

FILES

THEATRICAL AND DRAMATIC

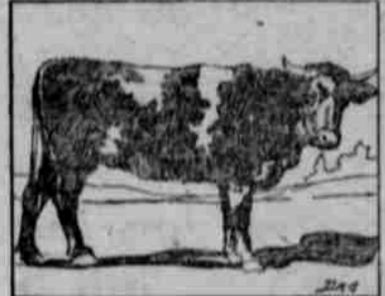
At Prineville Opera House 4 Nights during Fair Week, commencing Wednesday, Oct. 20. A Splendid Entertainment Company

DIFFERENT PLAY EVERY NIGHT. VAUDEVILLE BETWEEN ACTS. PRICES 25c, 50c and 75c

CO.

BEEF CATTLE ON THE FARM.

There are hundreds of farmers who for various reasons are not making a business of dairying, but are keeping only two or three family cows, and yet these same farmers are perhaps raising hogs or growing grain as a specialty and therefore have considerable roughage that should be converted into beef profitably. Corn fodder, oat straw and clover hay are usually abundant on every farm of much size and unless fed



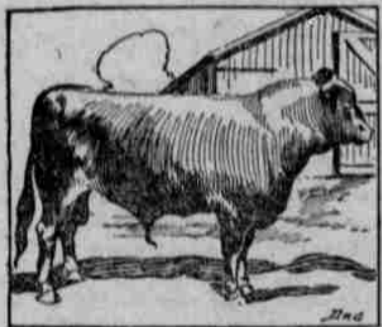
to cattle or sheep must be otherwise disposed of and perhaps at a loss financially, and of course the soil suffers when such products are sent off the farm.

Selecting the cattle is half the battle, writes an Ohio breeder in Rural New Yorker. It is useless to raise dairy steers and expect top prices for them at selling time. The straight backs, full loins and blocky quarters of the beef breeds or beef grades are what you want in the feeders you select. Usually a farmer has two or three calves of his own raising, and if he can use more he may buy some calves from his neighbors at weaning time and thus have his bunch of cattle even in age and size. Where one needs a carload or more one can get range calves, or a stock buyer can get a bunch of native stock together in a short time, or one may go to some large stockyard and pick the calves or older stock personally.

My own practice is to buy some calves at weaning time three to six months old and keep them till they will do to export. I frequently keep them till they are four years old, though the best ones are ready at three years for the market. To bring good prices cattle must be well finished, and we cannot get the necessary finish while the cattle are growing without heavy feeding. There are a number of problems about cattle feeding that each farmer must work out according to his own conditions, and one of these is whether he shall buy the best feeders and finish for the best prices or buy common stuff and sell for whatever is offered. In my own practice I get as good calves as I possibly can and finish them for the higher prices, and I usually get the highest prices paid for grass cattle, the prices varying from \$4.50 to \$5.75 per hundred pounds during the past four years, the cattle ranging in weight from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds at three and four year olds.

Those who buy two-year-old cattle for a short feed have the advantage of getting quicker returns from their investment, but the cash invested is greater, and such cattle are sometimes so stunted that they never do as well as they should.

As to marketing the cattle, the small feeder must depend on the local shipper to buy his cattle, and right here I



will say that a little business sense comes in good play. The local shipper, if he has to, will pay within 75 cents per hundred of the market price of your grade of cattle, but will pay less if you let him. The larger feeder with a carload or more should have no trouble to sell his cattle, and he may deal direct with the live stock commission houses to advantage. I am not an extensive feeder of cattle, but from experience I know that a farmer with some good cattle ready for market need not hunt a buyer.

Care of the Horse.
For kidney trouble give two ounces night and morning of tea made by steeping buchu leaves in soft water. This will correct irritation of the kidneys or urinary tract much better and more safely than strong drugs, says the Farm Journal.

It is no economy to feed poor, musty hay or grain to horses, and be sure also that horses do not eat dirty and musty bedding.

Do not stuff the road horses with hay. A horse cannot travel easily with a stomach full of hay crowding his lungs.

Give a small forkful at night, when the horse has time to digest it. A good handful of cut hay should be mixed with the grain to compel perfect mastication.

Irregular feeding tends to make horses bolt their grain. Guard against it. Bolting food causes indigestion and consequently loss of health.

It is not always wise to feed the same amount of grain to both horses in one team. One may need more than the other to keep it in good health and working condition.

RAPID DAIRY WORK.

Method of a Prominent Dairyman in Using the Milking Machine.
A prominent dairyman gives this as his method of installing milking machines in his barn:

Instead of placing expensive piping through eighty feet of stall room, with connections at each cow stall, he has arranged something entirely different. He has a special stall or milking room to accommodate four cows, two animals standing with heads to the right and two with heads to the left. This necessitates only a short piping system. The milking machine is thus practically a fixture at one spot, and the



LATEST TYPE OF MACHINE MILKER.

apparatus, tubes, receiving can, milk cups, etc., can be fixed at one point. This makes it unnecessary to shift the appliances so frequently. The cows in this barn have been trained to go to the milking machine instead of taking the milking machine to the cows. The animals are taken in turn. They are assembled near by at milking time, and four cows are admitted to the room at a time. They know they are to be fed in this certain place and are always ready for it. As soon as they take their places they are fastened, the milk cups adjusted to the teats, and the cows are milked while waiting. The whole job is completed in ten minutes and another quartet of cows brought up to take their places.

Among other advantages this means little or no manure at that place, also greater ease and facility in adjusting machines, and is considered by this progressive dairyman simple and better in every way.

The Dairy.
There is no danger of washing the separator too often.

The flavor of good butter is frequently spoiled by too heavy salting.

Milk pails and cans should be used for no other purpose than to hold milk.

In order to get the best flavored milk the cow should be fed nothing until after milking.

Regularity in milking helps the cow during the present and all subsequent lactation periods.

Do not allow ensilage to stand in the stable or any hay to be fed just before milking or a dust may be raised.

The silo should be far enough away from the stable to eliminate all danger of the milk absorbing the odor of the ensilage when it is thrown out of the silo.

The cows should be kept clean and not allowed to wade in filth. This calls for clean yards and clean, well bedded stalls.

THE VETERINARY.

A horse's foot should be examined whenever he comes into the stable, especially if he has been driven on country roads; otherwise a small stone or possibly a nail may remain undiscovered until the horse is made lame.

Distribution of Tuberculosis.
It has been proved by experiments conducted by the Minnesota experiment station that a dangerous medium in the distribution of tuberculosis is the manure of infected cattle, which in its dry form may readily be blown into milk in the stables. The utmost care should be taken to isolate all cattle known to be or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis, not only for the safety of human life, but for the welfare of the herd.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
For rheumatism in horses a breeder says that the following is an excellent remedy: Dissolve two drams of carbonate of potash in a pint of water and mix it with the feed two or three times a day until the animal gets well. Apply equal parts of alcohol and water to the affected joints twice a day.

Enlargements on Horses' Legs.
A recommended remedy for enlargements on the legs of horses is a mixture of potassium iodide, one ounce; iodine, three drams; water, eight ounces. Mix well and apply over the affected parts. The application should be made at the first appearance of the trouble.

For Colts That Are Teething.
Colts suffer from teething at times, and to subside wholly upon hard, dry food may work injury. Steamed crushed oats or barley thickened with bran will prove appetizing and very nourishing in such cases. Roots may be cooked and the mass extended with ground grain and bran.

A Wash For Mange.
One ounce of carbonate of potassium to each quart of rainwater makes an excellent wash for mange or itch. Wash the affected parts once each week with this mixture and then wash off the mixture with clean rainwater.

Prevention of Ringbone.
Ringbone can be prevented by keeping the horse's feet properly trimmed, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads and avoiding all strains on the tendons.

BACTERIA IN MILK.

Some Good Suggestions That Every Dairyman Should Heed.
It is impossible in practical dairy work entirely to prevent bacteria from falling into the milk, but if the following suggestions are heeded the number gaining entrance and their rate of development will be greatly lessened:

Do not feed dry hay or fodder at feeding time, and to prevent dust from rising from the floor use the sprinkling can, for dust meant bacteria.

Do not brush the cow just before or at the time of milking, for the dead skin and hairs, carrying thousands of bacteria, will be loosened ready to drop into the pail.

Do not permit the cow to switch her tail over the milk pail, for she is certain to throw thousands of bacteria into the milk at every dip.

Do not soak the teats or udder with milk or water so that drops fall into the pail, but moisten with a cloth, for a moist surface does not readily permit bacteria to leave it.

Do not regard milking as a dirty task and wear old and filthy clothes, for the handling of food for human beings should be made a cleanly task.

Do not wash pails and cans with cold water, but scald with boiling water and steam, and by all means avoid rinsing with cold water just before milking, for a few drops of water usually contain several thousand bacteria.

Do not wait to finish milking before beginning the cooling of the milk, but set the can in a tub of cold water so that each cow's milk will be cooled immediately after milking, for a high temperature causes bacteria to multiply very rapidly.

Do not fail to thoroughly clean and scald the parts of the separator each time it is used, for bacteria thrive in the separator slime.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

What a Kansas Breeder Has to Say About Them.

breeders of swine in many sections of the country are greatly interested in mulefoot hogs, and these animals have attracted considerable attention in recent years when exhibited at the state fairs. These hogs are now being improved and bred under the name of Ozark hogs.

A Kansas breeder, Dr. W. J. Connor, who is raising them, says that, while in a measure they are a new thing, yet he has been breeding them long enough to have ascertained that they are actually the best range hogs in existence today. He has found, he says, that they will live and prosper where a common hog would starve to death.

The meat of these hogs, he declares, is sweeter than that of common hogs, and there is a larger proportion of lean



FOOT OF MULEFOOT HOG.
to fat. They may be finished at any age, and it is possible to bring them to a weight of from 600 to 800 pounds. It seems that these hogs have been tried out in practically every state in the Union, and Dr. Connor says that they have never had cholera.

Notes For the Shepherd.
If the pastures are short and dry look out for the breeding ewes, says the Farm Journal.

Give them extra feed—grain in a feed box, fodder corn or freshly cut clover.

After the roots are gathered for winter the flock should feed over the field to clean up the small roots, etc.

It is well to reserve a patch of turkeys for the sheep to feed on. It may be in one corner of a pasture. A patch of one acre will furnish feed for twenty-five or thirty sheep for three months.

Do not attempt to winter old ewes. Fatten them quickly on turnips, oatmeal, ground corn and oats.

Sweet corn in the milk, fed stalks and all, is also a quick fattener for old ewes.

Do not breed young ewes under fourteen months old unless very growthy.

Keep the sheep dry. Never leave them out in a cold rain, especially in the fall.

If you have no good shelter in the pastures it will pay to make one.

Make it deep, but provide for ventilation without drafts.

Success in Breeding Hogs.
A farmer who has been breeding hogs for twenty-five years and has been unusually successful was asked how he did it. His reply, in substance, was that he provided good, decent quarters, plenty of shade, good pasture, a variety of good food, good water, always fed for vigor and gave the hogs regularly ashes and charcoal. This is all simple, but all good.

THE HORN FLY.

Some Remedies to Protect Cattle From This Annoying Pest.

The season is here when that great pest of the dairy cow, the horn fly, should be watched. Considerable anxiety is always evinced by stock owners concerning the sudden annual appearance upon their cattle of enormous numbers of a small blackish fly which irritates the animals to such an extent that they fall off rapidly both in flesh and yield of milk.

This horn fly is a European pest which was first brought to the notice of the United States division of entomology in September, 1877, and was probably imported with cattle from Europe, where it has been known since 1820. The fly merely resort to the horn as a resting place from which they cannot easily be dislodged by the animal. They also congregate on the neck and on the base of the tail.

While feeding the flies work their way down through the hairs so as to reach the skin of their victim, but they quickly take flight at the slightest disturbance. The bites seem to produce great irritation.

Preventive.—To quote from the United States entomologists, Messrs. Riley and Howard:

"Almost any greasy substance will keep the flies away for several days. A number of experiments were made in the field, with the result that train oil alone and train oil with a little sulphur or carbolic acid added will keep the flies away for from five to six days, while with a small proportion of carbolic acid it will have a healing effect upon sores which may have formed.

Common axle grease will answer nearly as well, and this substance has been successfully and extensively used by a large stock dealer in Virginia. Tallow has also been used to good advantage. The practice of smearing the horns with pine or coal tar simply repels them from these parts. Train oil

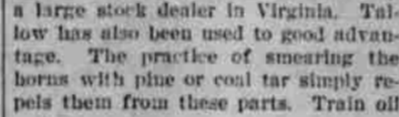
or fish oil seems to be more lasting in its effects than any other of the substances used."

A cheap and efficacious remedy which in the long run will be found to be the best is the kerosene emulsion, says a writer in Board's Dairyman. The emulsion consists simply of a mixture of soap and water, the quantity of ordinary coal oil made as follows:

Kerosene (coal oil), two quarts; rain-water, one quart; soap, two ounces.

Boil the soap in the water till all is dissolved, then while boiling hot turn it into the kerosene and churn it can instantly and forcibly by a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. As it cools it thickens into a jellylike mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted before using with nine times its measure—that is, twenty-seven quarts of water. It will be found to mix more easily if done at once before it cools. This makes thirty quarts of the mixture ready for use. This may be applied to the animals by means of a sponge or, what is certainly more convenient, a force pump and spray nozzle. One application often lasts two or three days. Where a small number of cattle only are kept the hand sprayers answer well enough.

Handy For the Dairy.
Dairymen who keep records of their cows, and all dairymen should, will be interested in the handy milk scales and record suggested in a recent circular by W. J. Fraser of the Illinois experiment station. As the illustration shows, any dairyman can adopt the



HORN FLY AND EGG MUCH ENLARGED.

plan by simply rigging up a board to support scales and milk record, and he then has the figures before him to tell just what the cows are doing. To know the value of a cow her total annual yield must be known. The only way to learn this is to keep a record of her daily milk yield.

POINTS ON THE PIG.

Some Notes For Breeders That Are Worth Remembering.

Pigs that mature early use the ones for profit when well cared for.

Wood charcoal, wood ashes and salt should be accessible at all times.

The greatest fault of the dairy concerns in converting the by-products into profit.

Don't let the hogs have access to dirty or filthy water holes.

Give them salt often, also plenty of fresh water daily.

Never use a mulefoot pig and then expect a fine litter from a good sow.

Oats fed to sows during pregnancy, by sowing them broadcast on the ground, increase size of the unborn pig, also helping to keep the sow and litter in good condition.

A mixture of wheat and barley is more valuable food for growing pigs than corn alone.

Ground wheat and corn give better feeding results than ground wheat and rye.

The profit in feeding young pigs is with those that are not stunted in their feed.

More pigs are underfed than are overfed.

Soaking meat does not produce as great a gain in feeding value as soaking whole grain.

Economical feeding is not how much they eat, but what they assimilate.

Keep the herd free from lice by frequent applications of kerosene emulsion, or Mianor's fluid mixed with water and sprayed on them, or by dipping if you have a tank. For small pigs use a half barrel to dip them in.

ALFALFA HOG FEEDER.

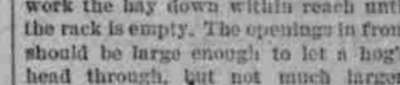
Strong Rack With Moving Front to Prevent Waste of Hay.

Hogs are very fond of alfalfa, and they will eat a good deal of it if given a chance. They will also waste a whole lot unless you stand and feed it to them a handful at a time.

A rack with a swinging front works very well, says a writer in the Farm Press.

The punching the hogs give it will work the hay down within reach until the rack is empty. The opening in front should be large enough to let a hog's head through, but not much larger.

The rack may be any length and should be about four feet high and from three feet to three and a half feet wide at the top. Make it strong or they will soon punch it to pieces.



FRONT VIEW.

Make the floor tight to hold chaff and hay a door in front to keep the hogs out of the rack. Broad saws fed all the good alfalfa hay and clean water they want will winter very well if given one good ear of corn each day.

Care of the Boar.
It is not best to permit the boar to run with the herd. There are good reasons why this should not be done.

If you are to control the time of farrowing and want to control the boar it can be done only when he is kept by himself.

It is a too common practice to sell the boar when the season is over rather than keep him for future purposes, depending on getting another when he is needed. This is a ruinous practice and is largely the cause of so many small litters and weak bonded pigs.

From years of experience I have learned that it is best to get a good boar and keep him for a few years as he matures his pigs will be stronger and more in number.

Have a small yard of grass, if possible, hog tight and away from the sows, so he will not be worried. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available give him cut clover or any good green feed he will eat.

Feed sparingly of fattening foods, but supply him with food that will keep him growing if not fully developed. Mill stuff, skim milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. And at all times keep a supply of ashes, salt, and charcoal where he can obtain it at will, and it will do much toward keeping him in good health.

Salt For Live Stock.
Why salt should be regularly supplied to stock is thus put by a famous English authority: Because in the blood of animals there are six or seven times more sodium than potassium and that the composition of the blood is constant. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated. The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes by chemical exchange an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that the craving of an animal for common salt is most noticeable when the food contains a large proportion of potassium salts, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas. The addition of salt to animal food increases the appetite, promotes the repair of tissue by its searching diffusion through the body and stimulates the rapid using up of its waste products. Boussingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity and improves the general appearance and condition.

Will Remain One Week Longer

Teeth Extracted AND Filled WITHOUT PAIN



DRS. GRAY & GRAY

Now at the Prineville Hotel, Prineville, Oregon

Dr. Gray have already operated upon scores of Prineville's leading citizens, all of whom speak in the highest terms of their work and cheerfully recommend them as being, not only painless, but practical, in their work.

Read what Mrs. Elliott says concerning the doctors' painless work:

To my Friends in Prineville:

I wish to say that I have just called on Drs. Gray at the Prineville Hotel and took the Vitalized Air and had nine teeth extracted in less than one minute. I can truthfully say that I felt no pain at all and no bad effects whatever. I can gladly recommend Drs. Gray as doing exactly as they claim, and would advise my friends to call on the Doctors as they do not misrepresent.

MRS. J. W. ELLIOTT.

Prineville, Oregon, October 2, 1909.

Gold Crown and Bridge Work Done

The Doctors do not use cocaine nor any other local anesthetic to poison the gums. The doctors can fill as well as extract teeth absolutely without pain.

Rooms 11 and 15.

Prices Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed

GRAND BALL

Given by Hose Company No. 2

Thanksgiving Eve

At Club Hall, Prineville

Morgan's Full Orchestra Refreshments served right in the Club Hall.

Tickets, - One Dollar

Drop in and See

Champ Smith

DEALER IN

Soft Drinks

of all kinds

Imported and Domestic

Cigars

At the old Smith & Cleck stand, Main street, two doors south First National Bank

CROOK COUNTY BANK

OFFICERS:
W. A. BOOTH, President
D. F. STEWART, Vice President
O. M. ELKINS, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
W. A. BOOTH, O. M. ELKINS,
D. F. STEWART

Transacts a General Banking Business Exchange Bought and Sold Collections will receive prompt attention