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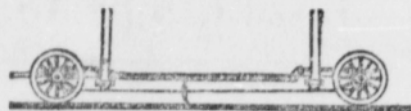
In order to make room for our Spring stock we are going to give a great reduction on some of our goods now in stock.

We will also have a complete line of Pictorial Review patterns in stock in a few days. Come in and let us show you,

J. Scales

Rack Saves Lifting.

This drawing shows a convenient rack for hauling silage corn or cut corn of any kind, green or cured. It is recommended by the farm management department at the Nebraska university farm. It is made by hanging two bed pieces under the axle of the



wagon and building a platform on these pieces. The frame is hung by a long kingbolt in front and stirrups over the bolster behind. The great advantage of such a wagon that commands it at once to any one who ever has handled cut corn is that it is low down, which means easy loading and unloading.

Spraying For Peach Leaf Curl.

[New York experiment station.]

Peach leaf curl can be controlled by fall spraying, according to statements made by the plant pathologists at Cornell. The disease is well known, and its method of control has been fully developed, so that the grower may be sure of results.

The college authorities state that a number of substances applied while the tree is dormant, or leafless, will give certain control, provided every bud on the tree is covered with the spray. A lime sulphur spray testing 32 degrees B. diluted to one part of the concentrate to eight parts of water is the one most commonly used, because it controls San Jose scale also. If the scale is not present a standard solution of lime sulphur diluted to one part of the concentrated solution in fifteen parts of water will give excellent results.

Spraying may be done during the months of November and December more effectively than during the spring months because of more favorable weather conditions. Cold rains in the spring are likely to interfere with spraying at the proper time, and the leaf curl fungus is thus allowed to get a start.

Behind the Times.

"John was a good man," said the disconsolate widow, "but he was so old fashioned to the last."

"How so?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Why, he got killed by a runaway horse."—Albany Argus.

FOR SALE

One Dresser, \$4.00; One three-quarter bed, spring and mattress new, \$6.50; one full size bed, spring and mattress, \$7.00; one washing machine, \$5.00; one flat top desk, \$6.00; one steel range, \$15.00; one Iron Age garden cultivator complete with tools including discs, \$6.50; one sofa, \$4.00; one stand, \$2.00; one long range telescope and leather case, \$6.00.

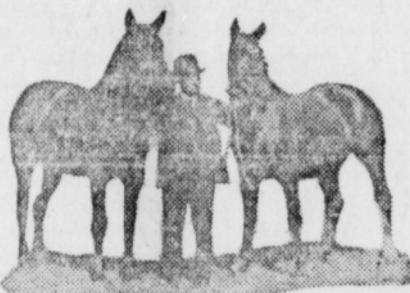
AT

News Office

HANDLING A HORSE CAST IN HIS STALL

Dr. A. S. Alexander contributes to the Farm Journal the following advice with respect to two troubles that frequently affect horses:

When a horse is cast remember that the leg on the under side is cramped or numb and useless from stoppage of blood circulation. Therefore do not shoot a horse before proper examination. Pull him out of the stall. If this cannot be done pull down the partition and turn the animal over; then thoroughly rub and massage the leg. Rubbing with liniment will hasten restoration of circulation. Make sure that the leg is broken before taking his life. If the horse is unable to rise when circulation has returned, and if the leg is not broken azoturia (paralysis) may be present, due to struggling in the stall. If so the urine will be dark colored, like strong coffee, and a veterinarian will have to be called in to treat the animal. He may recover. Horses become cast because the halter strap or rope is too short, or the manger does not come flush with the floor, and the forefeet slip under it when the horse tries to rise, or the stall is too narrow or too wide. Have stalls not less than four feet six inches and



A few good brood mares on the ordinary farm if bred to a good stallion should produce several good colts every year besides doing the ordinary farm work. To secure the best results the brood mare that does the farm work must be given the best of care and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities, but good feeding is necessary to bring this out to its fullest extent. The illustration shows two good brood mares.

not more than five feet six inches wide, unless for a heavy draft stallion or gelding of 1,800 pounds or more in weight.

To prevent worms in horses avoid feeding hay from low, wet land, pasturing old, close bitten, contaminated pastures or allowing horses to drink from surface ponds or dirty watering troughs. These are common sources of worms. To rid a horse of worms mix together equal parts of salt, sulphur and dried sulphate of iron (copers), and of this give an adult horse one tablespoonful in feed, night and morning for a week; then skip ten days and repeat the treatment to kill worms hatched from eggs remaining in the intestines. Omit iron for a pregnant mare, but give the other ingredients. The dose for a colt is one to two teaspoonfuls twice daily, according to size and age. In bad cases a horse may be given two ounces of turpentine shaken up in a pint of raw linseed oil, as one dose, after starving it for at least twelve hours. When this has operated, the powders here prescribed may be given as directed.

Points of a Good Ram.

Great regard ought to be paid to the size and general contour of the ram. His structure should be firm and massive, with a broad and capacious breast, without a disproportionate length of legs, well formed and fully developed quarters, especially the hind quarters. His loin should be stout and well knit and his features bold and masculine. A firm, muscular neck with a bold, courageous eye is indicative of spirit and vigor. The head should be long, but rather small and sleek molded. These appearances denote excellent qualities in rams of every breed.

Spraying For Mites.

Mites lurk in crevices, in the joints and openings of the poultry house, and much diligence is necessary in spraying for them. The nest materials are good hiding places. These should be changed occasionally.

Hogs After Cattle.

Keep the lots and pens for hogs away from mule and horse barns or cow barns and sheds. If hogs are to follow cattle put fattening hogs into the cattle feeding lots or pens, but do not let breeding hogs into cattle pens.

BAUER'S SPECIALS

3 Cans Peas 25c. 3 Cans Tomatoes 25c, 3 Cans Corn 25c.

Pineapples at 10c. per Can.

A good line of Gresham Cannery Preserves and Jelly at 15c per Jar. Vim and White Mountain Flour. Get a sample of Vim Flour.

Bauer's General Store

Store of Portland Prices.

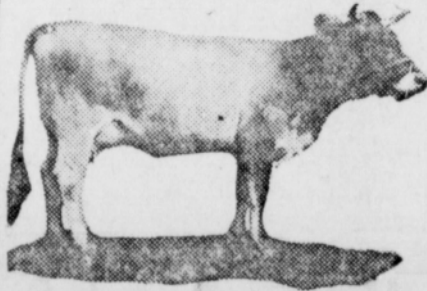
DAIRY and CREAMERY

RAISING THE HEIFER.

Young Animal Should Be Handled With Patient Kindness.

We begin early to teach our heifers to stand when being milked by handling their udders, stroking their teats and other simple processes calculated to make them less timid, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. And yet there comes a time when the heifer needs more of patience than at any other period in her life. That is the time when she passes over into cowhood. This is really a critical point in her career.

There is something about the process of bringing a calf into the world for the first time that changes the nature



The Brown Swiss cattle are rated as dual purpose animals only by Americans. The cows have always been regarded as dairy animals by the Swiss people, and nothing is more distasteful to them than to know that their favorite dairy breed is considered only mediocre as milk producers by American authorities. However, when this breed is judged by the milk and butter fat production of the animals it becomes a dairy breed. The animal shown is a two-year-old Brown Swiss heifer.

of the animal for the time being and makes it necessary that we should be exceedingly kind and patient with her.

A few years ago we had a heifer that had her first calf. She had always been kind and gentle. We could do most anything with her, but after that calf was born she was perfectly wild for a time. She seemed to be afraid of the calf at first. She did not appear to know what to think about it, although she realized, I think, that it was her offspring and, therefore, a part of her very being. She would not touch the calf for a time, but sidled from it, looking at it wildly and making the most startling noise I ever heard from any cow in my life. It certainly would not have been safe for anybody to have gone near the heifer at that time. We just left her to work out the problem for herself in nature's own way. In a little while she got so that when the calf came staggering up to take her first rations she no longer sidled away or pushed it wildly over, but permitted it to come to her.

The lesson I learned from it was to stand back and give nature a chance at such times. Sometimes we are in too great a hurry and think we can help matters along, when the fact is we do more harm than good.

To treat the young animal kindly at the time when she is slipping over from the heifer to the cow may be the making of a good cow. If a man is harsh and unsympathetic at a time like this or any other time, indeed he may have the disappointment of knowing that he has spoiled a cow and made her cross and perhaps unmanageable all her life.

Professional Caution.

Burglar just acquitted, to his lawyer—I will drop in soon and see you. Lawyer—Very good, but in the daytime, please.—Boston Transcript.

FOR POULTRY HEALTH.

Plentiful Use of Disinfectants Will Tend to Prevent Disease.

If poultrymen understood more about the dangers from all kinds of disease germs they would use disinfectants more generally about their poultry houses. This is especially true when it concerns the roost platforms and drink and feed utensils. These germs are most likely to accumulate, and usually there is less chance for the sun's rays to reach and purify these places than almost any other place in the hen house.

A good liquid disinfectant is not expensive, because when diluted a gallon of the preparation will make a good many gallons ready for use. The roosts and platforms may be sprayed with the disinfectant occasionally, and the drink and food dishes thoroughly washed with it twice a week. When there are any symptoms of disease in the flock the disinfectant should be used more frequently.

In cold weather the disinfectants that are in the form of powder or sawdust saturated with the preparation are better to use on the platforms and roosts, and when sprinkled on liberally in the evening the fowls will breathe the germ killing fumes all the night, which sometimes will cure diseases of the head and throat like colds. It is cheaper to prevent disease than to try and cure it, and fowls that are healthy are the only ones that pay to keep.

ENGLISH DAIRY TESTS.

Milking Shorthorns Score Victory Over Competing Breeds.

Returns from the dairy tests carried on at the recent English royal show have now been published and show that the Shorthorns have scored another sweeping victory over all breeds competing.

The prizes in the milking trials at this show are awarded by a scale of points which allows one point for each pound of milk given, four points for every 1 per cent of fat and one point for each ten days of lactation period after the first forty days.

Scored thus, Lord Lucas' pedigreed Shorthorn cow Charity XXIII, came first of the ninety-six competing, giving sixty-eight pounds of milk testing 3.95 per cent butter fat—a total of 83.80 points. Taking part in the trials were, besides the Shorthorns, the Lincoln Reds, Devons, South Devons, Longhorns, Red Polls, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Kernes and Dexters. Lord Lucas' Primrose Gift came second with 80.85 points, and Captain Willis' Duchess of Cranford III, was third with 79.02 points. The first prize among the Lincoln Red Shorthorns went to a cow that scored 81.85 points. Five cows were credited with totals of 80 points or better and of these the Shorthorns furnished two and the Lincoln Reds one. The others were Red Polls.

Ration For a Bull.

Feed the bull a liberal allowance of alfalfa hay; now and then a little clover and timothy hay as a relish or a change. A mixture consisting of 200 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of cornmeal and 50 pounds of oilmeal will supplement the roughage very nicely. Feed enough of this mixture to keep the animal in good physical condition, which will not mean a good deal if the alfalfa hay is of good quality.

Poultry Wisdom.

Comfort counts a great deal in the economy of the chicken business, and if you can keep your fowls comfortable and thriving during warm weather you have gained half the battle. The greatest discomforts that afflict the hen during warm weather are heat and lack of shade. See to it that she has plenty of the latter and none of the former.