, liver and kidneys which is always beneficial when the system is congested by a cold or attack of the grip. For sale by The Modern Pharmacy.

## Subscribe for the Nugget.

## REMARKABLE CURE.

"I was much afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed C. Nud, Iowaville, Sedgewick Co., Kan., going about on crutches and suffering a deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of other persons; all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm." 25c, 50c and \$1. at Modern Pharmacy.

## COUGHING SPELL CAUSED DEATH.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for physician but before could arrive another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation. —St. Louis Globe Democrat, Dec. 1, 1901." Ballard's Horsehold syrup would have saved him 25c and \$1.

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AN ANTISEPTIC that stops irritation, allays inflammation, and drives out Pain.

PENETRATES the Pores, loosens the Fibrous Tissues, promotes free circulation of the Blood, giving the Muscles nature's vitality.

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

## CLONIC RHEUMATISM

Dr. A. Simpson, 500 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for acute rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Included find postage order for \$1.00. Send me large bottle by Southern Express."

THREE SIZES: 25c, 50c AND \$1.00

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It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of piles. "I can truthfully say" writes Harry Colson, of Masonville, Ill., "that for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles Bucklen's Arnica salve is the best salve." Also best for cuts, burns and injuries 25c at Benson's Pharmacy.

Time Table No. 4  
To take effect April 23, 1905.

| NORTH BOUND |            | SOUTH BOUND |            |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| No. 12      | No. 11     | No. 13      | No. 14     |
| 11:55 p.m.  | 11:55 p.m. | 7:30 a.m.   | 7:30 a.m.  |
| 12:15 a.m.  | 12:15 a.m. | 7:45 a.m.   | 7:45 a.m.  |
| 12:35 a.m.  | 12:35 a.m. | 8:00 a.m.   | 8:00 a.m.  |
| 12:55 a.m.  | 12:55 a.m. | 8:15 a.m.   | 8:15 a.m.  |
| 1:15 a.m.   | 1:15 a.m.  | 8:30 a.m.   | 8:30 a.m.  |
| 1:35 a.m.   | 1:35 a.m.  | 8:45 a.m.   | 8:45 a.m.  |
| 1:55 a.m.   | 1:55 a.m.  | 9:00 a.m.   | 9:00 a.m.  |
| 2:15 a.m.   | 2:15 a.m.  | 9:15 a.m.   | 9:15 a.m.  |
| 2:35 a.m.   | 2:35 a.m.  | 9:30 a.m.   | 9:30 a.m.  |
| 2:55 a.m.   | 2:55 a.m.  | 9:45 a.m.   | 9:45 a.m.  |
| 3:15 a.m.   | 3:15 a.m.  | 10:00 a.m.  | 10:00 a.m. |
| 3:35 a.m.   | 3:35 a.m.  | 10:15 a.m.  | 10:15 a.m. |
| 3:55 a.m.   | 3:55 a.m.  | 10:30 a.m.  | 10:30 a.m. |
| 4:15 a.m.   | 4:15 a.m.  | 10:45 a.m.  | 10:45 a.m. |
| 4:35 a.m.   | 4:35 a.m.  | 11:00 a.m.  | 11:00 a.m. |
| 4:55 a.m.   | 4:55 a.m.  | 11:15 a.m.  | 11:15 a.m. |
| 5:15 a.m.   | 5:15 a.m.  | 11:30 a.m.  | 11:30 a.m. |
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