

PASTURE FOR SWINE.

Alfalfa In Connection With Grain Gives Good Results.

H. P. Gunmaer of Laklin, Kan., who raises from 500 to 1,000 hogs every year, says: "These hogs always are raised on alfalfa pasture in summer and alfalfa hay in winter, together with sorghum, supplemented with a little corn or other grain. We breed our sows to farrow in February, March and April so far as we can, so that by the time the alfalfa is large enough to turn on to the pigs are ready to turn out. When these pigs are four to eight months old they are much sought after by eastern Kansas feeders." Mr. Gunmaer does not approve of trying to grow hogs on alfalfa alone. On this point he says: "I have heard much said about raising good hogs on alfalfa alone, with no grain, but I have seen no good hogs so raised. I have known a number of instances where the experiment has been tried, but it always resulted in failure."

As to the amount of grain to be fed in connection with alfalfa to growing hogs, Mr. Gunmaer's practice is to feed about two bushels of shelled corn or its equivalent in some other grain to a hundred brood sows suckling pigs and to four-month-old pigs about the same amount of grain to 500 head. He feeds morning and evening, scattering the grain thinly over the ground so that all will have an equal chance at it. Mr. Gunmaer says that one objection to the hog grown and fattened on alfalfa alone is that the meat has a fishy taste. In finishing for the market he prefers to take them off the alfalfa pasture entirely about thirty days before they go to market. That Mr. Gunmaer has made a success of this plan is evidenced by the fact that while producing in immense numbers he has been able to top the Kansas City market many times.

G. H. Payne of Nebraska reports a gain of thirty-six pounds per head in sixty days on shotes fed a half pound per head per day of shelled corn in addition to alfalfa pasture. A lot of twenty-two pure bred Duroc-Jersey gilts fed one pound of ground wheat and corn per head per day made a gain of 51.2 pounds in the sixty days from Sept. 14 to Nov. 14. Another lot of thirty shotes fed four pounds per head per day of ground wheat and corn and running on alfalfa pasture made fifty-nine pounds gain per head in sixty days. The increased amount of grain had but little effect in increasing the rate of gain on these growing pigs.—J. J. Edgerton in Farmers Advocate.

POINTS ON FEEDING

Never shut the door of the sheep shed except to keep them in out of the storm or to keep them from staying in when fine, says S. T. Gibson in Breeder's Gazette. All through the winter keep them growing. Feed oats, bran, split peas and oil cake—say two-thirds oats and bran, one-third peas and cake, about equal quantities of each. We never weigh feed, but never feed so much but what they will eat more. We have no use for feed in their troughs except at feeding time. This rule is strictly adhered to. In addition to grain feed about a bushel of roots to ten or twelve per day, with all the clover they will eat without wasting.

Value of Shredded Fodder.

Shredded fodder packs closely and so takes up little space. For this reason its palatability is often questioned by those who observe the small bulk of it that it takes to satisfy an animal, says E. T. Robbins of the Iowa State college. I have fed it to cattle, horses and sheep of all ages and as the exclusive roughness, from grass to grass, with the best of results. Old dry cows and idle horses will gain slightly on it as their exclusive feed, but young stock, of course, need also some other feed rich in protein, for corn fodder is very low in protein content. Horses and colts maintain the digestive tract in better activity with fodder than with timothy hay.

Corn Silage For Horses.

Regarding the value of corn silage as a feed for horses an Ohio farmer writes as follows in Rural New Yorker: I have fed corn silage to horses for ten years; do not feed it as we do to dairy cows—all they will consume—as this, I think, would be injurious to horses, as they eat it quite greedily and would probably eat more than the small stomach could assimilate and thus cause indigestion and perhaps death. Fed in small quantities—say five to ten pounds at a feed three times daily, with wheat bran or oats to balance the ration, with what timothy or clover hay they will readily consume—it will keep the system in excellent condition either for work or fattening, and, so fed, there is no danger whatever of injury. In my opinion, based on several years' practice feeding silage to six to ten head farm work horses and colts.

Pasture For Hogs.

There are hundreds of farmers who would grow their pigs cheaper and of better quality if they would study the pasture proposition more and the corn crop less. If necessary to make a success of pasture, says John M. Jamison in National Stockman. The farmer who cannot expect to grow corn to finish the pigs he would like to grow can breed his sows to farrow at the starting of grass and make grass the greatest factor in their growth till corn is ready to feed in the fall and then dispose of them to the man who has a surplus of corn.

Economy In Feeding.

There can be a great waste in over-feeding—filling the mangers so full that the horse or cow simply picks out a little of the best and the rest is thrown out for bedding. Not saying by this that the animals should not have all they want to eat, but should have that much and no more.—Michigan Farmer.

SHYING HORSES.

Patience and Kindness Will Overcome This Fault.

Young horses which are being or have just been broken in are very generally apt to shy more or less at various objects and sights until they have become thoroughly familiar with and used to the road or street, says American Cultivator.

Nor is it in any way surprising that they should shy more or less frequently in these circumstances, seeing that they are unfamiliar with many things they meet. Such natural nervousness gradually but quickly wears off, as a rule, and the shying ceases. No importance need therefore be attached to this form of shying in a young horse, as it is but natural and quite temporary in character only.

There is, however, a right and a wrong way of treating this kind of shying. The right way is to be gentle to the young animal when it shies, to allay its nervousness by speaking to it quietly. If it will not pass an object or shows much fear of it the young horse should be coaxed to it with patience, so that the animal may have the opportunity of familiarizing itself with it and of coming at it. Once having done this and being convinced that its fears are groundless, the young horse will no longer evince any fear of it and the next time will probably take very little notice of it.

Patience and kindness are all that is needed under these conditions. Unfortunately, but too frequently, the horses are punished with a whip, jabbed in the mouth with the bit and roughly spoken to, being forced past the object by sheer rough treatment, the result being that the animal's fears are much increased, that its temper is upset and that increased trouble is experienced the next time it shies at something of which it is afraid or which is unfamiliar to it. Such treatment is eminently calculated to spoil the young animal, being apt either to cow it or to rouse its temper and obstinacy. In some cases young horses actually become confirmed and bad riders in consequence of such wrong and senseless treatment.

Milk and Oilmeal For Hogs.

Where no skim milk is available for fattening pigs shorts and oilmeal make a good substitute, and this is as cheap a mixture as can be got, and the cost of producing a pound of pork outside where no shelter is provided is nearly double the cost of producing it inside, and protection is essential for the production of cheap pork. Such are the conclusions arrived at by the central experiment farm at Ottawa, where a test on feeding young pigs for lean meat, or bacon production, was carried out.

BEEF CATTLE

The experiment of feeding steers twice or three times a day was made by the Messrs. Homets, says J. W. Ingham in American Cultivator. Two lots of steers of the same breed, the same age and weight and, so far as could be seen, in the same healthy condition were put up at the same time and fed the same amount of hay and grain of the same kind each day, but the one lot received its quota divided into three feeds per day, the other into two. Both lots received as much food as they would eat up clean.

When well fattened the steers were sold and weighed the same day. There was not much difference in their weights and appearance, but all the steers that had but two feeds per day outweighed the others which had three.

Shelter For Fattening Steers.

As long ago as the fall of 1902 there was planned a series of experiments at the Pennsylvania experiment station by Professor T. J. Mairs to test the comparative merits of indoor and outdoor feeding for fattening steers, says American Agriculturist. These experiments have now extended through three seasons upon practically the same plan.

From records kept during these experiments it appears that the temperature has very little to do with the gains. The large gains were made quite as often during the colder periods as during the warmer ones. In many cases it seems that the cold acts as a stimulant which results in greater gains. Even the steers outside sometimes made their largest gains during the coldest weather. The indications are that it is much more important to keep steers dry than to keep them warm and that whatever advantage barn feeding may possess over outside feeding results not from the warmer but from the drier quarters.

The Hardy Highland Cattle.

The Highlander may justly be termed the champion "rustler" of the cattle kingdom. It is said he can pick up a living under conditions where other cattle would starve, and he literally carries his roof on his shaggy back. Altogether he should be rated a prominent example in his line of the useful and ornamental combined, as he is admittedly the most picturesque of the domestic animals and at the same time profitable to handle commercially in the right localities because of his hardy nature.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the foremost characteristic of the Highland breed is its hardiness, and it deserves attention on this score alone. When, in addition, it is claimed that these cattle produce beef of the choicest quality it will be apparent that they may be of much economic value in those parts of the country which are in any way similar to their native environment. Such localities no doubt exist in some of our northern states.—Report of Bureau of Cattle Industry.

Winter Care of Farm Horses

The feed and care of farm horses during the winter months should be governed somewhat by the condition of the animals and the amount of work and exercise they are getting, writes a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. Under no conditions is it advisable to cut off the grain ration entirely or turn the animals out to a straw stack to get a scant living as best they can, or, in other words, to barely exist until springtime and hard work come again. Individual horses require different feeds and in varying quantities during the winter months. Some animals when not at work will winter nicely on silage as a principal feed, with some hay, but I prefer to add some bran and ground oats to the ration. I would not advise the feeding of silage to any horse that is being worked or driven or one that is at all subject to the colic. A horse that goes in the winter in fair flesh should be fed a moderate amount of hay twice a day. Many farmers feed too much hay. What a horse will eat in an hour is a great plenty; also enough bran and middlings or ground oats to keep it in good condition.

A little salt once a week or, better, if you can get it, a good sized lump of rock salt in the manger is advisable. Occasionally a hot bran mash with a little oilmeal added is a good thing. Heavy or excessive feeding is not necessary if the horse is in fair condition. Let a horse get poor, hair rough and dull, and it is more expensive to get him in condition again than to keep him in good shape all the time. Horses should have all the water they want. They should be watered often enough so they will not get chilled by drinking too much cold water at one time.

A Clydesdale Prize Winner.

The Clydesdale stallion Wayside Duglass, whose portrait is reproduced from Breeder's Gazette, was bred and owned by August Post, Moulton, Ia. He was first in class at the last Iowa state fair and was one of five head



WAYSIDE DUGLASS.

that won for Mr. Post the championship prize for five animals bred by exhibitor. He was also the sire of the first and second prize three-year-old fillies in class and the sire of first and second prize fillies bred by exhibitor at same fair. He sired the first prize two-year-old filly at that fair in 1904. He is entitled to be a prize winner and the sire of prize winners, as he was by the most noted prize winner, Bazaar Chief, that won first at Turf, Scotland, before being exported and first and championship at the Nebraska state fair and at Omaha and first and diploma at the Iowa state fair.

Twins Compared With Single Lambs.

The twin lambs in an ordinary flock are usually smaller than single lambs. Whether the smaller size is due primarily to the lack of proper nutrition after birth or to a small size at birth or to both these conditions has not been clearly determined. The difference between the birth weights of twin lambs and single lambs is smaller than is usually supposed. The birth weight of the twin male lambs is greater than the birth weight of the single female lambs. The average birth weight of all twin born lambs is about one-half a pound below the general average for all lambs. The single female lambs weighed at birth only eight-tenths of a pound more than the twin born females. The smaller size of twin lambs observed in most flocks is undoubtedly more the result of insufficient nutrition while suckling than the inferior size at birth. Very few ewes yield sufficient milk to properly nourish two thrifty, early maturing lambs. If such lambs are early taught to eat grain and hay the twin lambs will in most cases thrive equally as well as the single lambs of the same birth weight.—Professor F. B. Mumford.

Keep Animals Thrifty.

Live stock which goes into the winter fat and thrifty will always have a big advantage over that which comes to the winter season thin and emaciated. There are many breeders who are radically opposed to a policy which will result in making breeding animals fat at any season of the year. There is good reason for not overfeeding breeding animals, but there is a happy mean between the two extremes which permits the animal to become thrifty and hearty without being too fat.

Hog Types.

Stick to one breed. Berkshires of the lengthy type are good. Poland-Chinas lead in the great corn growing, hog raising states of the west. They are a prolific, early maturing, easily fattened breed of good size and appear to suit the Chicago market. A tendency is developing to approach the bacon type more nearly.

School Election.

The annual school election took place at the East Side School building on Monday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Clerk Barrett read the clerk's statement for the past year. Dr. Wood and Oliver Veatch were nominated and the ballot was taken, Geo. Comer and Wilbur McFarland being tellers, the ballot being Dr. Woods 25, Oliver Veatch 22. Clerk Barrett was re-elected for another year.

A letter of State Supt. Ackerman asking that funds be raised to assist in the reconstruction of San Francisco school was read, and a motion was made for the school board to contribute \$50 which was defeated. Another motion at \$25 was proposed but was withdrawn as it was thought to be against the law to contribute to such a fund. A motion was finally passed that the clerk receive contributions for such a fund, and try to secure a portion of the unexpended S. F. Relief Fund for this purpose. After the adjournment of the meeting, the retiring chairman, Oliver Veatch, swore into office Dr. Woods as director and J. K. Barrett as clerk.

Clerks Annual Report District No. 43 Cottage Grove

Persons in district between four and twenty years of age, male 298, female 310, total 608 which is an increase of 75 over the preceding year.

Number of pupils on register from 4 to 20, 461.

Number of teachers, males 2, females 10 total 12.

Number of persons between 4 and 20 not attending school 147.

Total days attendance during year, 56961. Average daily attendance 321 101-174.

Number of legal voters for school purposes, 300.

Total number of books in library 300.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand from last year \$ 91 07

RECEIPTS
District tax 3119 93
County school fund 2770 00
State school fund 906 10
Tuition 64 35
Other sources 6 15

Total 6957 60

DISBURSEMENTS
Teachers wages 5122 93
Repairs west side furnaces 775 00
Repairs and improving grounds 180 80
Paid on principal and interest on bonds 250 00
Insurance 88 00
Other expenses 146 68
Fuel 210 00

Total 6803 41

Balance 154 19

Value of school hours and grounds \$280 00

Value school furniture, etc. 2800

Insurance on school property 1100 00

Average monthly salary male teachers \$75 00

Average monthly salary female teachers 42 00

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Market Reports.

Portland, June 22, 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; Valley, 72c; bluestem, 74c red, 70c. Oats—White \$32; gray, \$31. Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26. Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; chop, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19. Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$1.10; straight, \$3.45; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to 3.65. Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20. Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton. Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18½c, 20c; city creamery, 21½c dairy 14 to 15c; store 13 to 13½c. Cheese—Young America, 14½c Oregon full cream, 13c to 13½c. Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 21 to 22. Poultry—Roosters, 9 to 10c; hens 13; fryers, 16c to 17; broilers 14 to 16c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11-11½c; turkeys, live, 14-15.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Grape fruit—Crate \$4. to 4.50. Cranberries—\$14. Potatoes—Oregon, 40 to 65c. LIVESTOCK MARKET. Cattle—Best steers \$1.75 to 5.00; cows; 3.50 to 3.75; calves, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Sheep—\$1.00 to 4.50. Hogs—\$7 to 7.25. HOPS, WOOL, ETC. Hops—Choice 10 to 11. Mohair, choice 28 to 30c. Wool—Valley 22 to 25c; East, 21c Oregon 14 to 22c.

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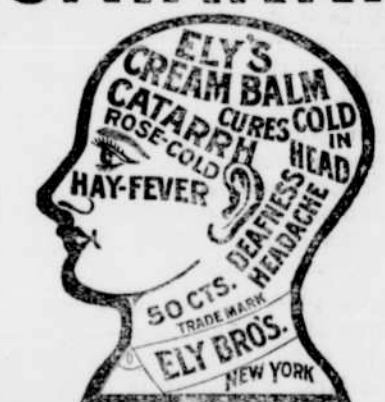
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No. 1211:55 p.m. No. 118:05 p.m.

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

East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound

and Sat only 1 and Daily Ex-

cept Sunday.

No. 3—No. 1

STATIONS

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