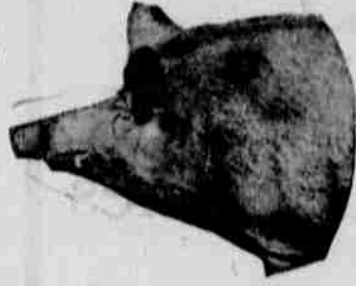


SHELTER FOR HOGS FOLLOWING CATTLE

The place for stock at this season is where there are natural barriers to the winds, trees and hills, with reference especially to a high background to ward the north, says R. L. Dean in the National Stockman. The question of shelter for hogs in winter is not solely one of a place for them to sleep. When they follow other stock creature comforts apply to them alike. A tight board fence would be a good improvement on the knoll mentioned above. Then as soon as possible plant some trees. Groves of catalpa or osage orange are frequently planted for this purpose. However, for real protection



The crossbred is the hog that will make and has made good bank accounts, says an Ohio hog raiser. Furthermore, we know just where we are getting off, with no frills nor sentiment attached in these days of high priced feed, labor and the ravages of hog cholera. My ideal hog is produced by using a mature Tamworth sire with a pure bred Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland China or Chester White sow, and I prefer them in the order named. The picture shows the long snout characteristic of the pure bred Tamworth hog.

a double line of Norway spruce is very good. The tree is easier to grow and more vigorous than other pines. As is well known, the hair covering the hogs is not sufficient to protect them from excessive cold. They huddle to keep warm or burrow into straw or leaves to shelter them from winds. These places are often damp. The hogs emerge from such places hot and steaming. The sudden effect of the chill is injurious. It is not likely that hogs kept with feeding cattle under these conditions will thrive well.

The solution of the problem lies in a proper protection for the yards and warm and dry quarters for sleeping. Some stock handlers locate their feeding yards in the heart of a thick woods and succeed in keeping their stock quite comfortable. Ordinarily a straw stack is located in the feeding yard. This is an advantage to the cattle, but not to the hogs. Yet the hogs like to sleep around these stacks. The difficulty is that it is hard to keep hogs with cattle in open lots without the disadvantage of their burrowing into the straw or under the feeding boxes. The colder the lot the greater the tendency to huddle together.

The better way is to shut the hogs away from the stacks and boxes at night, providing a warm and dry shelter for them. It may be that an apartment in the barn or other building can be opened to them. We find our hog house with wooden floor eighteen inches above ground furnishes a satisfactory sleeping place for hogs in winter. We have not tried the concrete floor, but the elevated wooden floor is usually dry. This building is boarded close to the ground. Large hogs do not particularly require bedding, but pigs need more warmth, and bedding is supplied them.

THE FRESHENING COW.

Ration to Prepare Animal For the Lactation Period.

The care of a cow before freshening usually has a very marked influence upon the work she will do during the coming lactation period, says Hoard's Dairyman. Cows that are run down in flesh should be given a ration while dry that will build them up and prepare them for the work of the coming year.

Immediately prior to freshening the rations should consist of light feeds that are not too heating in character. If the herd has been cared for in some such manner we would suggest that they be worked up gradually to a ration consisting of about twenty-five pounds of corn silage, twenty pounds of roots, with as much clover or alfalfa hay as they care to consume twice each day and corn fodder once a day in such quantities as will be consumed without unnecessary waste.

This roughage could well be supplemented by a grain mixture of 300 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds ground oats and 200 pounds wheat bran. It will be necessary to feed this grain ration at the rate of about one pound to every three and a half to four pounds of milk produced.

Hustle the Brood Sow.

We believe in the theory of getting the sow in fairly good flesh before farrowing time, and if she is fed enough to accomplish this purpose she will be lazy. When sows have access to nice comfortable beds at all times of the day and night they spend entirely too much time loafing, and in order to head this off we very strongly favor the plan of turning them into pastures when the weather is at all agreeable and keeping them there for several hours each day. As the gestation period advances it will pay, and pay well, to feed them some of their grain at a considerable distance away from their sleeping quarters, thus making exercise compulsory.—Iowa Homestead.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A bunch of good shotes will make the best market for skin-milk this winter.

One reason that America has not produced horses so large as those produced in Europe is because, as a rule, we are more stingy feeders.

Too many farmers have not learned that it is all wrong to feed a sow on feed that produces heat instead of bone and muscle.

Every hog house should be fitted with a good ventilating shaft to keep the air sweet, with no drafts.

Double windows are a good investment in a pig house; also tight board shutters to close at night.

Have a skilled veterinarian make a careful examination of the teeth of the old and young horses at the beginning of winter.

STOCK HOGS IN WINTER.

Scant Feeding a Mistaken and Costly Idea of Economy.

The stock hog is an easy victim of disease in certain cases. He is generally "roughed" through the winter. He doesn't receive a balanced ration in many cases. It often happens that the stock hog's owner wants to get the animal through the winter at small expense. The owner intends to wait until spring before doing any systematic feeding.

This is a grave mistake. The feed given the stock hog need not be as expensive as the feed given the hog in the fattening corral, but a ration which will supply the proper kind of nourishment should be given. A ration which will promote good growth can be formed by combining corn, oilmeal, shorts, bran, alfalfa hay and tankage. When oilmeal is fed tankage can be dispensed with. When alfalfa hay is fed bran can be dispensed with. The alfalfa hay will take the place of bran; the oilmeal will act as a conditioner the same as tankage. While tankage contains about twice as much protein as oilmeal (tankage contains 60 per cent protein, and oilmeal contains 34 per cent), oilmeal contains 6 per cent fat and 9 per cent fiber. Oilmeal is a very desirable feed for roughing hogs through the winter. When oilmeal is fed regularly the stock hog does not have a rough, unthrifty appearance when spring comes. He will be sleek and smooth even if he is not fat.

The mill feed should be given the stock hog in the form of a slop. Shorts should be given in the proportion of about twice as much shorts as oilmeal. Oilmeal can be mixed with water alone, but it is rather slimy unless some other mill feed, such as shorts, is mixed with it. Of course some men will prefer to give their hogs dry feed. In this case oilmeal, corn chop, shorts, etc., can be mixed together and fed in a feeder.

Corn alone is not a good feed for growing hogs. The animals require a feed which will make good bone. When a stock hog develops a heavy frame it is in shape to take on fat rapidly. This kind of hog returns the largest profits to its owner. The alfalfa hay can be given to the hogs in a small rack. The slats on this rack should be rather close together so the animals will not pull out large amounts of the hay and tramp it into the mud.

TRAINING DRAFT COLTS.

Youngsters Should Be Broken Early to Use of Halter.

There is a pretty well rooted idea among those who raise colts that some advantage lies in allowing colts to run without handling until time to put them to regular work, such a system insuring a more perfectly broken work horse, saving time and generally being more satisfactory. No doubt familiarity breeds contempt in the horse as well as in the man, and the horse that is made a pet surely often turns out a bad actor and unworthy of the attention he receives. Is there not a medium road to travel in this colt training, especially when draft colts are under consideration? It is certainly foolish to waste time training colts that would be as well off without a good deal of the handling. At the beginning, however, we may be sure that halter handling from a very tender age is essential. It is one thing that a colt never seems to learn well after he has become large and strong, and a horse that does not step up promptly to the halter and that does not firmly believe that his connection with the man at the other end of the halter is absolutely unbreakable is surely more or less a nuisance for his full life, and that generally means for twenty years or more—a long time to contend with any nuisance.

As to the advisability of further training of the draft colt before he is past two there may well be some doubt. Our drafters take naturally to work in harness, some actually stepping into regular work the first time harnessed and eventually becoming true and energetic workers. But perhaps this requires unusual ability and patience, which it is extremely doubtful if more than a small minority of those who handle horses possess. This question of extended early training of draft colts is debatable. Perhaps it is not the plan to be followed matters the end, all depending upon the man. Surely some men are so constituted as to spoil any horses they handle whatever the system or lack of system followed.—National Stockman.

SHEPHERD AND FLOCK.

The root crop fed to the flock now will be the key to success, says the Farm Journal. Roots go a long way in giving tone to the general health of the flock. If you haven't enough clover hay for all winter save it for the time when the lambs come.

Roots fed with the grain make both doubly valuable. It is poor economy to feed timothy hay to sheep. Sheep are the most timid and nervous creatures, and fear or nervous excitement is always very damaging. Fill up low places in the sheep yard, and tolerate no wet or icy places where the sheep exercise.

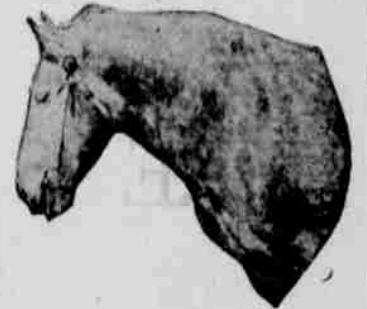
CARE OF HORSES' FEET.

Many Excellent Animals Ruined by Improper Treatment.

Good and bad feet are largely inherited in horses, yet very often good feet are ruined by bad treatment, writes J. L. Buchanan in the National Stockman. If colts are foaled with crooked feet and especially if the hind feet turn over sideways you can soon remedy this trouble by keeping inside of bottom of foot rasped down and toe cut back a little, leaving the outside alone. A few trimmings will make the foot straight. Thus every producer of horses should be the owner of a good horsehoof rasp and use it when needed.

While horses are going without shoes a good rasp should be kept close at hand so all irregularities of feet may be kept rasped off. The feet of horses allowed to stand too long on a dry, hard floor or on a pile of heated manure are apt to get too dry and hard, in which case I should recommend a little fish oil rubbed on the upper edge of the hoof just at the edge of the hair, not over the shell of the hoof, because it would shut the air and moisture out. If put on at juncture of hoof and hair the hoof will take up the oil, and it will help to grow and toughen the hoof. I have known horses to stand on hot manure until it burnt all of the lower part of the hoof out.

It is a splendid idea to keep horses on the ground all you can. Continuous



The draft breed of horses that stands second in importance to the Parthenon in France is the Boulonnais. A picture of the head and chest of a stallion of that breed is shown herewith. An American admirer of the Boulonnais said recently: "It would do some of our horse dealers good to see these patient beasts, harnessed to those great springless long bodied carts in the streets of Boulogne, moving with a quick, agile stride, and a load, including the vehicle, of well over four tons behind them. The Boulonnais is a fast walker and moves straight forward with the head held aloft, exhibiting the greatest ease in his movements."

shoeing is ruinous to any horse's feet unless frequently changed. I know of horses allowed to carry their shoes for three months, and some until they are worn off. No wonder so many horses' feet are ruined. We frequently see colts shut in stables for all winter and no attention paid to their feet, and by spring their hoofs are two or three and even four inches too long and pasterns sprung back and toes turned up until you would declare that both feet and pasterns were ruined. Yet when properly trimmed and turned out to pasture they soon come all right.

Blacksmiths often damage a horse's foot by holding red-hot shoes too long at one place and by making shoes too short and narrow, producing contracted hoofs, corns, side bones, etc. Blacksmiths are often in a hurry and sometimes fit the foot to the shoe instead of the shoe to the foot, which is the proper way. Another fault of too many smiths is they do not cut or trim enough from the bottom of the foot and, on the other hand, cut back too much of the shell in order to make the foot fit the shoe, exposing too much of the tissue of the foot, thus allowing water to soak in and oil to evaporate. The enamel or coating of the hoof should not be broken or removed more than possible.

Warding Off Milk Fever.

Cows may come down with milk fever during any season of the year on new green grass as well as on winter feed, but the attacks are most common in winter and spring, before turning on grass. One attack makes a cow prone to a second, but that may be warded off by ample exercise and light, laxative rations during the last two months of pregnancy. The cow should be dried off at least six weeks before calving. Feed plenty of bran and flaxseed meal to keep the bowels freely open and make the cow take outdoor exercise every day. Milk the affected teats three times a day, massaging the quarters thoroughly at each milking time, and at night rub thoroughly with a mixture of one part each of fluid extract of pokeroot and belladonna leaves and six parts of warm melted lard or sweet oil.

Notice of Contest

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore., January 24, 1914.
To Mary E. Anderson, of Hampton, Oregon, contestee:
You are hereby notified that Mary A. Morgan, who gives Barnes, Ore., as her post office address, did on January 24, 1914, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead serial No. 69783 made December 21, 1911, for NW 1/4 sec. 28, 1/4 sec. NW 1/4 sec. 21, township 18 S., range 21 E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said entrywoman has wholly abandoned said land for more than six months last past; that she has wholly failed to cultivate and improve said land for more than six months last past. You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.
Date of first publication, Feb. 5, 1914
" second " " 12, 1914
" third " " 19, 1914
" fourth " " 26, 1914

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Property.

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County. In the matter of the Guardianship of Walter Francis Ryan and Anna Catherine Ryan, Minors.
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of the county court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, authorizing and directing me as the guardian of the above named minors to sell all the interests of said minors in and to the real property hereinafter described, I will, from and after the 14th day of February, 1914, sell at private sale and for cash in hand or upon such security as may be approved by this court, all the right, title and interests of the said minors, Walter Francis Ryan and Anna Catherine Ryan, in and to all the following described real property, to-wit:
The 1/2 of NW 1/4 of sec. 4; 1/2 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 14; 1/2 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 14; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 23; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 24; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 25; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 3; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 23, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 1; NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 12; 1/2 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 26; all in tp. 9 S., of r. 17 east, W. M., in Crook County, Oregon; and also the following described real property, to-wit: The 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of sec. 12, in tp. 8 S., of r. 16 east, W. M., in Wasco County, Oregon.
Each of said minors has a one-eighth (1/8) interest in and to all the real property above described, and bids for said interests of said minors will be received by me at my residence in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon.
Dated this 6th day of January, 1914.
WALTER HILL, Guardian.
1-15 2-12

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook. In the matter of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.
To Ada E. Jarrett, James J. Jarrett, Sarah M. Poulin, Robert J. Jarrett, Benjamin S. Jarrett, Thomas S. Jarrett, William M. Jarrett, Ada E. Jarrett, Jr., Earl Jarrett, Marie R. Jarrett, Lucile M. Jarrett, Howard T. Jarrett, and all who may have an interest in the following described real property belonging to said estate, greeting.
In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, at the court room thereof, at Prineville, in the county of Crook, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order should not be made for the sale of the following described real property, belonging to the above named estate, to-wit:
Lots three (3) and four (4) and the south half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), in township fourteen (14) south, range nineteen (19) east of Willamette Meridian, containing 153.84 acres according to the official plat and United States Survey thereof and lying and situate in Crook county, Oregon.
Witness, the Hon. G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook, with the seal of said court affixed, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1914.
Attest: WARREN BROWN, Clerk.
By ASA W. BATTLES, Deputy Clerk.
WILLARD H. WIRTZ, Attorney for Estate.
Date of first publication, Feb. 5, 1914
Date of final publication, Mar. 5, 1914.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., December 15th, 1913.
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 Stats., 517), pursuant to the application of Orville I. Davison, Serial No. 010459, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2 per acre, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., on the 28th day of February, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, section 9, township 19 south, range 20 east Willamette Meridian. This tract is ordered into market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.
Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.
1-22-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

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Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution in foreclosure duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, dated the 9th day of January, 1914, in a certain action in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein George W. Watt as plaintiff, recovered judgment against George N. Eckler for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars and costs and disbursements taxed at One Hundred Seventy and fifty hundredths dollars, on the 6th day of September, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that I will on the

14th day of February, 1914, at the north front door of the courthouse in Prineville in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Northeast one quarter of the southwest one quarter, and the west half of the southeast one quarter of section (8) and the northwest one quarter of the northeast one quarter of section (17) in township No. 11 south of range No. 19 east of the Willamette Meridian in the county of Crook, state of Oregon, containing one hundred sixty acres of land.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the said George N. Eckler and will sell the same or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of George W. Watt against said George N. Eckler with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff.
Dated at Prineville, Oregon, January 9th, 1914.
By W. E. Van Allen, deputy.

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