Baseball ! July 29 and 30
Prineville vs. O. W.
Baseball Park
D - - Davidson Ball
R. & N Grays

GOOD POINTS OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

A well known breeder and feeder of Johnson county, Ill., says ever since he has been farming he has raised cattle and fed steers, but in 1906 he began raising and feeding the Aberdeen-Angus. He prefers this breed because of their great showing in the actual test of fattening and also because they have no horns, writes a correspondent of Country Gentleman.

At present he has 130, but as yet his herd is not in shape, as he says he is just learning and finds that it takes some years to accomplish just a little. The head of his herd (that is, his breeding herd) is a very fine animal, showing good breeding. He is kept in the stable and tied out in the sun on fine days; otherwise during the day he is tied in a long stable to a ring in a wire, allowing him the run of the stable, also access to water at all times. As soon as the calves come to breeding age he dispose of the males to prevent inbreeding.

His calves are allowed to run with the cows until they are six months old, at which time they are weaned at once. He never bothers with milking the cows after the calves are weaned, as he says his cow's udder will never spoil if no milk is taken from it at all, but if a little is taken at irregular intervals there is danger. He says, however, that their milk flow is very low when the calves are weaned. He is making that a point of labor saving, letting the calves suck until six months old, and having the cows low in milk at that time and never milking them at all.

His calves are mostly dropped in the spring, about the middle of March and the first of April usually, as soon the

ABERDEEN-ANGUS STEER.

same time as possible. In the fall they are fed well and kept in fine condition all the time. They are run on blue grass pasture until cold weather, when they are stabled, with freedom of box in which plenty of fresh water is always provided. They are fed on shelled corn when small, and later on ground corn and bran, with some alfalfa. They also have access to some straw stacks usually. He believes in letting them have all the good food they will eat the first year or two. His cows are bred each year. The best heifers are kept for breeding and the others fattened for the market.

His cows are kept in box stalls until the calves are able to get about, when they are turned out with the calves. He does not keep the calves away from their mothers, as his pastures are not all near the barn. He says he has been making the mistake of breeding his heifers too young. This stunted the animals somewhat, and he has seen in the end that it would be best to have the first calf dropped by a heifer three years old. During the winter he feeds his stock in warm stables, with water inside, leaving the door open enough when he will, and a stack of hay or straw in the lot to which they have free access. His calves and horses have separate lots. Every night and morning he feeds all they will clean up of ground corn in connection with alfalfa hay and straw for bedding.

Dam of Founder.

Inability of founder is more commonly caused by overfeeding while the horse is idle in the stable, and sometimes by overwork, or hard driving on unaccustomed roads. It is most common in the fore feet, causing lameness, inflammation, pain and tenderness. The feet are hotter than usual and are frequently normal. The pulse and breathing are quickened. It is a serious matter and should be treated by a competent veterinary. The shoes are removed, the feet poulticed and a dose of physic given. Some cases require relief by cutting the horn, some narrow cases, the weight removed, drainage, rest, or personal care.—American Cultivator.

Advantage of Mules.

There are several points which prefer mules rather than horses for work. One is, it can be worked longer and harder than a horse, and is generally more healthy. Some mules, after an other animal, may be generally healthy, to work, production, and the drawing.

As a rule, the greater portion of the feed one is taken at home, which always means the cost of production, for the mules, with slight the cost to be recognized by nearly all stockmen, as the work accomplished, the farmer can take.

SOIL FERTILITY DUE TO GRAZING HOGS.

Inasmuch as green crops suitable for hog feeding can be maintained in the south practically every month in the year, it is possible for the southern farmer to make more money than the northern farmer upon hog producing operations, and the profits are made in proportion to the green crops used. But in addition to making ready money on the hogs themselves the farmer who grows leguminous crops and grazes them off with hogs has a fertilizer factory on his own farm. In 1898 the Arkansas station grazed hogs upon areas of peanuts, chufas and soy beans. The following two years the land was planted in cotton and data collected to determine what effect this grazing might have upon cotton yields.

The effect upon the soil of growing a legume and then grazing it off with hogs is remarkable. For instance, in the case of soy beans and peanuts the increased yield of cotton was 44.6 and 61.1 per cent respectively. The effects of growing these crops and grazing them off does not stop with the cotton crop grown the year immediately following the grazing. The data show that the increase over the corn lot was still considerable in the second year.

Of course in the cases where peanuts and soy beans were used the in-

POLAND-CHINA BROOD SOW.

creased cotton yields were not due entirely to the grazing. Part of the benefits were due to the fact that the crops were legumes, the effect of which would be to place nitrogen in the soil for the use of subsequent crops. But with the chufa pasture we have a case where the increased cotton yields can be attributed only to the grazing and the supplementary grain fed, as the chufa plant is not a legume. In this case the increased cotton yields for the average of the two years following the chufas was 20.8 per cent over the cotton crops which had followed a corn crop without being grazed off by the hogs.

The question is often asked, What is the best breed of swine for the south? The answer cannot be given by naming any one particular breed. There is no such thing as a "best" breed. One breed may be specially adapted for a certain purpose, while another may be better suited for a different object. The best breed for any particular farmer is usually the breed that he likes best.

The breeds of hogs are divided into two general classes, the lard type and the bacon type. The Berkshire and the Tamworth breeds belong to the lard type, while other breeds, as the Berkshire, the Poland-China and the Duroc-Jersey, belong to the bacon type.

The Poland-China breed of hogs originated in Ohio. This breed is considered the best of the lard type of hog. The individuals are broad on the back, compact, low and from a high percent of marketable meat. The Poland-China are good breeders and early maturers, but will not weight as much as the Berkshire. The Poland-China is not as good as the Berkshire or the Duroc-Jersey in breeding qualities.—Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

The Dependable Mule.

Breeders of mules contend that they are less nervous and much easier broken to harness than horses. Kindness is the best policy in dealing with mules, and when properly handled they will work quietly and steadily and there is but little likelihood of their ever kicking. They will prove as dependable as horses when well broken and fully matured, and it is no very rare occasion that a team will score and run away.

The larger the mule the better. Of course a large animal can stand more work than a small one, for one thing, and also a large mule usually possesses a better disposition than his smaller brother. It is the little mule that is apt to be ill tempered and vicious.

During hard times the market has always proved a ready harness in the fall for years, as good small mules always bring a fair price, often offered for sale. Farmers who have large mares, perhaps, would do well to raise some early yearling mule colts.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle is usually caused by keeping them indoors, either in other animals and from the sound ones, in winter, when animals, animals and of the premises should be cleaned, where small pens are used, including exhibitions of tuberculosis, stores in the feeding, to prevent or care of horses from the place the bull, or milk, hygienically from the premises, cows and to not allowing water, to be not the premises, previously thoroughly disinfected. All with that are purchased to be introduced herds should be bought from healthy or some herds only.

How to Register Your Farm Names

There is frequent inquiry as to how farmers shall go about it in adopting names for their farms as provided by the law enacted at the last legislative sessions. Here is the law governing the whole procedure:

Section 1. Any farm owner in this state may, upon payment of one dollar ($1.00) to the clerk of the county court in the county in which said farm is located, have the name of his farm duly recorded in a register which the county clerk shall keep for said purposes, and shall be furnished a certificate issued under seal and setting forth the name and location of the farm and the owner thereof; provided, that when any such name shall have been recorded as the name of any farm, such name shall not be recorded as the name of any other farm in the state, except by prefixing and adding designated words thereto. Provided, further, that the said county clerk shall, upon application by any farm owner in this state for registration of the name of his farm and the payment to said county clerk the sum of one dollar ($1.00), as above set forth, communicate with the secretary of state, who shall also keep a register of the names of farms registered under this act, and if, upon application to said secretary of state, it shall appear to said county clerk that the name sought to be registered has not already been appropriated for said purpose, said county clerk shall register said name and furnish to said farm owner a certificate as provided in this section. If said name so sought to be registered shall have been substantially appropriated, then said farm owner shall be so notified by said county clerk and said farm owner shall be allowed without additional expense of charge, to submit another or other names until he shall have secured and registered a name for his said farm.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk, upon the final registering of said name to transmit to the secretary of the state the names appropriated and registered, and said secretary of state shall keep a record of all such names in a register which he shall keep for that purpose.

The Home Bakery.

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Sheep Dumper Fools. See Wilmot.

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Are located on block west from the Commercial Club Hall. Puffs, switches, wigs, toupees, hair jewelry, etc., colored on approval direct from the manufacturers. Send in your hair combings and have them made up as you want them.

Hairdressing 25c, hair dressed and curled 50c, face massage 50c, scalp massage 50c, shampoo 50c, hair singe 25c, almond meal pack 50c, clay pack 50c, bleaching and dyeing $1.00 up, manicuring 25c to 50c, 6 treatments $2.50.

Horses for Sale.

On the old C. Sam Smith ranch, near Prineville, 125 head of mares and geldings, large enough for work horses, will be sold in any number at reasonable prices. For further information address G. H. Timms, Prineville, Oregon.

Will Relinquish Cheap.

A good 160 acre claim under ditch survey 6 miles from Prineville. For information write G. A. Gibson, Prineville, Oregon.

Furnished Rooms for Rent.

Furnished, single or double. Also bed for two boarders. Inquire at Barn house. Mrs. Ida Dow, prop.

$750 for Quarter Block.

$750 buys a quarter block one block south from new public school grounds, cultivated. Address Box 55.

For Sale.

Some furniture, two stoves, some tools, one thoroughbred Plymouth Rock rooster and eggs. Inquire of Mrs. Don at Hugh Lister's residence, Prineville.

House and Lots for Sale.

Good house, four rooms and three lots with barn and outbuildings on block south from Main on Court street at reasonable price. Address C. D. Ferguson, Roberts, Or.

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