

AN EXPERIENCE WITH TAMWORTH HOGS.

Some time ago I read a request from a subscriber wanting to know something about the American Tamworth swine, writes a Pennsylvania hog raiser in the National Stockman. I will endeavor to write what I know of some of their merits as I have been breeding them for some time. I have bred and fed almost all kinds of hogs and quite often have met with



[Photo by United States department of agriculture.]

The Tamworths are the ideal bacon type. The bodies are extremely long and moderately deep. The legs, the head and the neck are also long and coarse when compared with hogs of the lard type. They will attain a size almost equal to that of the Yorkshire.

disappointments and failure with my brood sows, as many kinds develop so slowly. So after studying the merits of the Tamworths I cannot from my own experience praise them too highly. The mothers have shown more intelligence in taking care of their litters than any one would think it was possible for a sow to show. The pigs soon learn to take care of themselves and come to maturity at an early age. While it is true that they have long noses, at the same time their heads are smaller in proportion to their bodies than in any other breed. They are good foragers and yet are easily fenced. And, in regard to size, if you want them to reach 500 or 600 pounds they have the frame for it.

Tankage For Hogs.

Tankage is made from meat scraps, fat trimmings and scrap bones. It is steamed and the fat taken off and then dried for animal feed. It is a fine source of protein for the hog and does not carry disease. It should be fed dry or else wet just at the time it is fed. Feeding with corn about 10 per cent by weight will afford enough protein to make the muscles grow, and there is considerable bone material in it. This will make much cheaper gains than will corn alone. As to worms, hogs properly fed and not confined to pens seldom are much infested with them. It is helpful to give access to all the wood ashes and charcoal they wish; even soft stone coal and coal cinders will be eaten and doubtless are helpful in some ways. Feeding heavily of pumpkins in the fall seems to rid hogs of worms. Some raisers occasionally put a little coal tar dip in the slop feed and think this effective in keeping out worms.—Joseph E. Wing.

Sheep Notes.

The sheep must have clean, dry, congenial quarters in which to spend the winter if they are to be healthy and profitable to their owner, says the Farm Journal. Feed regularly clover hay or alfalfa, all that will be eaten clean. Remove all stubs or hay that is left over and feed to the colts. Sheep will never touch, if nearly starving, what has been picked over and breathed upon. A sheep that is in good order at the beginning of winter will come out in the spring with its head up and on all fours. A two-year-old at the head of your herd will be pretty sure to give you some fine lambs next spring. To have good sized sheep they must be grown rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

Dairying In Winter.

Winter dairying has many advantages. In the first place, all dairy products sell at a high price in the winter. If cows come fresh in the fall they produce a good flow of milk during the winter months, and in the spring when they are turned on grass this acts as a second freshening and thus lengthens the period of milk production. Another distinct advantage is that during the winter season the farmer is not so busy with other work, consequently he can give more time to the care of the cows, the milk and the cream than is possible during the busy season.

The Farmer's Lawyer.

A sale at auction made by a person without a license is good even though the auctioneer is liable to a penalty for making the sale. Where money is lent without any agreement as to the time of payment the presumption is that it is due on demand. A person crossing a railroad track at grade may presume that the railroad company will run its trains according to law and with proper regard to the safety of persons crossing the tracks. While bank deposits are usually paid out by check drawn on the bank, a check is only a written order, and the bank may lawfully transfer a deposit on the depositor's oral order.

FEEDING WORK HORSES IN WINTER.

The problem of feeding work horses is doubtless of as wide interest as any problem in live stock management, writes L. G. Johnson in Farm and Ranch. Practically all farmers, no matter what particular branch of farming they are engaged in, have occasion to feed work horses, and it matters not whether feeds are high or low it always pays best to feed such food as is best for the animal—the ones that are most efficient and economical. At the present high prices of all man-



A well bred Shire horse is from 16.2 to 17 hands high, with a girth of 7 feet 8 inches to 8 feet. Its head seems to be a cross between native Lincolnshire and Dutch stallions.

ner of grain feeds it is especially important that a judicious selection of feeds be made, for much loss may result from this phase of stable management if you fail to give it proper attention.

In the first place, it is necessary to provide good, comfortable, cleanly kept quarters for the horse during the cold weather, allowing him, of course, plenty of pure water and then feed him such foods as he will relish. For his grain ration for the most part I prefer oats in preference to corn. Of course the horse wants a change occasionally, and for this change I sometimes give a feed of chopped corn and wheat bran, but oats are the main grain ration. These, with pure, clean timothy hay, will keep the horse in a desirable, healthy condition and at the same time keep his muscles hardened so as to fit him for the next spring and summer's work.

Care of Dairy Utensils.

Any dirt that has accumulated on the milk can be good evidence that the milk is full of these undesirable bacteria. To guard against this trouble it is first necessary to look to the utensils. Only those that can be thoroughly cleaned, which have a surface without any unguers, should be used. We contain thousands of small germs that make it almost impossible to thoroughly clean them. Glassware and earthenware have been used to some extent with good results, but the fact that they are so expensive and easily broken makes it not practicable to use them. Galvanized zinc or iron receptacles should never be used. Tin that is perfectly free from rough surfaces combines all the good qualities to be desired in milk utensils.

Horse Out of Condition.

For a rundown horse that is losing flesh and refuses his grain treat as follows: On empty stomach in the morning give one and one-half quarts raw linseed oil and two ounces turpentine well mixed. In two or three days give following powder: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; saltpeter, two ounces; nux vomica (powdered), one ounce. Mix well together and give in feed morning and night a heaping teaspoonful. It is possible that worms may be the cause of the trouble. If so, above treatment will eradicate them.

DAIRY POINTERS.

With even only two cows it pays to own a cream separator. Enough more cream is taken out to have two pounds of butter each week, worth, say, 50 cents. The gain in price is also said to be 6 cents a week and the whole gain for the year \$29.12.

The ideal color for butter is a golden yellow, and you can't fix it up any other way.

Steam is the best thing to clean milk bottles. Turn it on gently at first, but more strongly as the glass heats up well. It is not hard to arrange a steam generating vessel with a suitable pipe to it.

To ripen cream in winter, keep it in a warm room or in a cellar. Many farmers' wives keep it in a stone jar back of the kitchen stove.

Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.

What filth is dissolved in the milk will remain to soil it and injure the flavor and keeping qualities. It is impossible to tell the profitable cows from the unprofitable animals unless you test your milk. The quantity of milk is not enough. The butter fat must be considered.

Start Right

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Notice of Administratrix's Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of Fletcher J. Lively, deceased, that pursuant to an order of the county court of the State of Oregon for Crook county, made on the 9th day of November, 1911, she will, on the 9th day of December, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said county court, all the right, title and interest the said Fletcher J. Lively had at the time of his death in the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots eleven and twelve in block thirty-five in the original townsite of Redmond, Oregon, according to the plat thereof as the same appears of record in the office of the county clerk of Crook county, Oregon.

Notice of Administratrix's Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of John H. Reams, deceased, that pursuant to an order of the county court of the State of Oregon for Crook county, made on the 9th day of November, 1911, she will at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, on the 9th day of December, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said county court, all the right, title and interest the John H. Reams had at the time of his death in the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots six, two and three in block eight in the first addition to Prineville, Oregon.

Notice for Publication.

Isolated Tract, Public Land Sale. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon. October 29th, 1911. Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stat., 377) we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10:15 o'clock a. m. on the 13th day of December 1911, at this place, the following described land: S 1/2, S 1/2 and SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 18 S., R. 15 East, Lemette Meridian, No. 0829.

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CROOK COUNTY BANK
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Statement of the Crook County Bank of Prineville, Oregon, as rendered to the Superintendent of Banks, June 7th, 1911

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$120,870.20	Capital paid in full	\$30,000.00
Overdrafts	2,111.33	Surplus	10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,205.44	Undivided profits	2,869.28
Real estate	6,708.02	Deposits	140,149.75
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$47,809.95		
	\$188,694.98		\$188,694.98

NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF Public Lands to Settlement and Entry. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1911. Notice is hereby given that the unappropriated public lands in the following described areas, which were excluded from the Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, and withdrawn for classification under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), by proclamation of the President, effective July 1, 1911, will by authority of the Secretary of the Interior be restored to the public domain and become subject to settlement on and after 9 o'clock a. m. January 2, 1912, but not to entry, filing, or selection until on and after February 1, 1912, at the U. S. land office at The Dalles, Oregon, except that on the same date that such lands become subject to settlement, the State of Oregon may, if the lands are subject to such selection, select as indemnity in the satisfaction of its common school grant, not to exceed one section in each fractional portion of a township where the restored area thereof exceeds 5,000 acres: In T. 14 S., R. 19 E., Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, in T. 14 S., R. 19 E., Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, 16 to 25, inclusive, 29 to 33, inclusive, N 1/4, W 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Sec. 34, Secs. 35 and 36, in T. 15 S., R. 19 E., Secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, N 1/2 of Secs. 25 and 29. Warning is hereby expressly given that no person will be permitted to gain or exercise any right whatever under any settlement of occupation begun after withdrawal and prior to 9 o'clock a. m. January 2, 1912, and all such settlement or occupancy is forbidden, and those settling in violation hereof are liable to be ejected. JOHN McPHAIL, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. Approved October 11, 1911. CANNI A. THOMPSON, Acting Secretary of the Interior. 10-20-11

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11-16
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Statement of Resources and Liabilities of
The First National Bank
Of Prineville, Oregon
At the close of business June 7, 1911

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	\$294,835.03	Capital Stock, paid in	\$50,000.00
United States Bonds	12,500.00	Surplus fund, earned	50,000.00
Bank premises, etc.	12,540.12	Undivided profits, earned	27,724.58
Cash & Due from banks	210,224.04	Circulation	8,500.00
		Deposits	285,009.63
			\$531,424.19
			\$531,424.19

B. F. Allen, President
H. Wurzwiler, Vice-President
T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier