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GORMLEY THE TAILOR

HOGS WITH MULE FEET

An expert on hogs writes as follows: The mule-footed hogs usually are black or black with white points and resemble the Poland-China more than any other breed of hogs. They are gentle and like the Poland-China or Duroc-Jersey in disposition and as a rule have fine soft coats.

Their origin and nativity are unknown. That they are a distinct breed there can be no doubt, and they are the strongest breeders.

Put a mule foot male in a herd of common split foot sows and in a short time you will have all mule footed hogs.

These hogs are immune from cholera or swine plague. There are many people who have seen them in the pens with hogs in every stage of the disease known as cholera or swine plague, and although the mule footed were healthy, fatening and fine feeders, they did not believe they were different from the common hog. But "there are others," and the others are in the majority.

After a careful search covering several years I fail to find the "south sea island" or any other island or country whose history gives any account of the mule footed hog. And I find no mention of the origin of this breed except one writer, who says they were brought to this country in 1837 by the Swedes and landed on the coast now the state of Delaware. They were called the "shore footed hogs."

The author of the "Ozark Hog" asserts "they originated from the Texas pecary." The Texas pecary has a split hoof, the North American wild boar has a split hoof, and every species of known swine has the split hoof except the mule footed, and I assert that their origin is unknown.

As to the special qualifications and fine points of the mule foot hog, I know it to have greater vitality than any other breed of hogs in the United States. I have never known a full blooded mule foot hog to have cholera. It is an easy feeder, develops early and rapidly, is in strong demand on the market at a premium, is neither a hard nor a bacon hog, but a happy medium between the two, making it a profitable hog to handle under all conditions and demands. The sows are good, gentle mothers and raise large litters of pigs, which if turned out will grow fat and thrive, paying big returns under good care and attention. Breeders of this hog find it as compared with other breeds harder, of greater vitality, matures earlier, costing less to make the first 250 pounds.



FOOT OF MULE FOOT HOG.

When sold on the market packers will pay a premium for them because of their superior cutting qualities.

I have interviewed many breeders of mule foot hogs and have never found one who has lost any from cholera. Many have made cholera tests by turning their mule footed hogs into other hogs were dying of cholera or had died. Sometimes the mule footed ate the carcasses, and they ate and slept in the same quarters, yet no mule footed were sick or died.

This is the claim made by all breeders of this hog, and some even go so far as to sell with guarantee against cholera. I may say I got these returns from over a dozen states where they are raised. I know of no veterinarians who have made any tests with the breed, and I was only successful in getting one experiment station to take up any experiments with them. In short, I would say that the mule foot so far as tested by farmers has been immune from cholera. It is a vigorous, hardy hog, a good rustler and active and seems to have lots of vitality.

Cream Separator.
With average cows and using the cream separator it is estimated that from \$50 to \$75 per year can be saved in butter fat with ten cows. This amount will about pay for a good cream separator, and its usefulness will last for many years, making the buying of one a good investment. Being able to sell the cream without hauling the milk to the creamery also saves much time and labor.

Food For Calves.
One feed cold and the next hot will cause indigestion and then scours. Sweet skim milk and a little flaxseed jelly will induce rapid and healthy growth in the calf. A little meal in the feed box will bring the cows promptly to the gate at milking time.

THEY TOOK HIM IN.

A Surprise That Ruffled an Absent-minded Scientist.
A certain foreign scientist who lectured in this country was, to say the least, careless about dress. Once he was asked to lecture in a city not far from Philadelphia. He went, taking with him his dress suit and no other suit.

Having given his lecture, he spent the night at the home of a fellow professor, who up the next morning, cheerfully donned the dress suit and sallied forth to give another lecture at the local college.

He didn't know just where the college was, but, spying an imposing looking building not far from his host's residence, decided that that was it. While walking toward the door he suddenly saw an ant hill. Hugs were his specialty. He dropped at once to his knees, dress suit and all, and started to scoop out ants.

The next thing he knew he was surrounded by a body of men who had rushed out from the imposing looking building. They seized him roughly and proceeded to drag him indoors. He gesticulated. He protested in many languages. It was of no avail. At last, however, explanations were forthcoming.

The imposing looking building was none other than the lunatic asylum. Seeing a man attired in a dress suit digging up ants at 10 o'clock in the morning, the attendants had thought that an inmate had escaped; hence the rally and attack.—Philadelphia Record.

VARNISH TROUBLES.

The Complaint That is Made by a Piano Manufacturer.
The piano manufacturer was talking "A fortune of a million dollars, at least," he said, "awaits the man who can invent a varnish which will respond to changes of temperature in exactly the same rate at which wood responds."

"Everybody who ever has made or owned a highly polished article of furniture knows that the surface is liable to break into small cracks—become finely cracked—and thus its beauty is lost. This cracking is caused by the fact that sudden changes of temperature affect varnish—especially fine piano varnish—almost instantly, while the wood beneath contracts or expands at a different rate. This splinters the varnish, and thus far no manufacturer has been able to get the best of the situation.

"We are waiting for this entirely possible elastic varnish, which, when it shall come, will be more welcome to the manufacturers of fine furniture than the flying machine is to the world at large. A piano, delicate as it is, could be stored in an icehouse without detriment to its polished surface, provided the temperature was kept even, but changes, especially if sudden, are fatal to the beauty of the case."—New York Press.

Her Patriotic Protest.

The force of natural and instinctive pride in one's country has been endlessly expressed in literatures of all times and climes, but rarely more dramatically than in the following little incident:

Grieg, as every one knows, is the musical idol of all Norwegians, although it has been the fashion of less talented outsiders to underrate him. One of the most indefatigable of these detractors was the German composer Bargiel, a man of an instinctively jealous nature.

One day one of his pupils, a Norwegian girl, brought for her lesson a concerto of Grieg's. Bargiel took it from her with a smile of most superior disdain.

"But I told you to bring your music, and Grieg is no music!" he said scornfully.

"What—Grieg no music?" was the indignant reply. "Adieu, Herr Professor!" And she swept out of the studio, never to return.

To Save Confusion When Moving.

If you are planning to move prevent confusion in placing furniture in the new house in the following manner: In leisure moments prepare a large card for each room to be tacked to the outside of the door frame on moving day. Assign a number and mark a card for each bedroom. Letter the other cards with the names of the other rooms. Then prepare a number of smaller tags, attaching a string to each, or use baggage tags. Mark enough to put on all furniture, trunks or boxes with the name of the room into which each is to be put. Show your movers the arrangement and there will be little or no error in placing, while no valuable time and strength will be lost in directing.—Woman's Home Companion.

Men Who Write Badly.

"Practice makes perfect" in all the arts and handicrafts, it would seem, barring that of penmanship. In that apparently the more one practices the more imperfect becomes the result produced, and your real man of the pen writes in seven cases out of ten a hand that would reflect discredit on his own household.—Bookman.

He Got It.

Small Harold—Papa, won't you please give me 5 cents? Papa—Not now. Run along. I'm very busy. Small Harold (holding his hands joined together)—Well, papa, just drop a nickel in the slot and see me go.—Chicago News.

Pretty Small.

The Agent—I don't see how you find room for complaint in this apartment. The Tenant—Nor I. There ain't even room to take a deep breath.—Cleveland Leader.

SATISFACTORY SHEEP.

They Must Produce Fleeces and Also Good Increase of Lambs.

An authority writes as follows: The Shropshire is undoubtedly the most popular of all the mutton breeds in America. They are scattered through every state in the Union. Why? Because they are robust, adapting themselves to all climates and conditions. With practical management and care they give a good account on the right side of the ledger.

The farmer wants sheep that will give him a good fleece and also a good increase of lambs. That will give him a good return for his feed and labor. A good flock of Shropshires should average from nine to ten pounds of wool. This sells at top prices. With good care the lambs should average 90 to 100 pounds by the time they are six months old. The ewes are excellent mothers and as a rule raise a



IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAM.

large percentage of lambs. Often 50 per cent of the ewes will have twins. Shropshires are not as large as some of the other breeds. One hundred and fifty to 175 pounds for ewes and 175 to 250 pounds for rams in nice thrifty conditions is usually considered a good size.

The lambs mature quickly and are ready for market at from five to six months if given good care. A 90 to 100 pound Shropshire lamb will be fat and in the condition for the block. Some of the larger breeds at the same age would probably be heavier, but would not be fat. They also generally require a little longer to mature. Shropshires give very satisfactory results when crossed on common sheep. The lambs from a Shropshire-Merino cross are hardy, good feeders and prime favorites with butchers.

A typical Shropshire is a low, blocky sheep, with well sprung ribs and wide back, legs well set apart, giving width of chest and good hind quarters. The body is evenly covered with thick, dense fleeces of medium wool, running well over head and legs. The fine exhibits of Shropshires at the leading fairs and exhibitions during the last few years have done much for the breed. While a large number of imported show sheep are received every year, the American Shropshire is making competition more intense.

Look After the Sheep.

We hear much said about the good that sheep do clearing up pastures. But there is such a thing as overdoing it. Don't starve your sheep for the sake of trimming up a brush lot.

If pastures are short give a grain ration every day in the field. Put staves across the trough to keep the sheep from fouling it with their feet.

Give your sheep plenty of trough room, so that they will not push and crowd each other.

The breeding ewes should be kept strong and thrifty.

Generous and judicious feeding and care mean satisfactory profits in sheep raising.

No animal responds more generously to gentle care than a sheep.

Rough, stony pastures will often cause lameness in sheep. Examine the feet for tufts of grass wedged between the toes. These will cause lameness.

As the damp days of fall come on get your sheep out on the higher ground. They will be healthier and do better.

Cooling the Milk.

The cooling of milk is considered to be the most important point. The advantage of cooling is that it prevents the growth of bacteria and organisms which are apt to develop bad flavors in the milk. There are two ways of cooling milk. One is by the maximum exposure to the air, and the other is by the minimum exposure to the air. The first method has this advantage, that you cool milk quickly.

The Horse's Teeth.

Examine the horse's teeth frequently and find if they are in good condition for grinding the feed. Many horses lose flesh and are in poor health simply because their teeth are too uneven for proper grinding of the feed. A veterinarian can file them to the proper shape.

A Paradise For Hogs.

As soon as the pigs are weaned the sows should be turned with the male and then put by themselves in a good clover pasture.

A clover field is a paradise for hogs and a money maker for their owner.

Fashionably Bred Hogs.

The fashionably bred hogs are generally a valuable horse no matter to what class he belongs. The horse that lacks action, strength or endurance is curtailed in value no matter how stylish he may be.

Dairy Policy.

It's one thing to find the poor cows and mistakes in your dairy policy, but it's another thing to correct them. What would you think of a doctor who was good at diagnosis and a failure at curing?

BIRDS' NECKS.

It's the Number of Bones in Them That Makes Them Flexible.

The flamings were making their afternoon toilet in the big flying cage at the Bronx zoo the other afternoon, says a writer in a New York paper. A crowd of children and grown people were looking on and exclaiming with admiring wonder at the way these birds were twisting their long necks about into all sorts of contortions and curves when one of the ornithological experts came along and stopped to watch the performance.

"It's the larger number of bones in a bird's neck, not the length, that make it so flexible," he remarked. "There are twenty-three bones in the neck of a swan, for example, and a few more in that of the flamingo. It seems that the smaller the animal organism the larger the number of neck bones. The giraffe, for instance, has only seven bones in his long neck, which has a reach of nearly twenty feet from the ground. That little white throated sparrow over there has only three inches high, but he has fourteen bones in his neck and can almost scratch the back of his head with his bill. The swan has twenty-three neck bones and swings his head about with even greater freedom than a snake."

THE PLEBEIANS.

Their Secession From Rome and Their Rise to Power.

Plebeians were the commons of Rome, who were originally forbidden all political rights. They were for the most part poor and were not allowed to intermarry with the patricians. They served in the army without pay and could even be put into pieces for distribution among their creditors.

Finding their condition intolerable, the plebeians in 497 B. C. seceded to Mons Sacer, near Rome, where they resolved to build a new city. But this step so alarmed the privileged classes that they granted to the commons the right of annually choosing from their own numbers two magistrates, called tribunes, with power to protect them against the aggressions of the patricians.

After the lapse of about 200 years the disabilities of the plebeians were almost entirely removed, and between the years 350-300 B. C. they secured the dictatorship, the censorship and the praetorship as well as the right to be pontiff and augur. Thus the Roman republic, after two centuries of existence, finally secured a democratic form of government.—New York American.

Sweat and Perspire.

It is possible to tell almost exactly when the more elegant "perspire" drove out the vulgar "sweat." According to a writer in the London Gentleman's Magazine in 1791, "for some time past neither man, woman nor child in Great Britain and Ireland of any rank or fashion has been subject to the gross form of exudation which was formerly known as 'sweat.' Now every mortal, except carters, coal heavers and chairmen, merely 'sweats.' For these twenty years past the word 'sweat' has been gradually becoming more and more odious."

Before 1770 or so "perspiration" commonly meant an insensible process, "sweating" the grosser variety thereof. In one of his sermons Wesley remarked that "during a night's sleep a healthy man perspires one part in four less when he sweats than when he does not." That would be meaningless today.

Queer Sort of Borrow.

He was displaying with much pride a silver dollar "pocket piece."

"One of my best friends," he said, patting it fondly. "Have had it ten years, and during that time have been dead broke half a hundred times and in actual need of food and a bed-quilt often."

"What?" a listener exclaimed. "Keep a dollar from sentiment and go hungry and sleepless?" "I didn't say so," the other replied. "I never went that far. You see, when I'm so hard pressed I use the coin as collateral. I borrow another dollar and give this one as security—to be held till called for. Queer sort of borrow, isn't it? But the coin's too good a friend to desert."—New York Globe.

Identified Her.

A story of lovely woman's ability to rise superior to those petty details which so often hamper, limit and nullify the operations of any mere man is told of a Harrison woman who tried to have a check cashed at a bank where she was not known, says the Newark Call. The usual remarks were made by the cashier concerning the need of identification, to which the woman immediately replied: "Oh, well, that's easy. I can always be identified by this mole on my cheek."

A Mistaken Cure.

"Jennie" yelled the composer. "Yes, dear," called back the gentle wife.

"Why in thunder don't you keep that kid quiet? What ails it?" "I can't think, dear. I'm singing one of your lullabies to the poor little darling!"—Lippincott's.

A Potential Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between idealism and realism?" "Idealism, my son, is the contemplation of marriage; realism is being married."—Boston Transcript.

The world is a ladder for some to go up and others to come down.—French Proverb.

BULLS OF QUALITY.

It is Money Well Spent in Buying a Good Sire.

A good many men tell themselves every year that the next bull they buy will be a much better one than they ever bought before. This is indeed a good resolve, and it is one of the first signs of progress. But so often these resolves are left at home or lose their influence when it comes to the act of buying, and the temptation to save a few dollars by buying a cheap bull is yielded to, in which case hope for any material improvement in the succeeding crop of calves must be left behind.

The influence of a good sire, we feel, will bear repeating often, and we beg to quote from "The Business of Dairying," as follows: Let us follow up this matter and see what a good sire is really worth to a dairyman. With the first progeny the male has furnished half the qualities, provided the parents are equally prepotent. But the cow has but one calf a year, while the bull may have sired all the calves in the herd. If it is of ordinary size and if he is a strong individual of good type the chances are that he will be more prepotent than the cows, particularly if it is a grade herd. His influence then will be as much and possibly more than all the cows in the herd taken together. With each generation of calves the improvement increases, and the good qualities become more finely fixed, while the defects from the dam decrease, and in time the bull may become practically the whole herd.

If he has been well bred and his influence has been good it is possible for the sire to be the means of more than doubling the production and hence the profits of the herd. Looking at this from a business standpoint, then, the evidence is clear that the most careful attention should be given to the selection of the sire. His ancestry is of even more importance than that of the



CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL.

cow, and care should be taken that he comes from a good milking strain. He should be pure bred in order that his characteristics may be well fixed and consequently have more influence than a grade dam. He should show vigor and good individual type. Such a sire need not cost more than one-tenth of the grade herd which he heads, yet he may have the most influence in the improvement of the herd.

Indeed, the pure bred sire of good individual merit costs more than a grade and for reasons that should be evident to every thinking person. As a general proposition it costs from two to three times as much to grow a bull as it does to grow a steer. In short, it takes more feed and better care.

Needless to say, a good sire is a pure bred sire. A sire of any other description should never be used if it is the hope to make any progress in improving the herd. A good many men have been led to believe that a grade sire is as good as a pure bred sire. It may be possible to point out instances here and there where a grade sire has impressed his get with his own qualities, but this is the exception, not the rule. The rule holds good so often that it is not safe to break it.

When Buying the Bull.

When buying your herd bull don't pay any attention to the real value of his calves. Veal is a minor consideration on the dairy farm.

STOCK VAGARIES

Try an open bridle on the skittish horse. It is quite likely the things he cannot see with a blind bridle on that cause him to shy and keep on the lookout for something to scare at.

Care With Angora Bucks.

Care should be taken in feeding the bucks. Don't overfeed them, says Wood Markets and Sheep. One pint of corn or wheat at a feeding is sufficient, with plenty of hay and roughage. If overfed they are liable to become fondered.

Fattening Hogs.

It is a good rule in fattening hogs never to feed quite as much as they want or not enough so they will waste any. They will take the next feed better and do better. At the same time be sure to keep pens and sleeping quarters well cleaned out.

Feed For Colic.

The colt should have a variety of feeds, so that it may build up the various tissues of its body. Clover hay and wheat bran contain necessary mineral matter for the building of bone. Flaxseed meal in small quantities is good for keeping the colt's bowels in good condition and for making the coat sleek.

The Brown Swiss Cow.

Statistics show that a well kept brown Swiss cow fed on cut grass or hay, with plenty of pure fresh water, will yield as much as ten quarts of milk daily throughout the year. It is also said that the globules of butter fat of this breed are usually larger than those of the other European breeds of cattle.

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