

## GOOD POINTS OF SUFFOLK HORSES.

The Suffolk, commonly called Suffolk Punch horse, is the oldest recognized breed of draft horse in existence, and the English stud book, volume I, begins with Crisp's Horse of Ufford, foaled in the year 1768, writes F. W. Okie in the Rural New Yorker. The Suffolk Horse Society of England describes the Suffolk horse as follows: Bright red or dark chestnut is the favorite color. A star, a little white on face, a few silver hairs, is no detriment. Head breezy, with broad forehead. Neck deep in collar, tapering



The Suffolk horse is a chestnut in color, with a big body on short legs. While they do not stand as high from the ground as other draft breeds, yet when led upon the scales they compare with any breed in regard to weight. Stallions weigh from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds and mares from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds. In temper the Suffolk horse is docile in the extreme. They need very little breaking, taking naturally to work in harness. Vicious stallions are rarely seen. The stallion herewith illustrated is Luther, age two years and weight 1,800 pounds.

gracefully toward the setting of head. Shoulders long and muscular, well thrown back at the withers. Carcass deep round ribbed from shoulders to flank, with graceful outline in back. Joints and hind quarters, wide in front and behind, the tail well set up with good second thighs. Legs should be straight, with fair sloping pasterns, big knees and long, clean hocks on short cannon bones, free from coarse hair. Elbows turned in regarded as a serious defect. Feet, having plenty of size, with good circular form protecting the frog. Walk, smart and true. Trot, well balanced all around; good action.

In Suffolk county, England, the home of the Suffolk horse, a custom prevails among the farmers of feeding their horses but twice a day and without any intermission at the noon hour, yet these Suffolks thrive while other breeds could not possibly, nor would any one expect them to stand it. Our own experience has been that they do as well as any other work horse on half the amount of feed. For agility in comparison with weight they excel all other breeds. They are the one breed of draft horses that is expected to trot with a loaded wagon.

As a long lived breed they are especially noted. The Suffolk stallion Julian's Boxer, foaled in 1863, traveled the roads of Suffolk county during the breeding season for twenty-five years, and the majority of the present day Suffolk horses can be traced back to this horse. The mare Diamond No. 591, foaled in the year 1853, well known as the dam of Lott's Cupbearer 842, was one of sixteen foals from the same dam in sixteen years.

## HORSE COLIC REMEDY.

Symptoms and Treatment of This Common Ailment.

Colic makes attacks suddenly. The horse may show every symptom of distress and then get up, begin eating and seem relieved, only to be in agony again in fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes. This, with restlessness in lying down and absence of abdominal tenderness, distinguish the disease from inflammation of the bowels. The attack may increase or decrease in severity.

To administer a laxative at once is the safest method, as this relieves spasms and carries out irritating matter. It is well to include an anodyne (belladonna, two ounces; opium, one and a half drams; acetate, thirty drops), or chloral hydrate, one-half ounce, to hold pain in abeyance until the system absorbs the laxative. A stimulant to quiet the nervous excitement may also be needed. For this give sweet spirits of ether one-half ounce or carbonate of ammonia two to four drams. Administer also copious injections of warm water with or without anodynes and antispasmodics and walk the patient about gently. If the colic seems to be spasmodic, which anodynes and antispasmodics may be given without the laxative once in half an hour, but if they fail give the physic once, four drams, at a time and then only enough of the other to moderate pain until the laxative begins to be absorbed. The horse should be entirely free from the effects of the colic in three to four hours.—Farmers' Veterinary Adviser.

## Keep Horses in Good Flesh.

Horses can be kept the most economically in good flesh. A fat horse will eat less than a poor one. The horse with his bones covered with good hard flesh and muscle is stronger. It does not pay to keep thin, weak horses that cannot do a good day's work every day when it costs no more to keep good ones.

## SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

During the past two or three years more silos have been built than in all previous years combined.

The more prosperous farmers are often supplied not merely with one, but with two good silos.

More stock can be kept and profitably fed per acre when ensilage is grown than by almost any other method of feeding.

The silo practically increases the producing capacity of the farm at least 100 per cent and often more.

## CLEANLINESS FOR PIGS.

Treatment For Swollen Joint Disease of Swine.

After losing a great number of hogs we decided it was time to study up on the matter, writes J. G. Carey in Farm Press. The animals that died were all afflicted with swollen joints, and after a little investigation it became plain that this disease was due to the neighborhood habit of keeping the hogs confined in small and exceedingly dirty pens.

Hogs are naturally of a roving disposition. If kept in a small pen they do not get sufficient exercise. We all know how a hog kept in too close quarters constantly roots and tears up the ground, and then just a little bit of rain makes the ground muddy; and when the ground in a small pen is once muddy, muddy it will stay for a long time. And the hog that is kept in a muddy pen is apt to get the swollen joint disease sooner or later.

We have found a cure for this disease which we employ wherever a case appears, and we wish others to know of this cure in case their stock should be afflicted with the malady. First remove the animal or animals from their muddy pen to a dry one. Examination will show that the pores of the hogs will have become completely closed with the mud accumulated in the old pen. To one-half pint of lye soap add two quarts of lukewarm water. Make a good suds and wash the joints of the swine at least twice a day till the swelling begins to leave the joint. Each time after washing the joint use a teaspoonful of baking soda and a little blue vitriol, well mixed, to rub the leg with thoroughly. This treatment has been known to effect a cure in one week, but it does not always act so rapidly.

After the disease has been eradicated the condition of the living quarters should be looked into, or more properly speaking, bad conditions should be corrected first of all, a step toward which was taken when the swine were removed from the muddy pen to a clean one. The pen or pasture, besides being clean, should be sufficiently large to give the animals plenty of room for exercise. The feeding should be attended to with care. Do not let too many of the animals congregate at feeding time, as they will do if all are kept in one pen. Feed them in relays of ten. Sour slop should never be given, but plenty of pure water should be in easy access in clean troughs. The feeding lot should be kept as clean as possible. In rainy weather the feeding should be done on plank or cement feeding floors, cleaned before each feeding. Sleeping quarters should be kept as clean and dry as possible and the bedding often renewed, using grass or clean wheat straw for this purpose.

Cleanliness, in short, is the chief ingredient in the cure, and it is a certain preventive of the disease if maintained from the beginning.

## Keep the Shotes Growing.

During the remainder of the summer pigs that are not far enough advanced to catch an early fall market by any possibility will largely be made to forage for themselves in pastures, meadows and stubble fields. After a pig reaches a weight of fifty pounds there is no great danger of fatal results from worms, which cause great mortality among smaller pigs when forced to rustle for themselves. Pigs can be kept cheaply with light feeding and grazing, but they should have enough grain to maintain health and steady growth. All the profits of pasturing pigs are wiped out if the grain or the waste in fields of small grain is made the sole feed. Pigs may live and not gain a pound in weeks, and their board is a dead expense during all that time. And a pig that has stopped growing is slower than any other animal in getting into thrifty condition when again put on to feed.—Breeder's Gazette.

## Turpentine For Sheep.

Good pasture, fences, water, feed and shelter will not make sheep keeping profitable if sheep are not allowed salt. They should always have access to it. Put about one-half fluid ounce of turpentine on four quarts of salt for your sheep. You will not be troubled with stomach or intestinal worms if you use the turpentine. It is a good plan to smear the noses of sheep with pine tar at any time of the year. If you should take lambs away from the ewes in the summer be sure to milk out the ewes. If you don't the milk may destroy the hog.

## Green Oats For Silage.

Green oats may be cut and put into the silo. They make fairly good silage where care is taken to thoroughly pack them, says Honard's Dairyman. Oats are not as adaptable to the silo as corn, but there are circumstances under which they may be ensiled to advantage.

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## Ancona Cockerel

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## Sheriff's Sale.

On Execution in Foreclosure. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook. Eastern Oregon Banking Company, (a corporation,) plaintiff, vs John E. Loveall and Missouri Loveall, defendants.

To the sheriff of Crook county, greeting: By virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale duly issued out of the above entitled court and cause on the 20th day of October, 1911, a judgment was rendered in the above named court in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, for the sum of two hundred (\$200) dollars with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1907, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of eleven dollars costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county on the third day of November, 1911, and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the north half of lot number eleven (11) in block numbered twenty (20) in the town of Madras (now City of Madras, Oregon) formerly known as the town of Palmdale, in Crook county, Oregon, according to the plat or plats, thereon filed or recorded in said Crook county, Oregon, be sold by the sheriff of this county according to law and the proceeds of such sale, after paying the costs, disbursements, attorney's fees and expenses herein stated, shall be applied upon said judgment, and if the proceeds of such sale be insufficient, the plaintiff shall have judgment and execution against the defendants John E. Loveall and Missouri Loveall to recover such balance unpaid, and in obedience to said execution, order of sale and decree, nothing is hereby given that I have levied upon the property above described and I will on the

16th day of December, 1911

the same being Saturday of the week at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the north door of the courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all of the right, title and interest of the said John E. Loveall and Missouri Loveall defendants herein, have in and to the said real property, on the 16th day of December 1911, to satisfy said judgment, costs and disbursements and accruing costs and attorney's fees and expenses herein stated, shall be applied upon the judgment, and if the proceeds of such sale be insufficient, the plaintiff shall have judgment against the defendants John E. Loveall and Missouri Loveall and said sale will be made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1911.  
T. N. BALFOUR,  
Sheriff of Crook County.

## Notice of Administrator's Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. Gustafson, deceased, pursuant to an order of the county court of the State of Oregon, for Crook county, made on the 6th day of November, 1911, he will, on the 5th 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 of the said John B. Gustafson 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.

Terms of sale, cash upon confirmation of sale by county court.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1911.

ANNE A. LIVERY,  
Administrator of estate of Fletcher J. Lively, deceased.

## 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 6th day of November, 1911, she will, on the 6th 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 of 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.

Terms of sale, cash upon confirmation of sale by county court.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1911.

ANNE A. LIVERY,  
Administratrix of estate of Fletcher J. Lively, deceased.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 20, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charles S. Coffin, of Prineville, Oregon, who, on February 19th 1910, made homestead, No. 6824, for NW¼ section 22, township 15 south, range 15 east, Williamson Meridian, Law Hill, notice of intention to make final commutation, prior, to establish claim to the land above described, before Walter Hovda, county clerk at his office, at Prineville, Ore., on the 12th day of December, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry J. Roberts, Delbert A. Yates, Oliver E. Liverpool, J. T. Guikoli, all of Prineville, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

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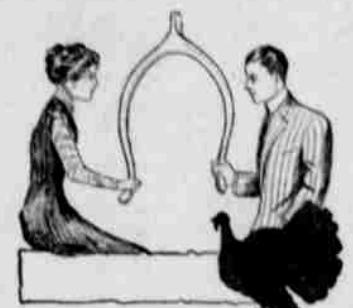
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