# **BROOD SOW CARE AT** FARROWING TIME

Corn, the great fattening feed, which has made possible the great development of the pork industry, is so handy that we feed entirely too much of it to the breeding animal. Corn is too deficient in protein to make a good feed for the brood sow. The sow developing a litter must have an abundant supply of protein in the feed, says the Kansas Farmer.

The brood sow should never be kept in the same pens with fattening hogs. It is not necessary nor desirable that the now should be kept in a poor or emaciated condition. The supplying of feeds containing larger amounts of protein, such as oats, bran, oilmeal and last, but not least, all the alfalfa hay she will consume, will keep the new in a strong, thrifty condition. Where an abundance of alfalfa hay is kept constantly before breeding sows there is probably little necessity for the use of the grains or concentrates suggested. Our most successful hog men have long made a practice of keeping alfaifs bay constantly before the brood sows. This practice invariably results in strong. lusty pigs.

As farrowing time approaches the sow should be placed in the pen by



As producers of bacon of first quality the Yorkshire hog is bard to beat. The packers prefer it to any other breed for bacon purposes, and the domand always exceeds the supply. Yorkshires are white in color, namurally scotle and of quiet dis-position, though excellent foragers. Their ears stand erect. Their bodies are long and deep, indicating max-imum bacon possibilities as well as capacity for carrying, cashy far-rewing and properly neurishing the large litters of pigs for which they are noted. The illustration shows a Yorkshire sow of excellent form.

herself three or four days before the pigs are due to arrive. The bed or nest should consist of a small amount of straw or chaff, and if the litter is coming early in the season the house should be good and warm. No changes should be made in the feed immediately preceding farrowing. The mistake most commonly made is to feed the sow too heavily immediately after the are farrowed. The danger to pigs. avoid is too heavy feeding at this time. The first twenty-four hours the sow should receive no grain whatever, but should be supplied with all the warm. water she can drink. The feeding for the first three or four days should be very light, gradually working up to heavier feeds as the pigs get older and make heavier demands on the sow for mlik

It is a detriment to feed the sow too heavily at first. Heavy feeding tends to stimulate too large a secretion of milk, which invariably produces indigestion and kindred troubles in the pigs and at times may even produce a feverish condition in the sow. After the first week or ten days the brood sow with a good sized litter will re-quire about all the feed she will con-

# **KEEP THE SKIMMILK.**

No Economy In Shipping Light Instead

LIVE STOCK BRIEFS.

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

Water the calf often. He will not be so liable to gorge himself with milk if you do.

Buy a boar of some reliable breeder who has been working for years to get the correct shape of a pig and who is prepared to furnish the shape you desire.

Don't forget to provide plenty of sait for the sheep. Also mix

in some good worm powder. Experiments have shown that the greatest gains in fattening are made by young stock when two to four months old.

Keeping the cold out of stables by excluding all fresh air is en-dangering the health of stock. Fresh air, without cold drafts, is what is desired, though it is some trouble to secure such conditions.

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## DISEASE PREVENTION.

#### **Cleanliness a Prime Factor In Heading** Off Hog Cholera.

Best way to prevent hog cholera is to keep the hog clean. Have a clean, warm, dry place to sleep in winter and damp and cool in summer, says an Ohio farmer in the National Stockman. Don't peu the hog. Keep on pasture in summer. In winter keep the hog out of the mud and keep clean and dry. Give different kinds of food. The hog must have pasture in summer. In winter cut alfalfa, cut fine and feed in slop made of shorts, bran, ground corn and oats. If alfalfa is not at hand cut clover hay or timothy and feed with

The hogs must have rough feed and different kinds of grain. Can't be kept well on one kind of feed and fed and kept in an unclean place. They must be dipped to keep vermin off. Must have rings in the nose to keep from rooting. Farmers had best reforest fo the benefit of the hog. Set out the different kinds of fruit and forest trees for them to live in. No serum or medicine will reach man or beast unless the feed, way of life and surroundings are favorable to the health of the body and mind

# GROWING FINE WOOL.

### Climatic Conditions That Tend to Produce the Best Fleeces.

The cliquite has an important influence upon sheep raising. There are some sections of the country where fine wooled sheep can be raised to bet ter advantage and other sections where mutton sheep produce the greatest profits, says the lows Homestead.

In order to develop a good coat of wool an animal must not be limited in the quantity of food, but the food should be of a dry character. Wool of the finest staple and produced in the greatest quantity with the least amount of work is obtained when the following considerations are met:

Good, fine wooled stock must be had to begin with. In the second place, the sheep must be grown in a warm cli-mate. In the third place, dry, nutri-tious herbage must be provided, and in the last place a dry soil must be had on which the sheep may run.

It is apparent, then, that an arid country is best for raising fine wooled

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Allen, Columbia Valley Trust Columbia Southern Irrigation Columbia Southern Irrigation Co. Mary Ferguson, Fletcher & Croup, W or claiming to own, or having or claiming to have, any right, title, equity or interest whatever in the real property hereinafter described, the above named defendants: In the name of defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified that Crook County, Oregon, a public corporation, the holder of Certificates of Delin-quency numbered C 101 to C 198, sav-ing and excepting numbers C 141, is sued on the 20th day of April, 1914, by the Tax Collector of the county of Certificates of Delin-guency numbered C 141, is sued on the 20th day of April, 1914, by the Tax Collector of the county of Certificates of Delin-guency numbers C 141, is the fourth of the summons is the 23rd day of April, 1914, and the last pub-lication of this summons is the 23rd day of April, 1914, and the last pub-Crook, state of Oregon, for the amount of Two thousand nine hundred thirtyone and ninety-nine hundredths (\$2931.99) Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1908, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon up-on the real property assessed to you, of

ou are

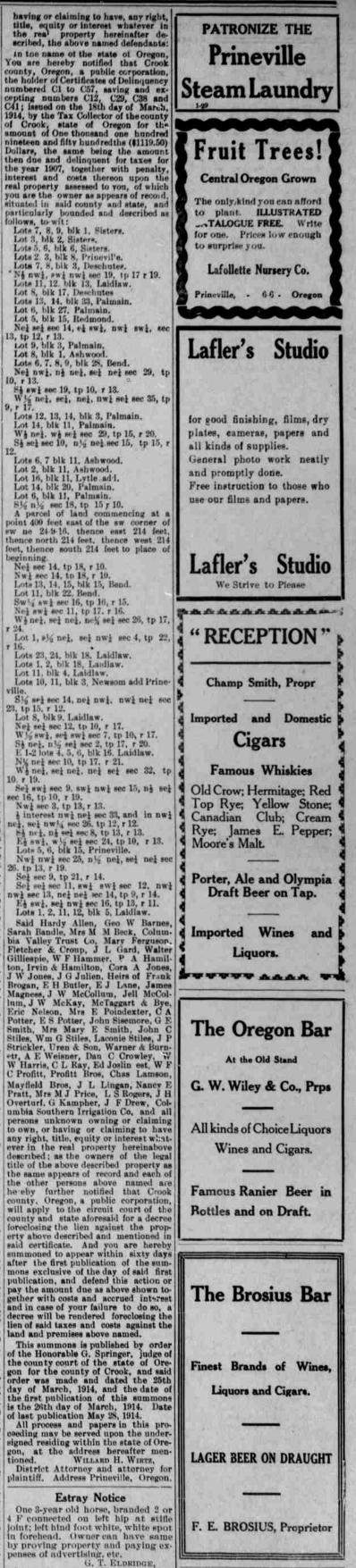
Raborn, J S Rannels, D P Rea, Reed & Steidl, Tom Heilly est, A T Rendle, P B Revnolds, Redmond Townsite Co, C E Sandy, Sadord & Rodman, D P Shrum, Simpson & Wilson, J F Staley, Julia Steidl, Nettis Stevenson, J O Storey, John Sivemore, The Central Oregon Banking & Trust Co, Pilot Butte Del Co, C M Triplett, Heary Tweet, R B Vanghn, Harry G Webb, A E Wisner, J F Welburn, G W White, W C Wills est, John Sisemore, G E Smith, J C Stiles, Wm G Stiles, Laconie Stiles, J P Strickler, Chas Tedford et al, Warner & Burnett, and all persons unknown Columbia Southern Irrigation Go, Mary Ferguson, Fletcher & Croup, W F Hammer, W W Harris, E J Lane, Mayfield Bros, J W McCollum, Jali McCollum, McTaggart & Bye, Mrs M J Prics, W P Myers, A W Myers, John McCormick, T McCoy, TH Mc-Ghee, C C McNeeley, Perry W New-bill, C P Nelson, T R Rabora, J S Rannells, D P Rea, Reed & Steidl, Tom Reijly est, A T Rendle, P Shrum, Simpson & Wilson, J F Shrum, Simpson & Wilson, J P Shrum, Simpson & Wilson, J P Shrum, Simpson & Wilson, J F Staley, Julia Steidl, Nettie Steven-son, J O Storey, John Sisemore, The Central Oregon Banking & Trast Co, Pilot Butte Del Co, C M Triplett, Honry Tweet, R B Vaughn, Harry G Webb, A E Wisner, J F Welburn, G Witte, W C Wills est, John Sise-more, G E Smith, J C Stiles, Wm G due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in

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10, r 19.

This summons is published by or-der of the Honorable G. Springer. judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, and said order was made and dated the 23rd day of April, 1914, and the date of the first publi-cation of this summons is the 23rd day of April, 1914, and the last pub-lication June 25th, 1914.

All process and papers in this pro-All process and papers in this pro-ceeding may be served upon the un-dersigned residing within the state of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned. WILLARD H. WIRTZ, District attorney and attorney for plaintiff. Address, Prineville, Ore.



#### of Heavy Cream

The man who ships cream often asks whether he shall make it thick or thin, says the Farm Journal. All the logic is in favor of a cream that is at least 40 per cent fat. The milk mixed with butter fat is what makes it sour and spoil. Other things being right, a heavy cream will keep better and longer than a thin one. Cream of 40 per cent or higher not only stands transportation better, but is cheaper to ship. A gallon of 20 per cent cream contains one and two-thirds pounds of fat; the same quantity of 40 per cent holds three and one-third pounds, shd the expense of shipping the light cream is just as great as for the heavy.

Twenty per cent cream contains 80 per cent of skimmilk, which the dairyman not only throws away, but pays expressage on besides. In other words, a pound of skimmilk shipped costs as much as a pound of fat and brings nothing, besides being given away. where if it were fed to calves a certain profit would result. The rule should be to keep at home every plnt of skimmilk possible. The creamery doesn't pay for it, but the pigs do.

### Frequency of Farrowing.

Experience shows that a sow that grows eight pigs to maturity twice a year is more profitable than one that produces more pigs and fails to develop them. Usually the sow has suffi-cient milk for eight, and when they are allowed to suckle six to eight weeks the plgs are in prime condition to wean without having any setback. The sow can generally be bred successfully on the third day after weaning, and it is no trouble to have her produce two good litters a year if you give her proper attention.

### Profitable Cows.

The half ton of butter per year cow is now represented in nearly all the breeds, but such performances are by no means common yet. The 500 pound of butter cow is still a good proposi-



The Ramboullet, or French Meri-no. is popular in Ohio, Michigan, Wyoming, Oregon and California. It is a fine wooled sheep, produc-ing a fleece of the first quality. It ing a fleece of the first quality. It is also a fair mutton sheep, but is not so good in this respect as the English Down breeds. The Ram-bouiliet, like all of the Merino breeds, is unsurpassed in the amount and quality of its wool. The Rambouiliet ram here shown was champion at the last Interna-tional Live Stock exposition.

sheep. Experiments in many parts of the world have proved that this is the case. Where there is a great deal of dampness the fine wooled sheep do not do well. They do not thrive as they should and they do not produce wool of the highest quality.

This is the big reason why Australia is so popular as a sheep breeding country. The arid climate in certain parts of Australia seems to be just exactly right for the production of fine wool. In fact, some go so far as to say that this is the best place in the world for raising fine wooled sheep.

which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said county and state, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lot 2, blk record, situated in said county and state, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lot 2, blk 40, Palmain, ebs set set, 36.9-16; nwi nwi, ei nwi sec 26, tp 19, r 13, ei set sec 5, tp 19, r 21, wy swi sec 4, tp 19, r 21, set nei sec 9, swi nwi, wj swi sec 10, tp 12, r 12, set set sec 1, tp 13, r 13, sby swi, nei swi sec 6, tp 15, r 20, nwi sec 11, tp 13, r 20, ei set, nwi set swi nei sec 0, tp 13, r 15, si nei, ei set sec 25, tp 12, r 15, lots 2, 3 4, set swi sec 30, tp 12, r 16, si nwi, nwi swi sec 25, tp 12, r 15, lots 2, 3 4, set swi sec 30, tp 12, r 16, si nwi, nwi swi sec 25, tp 12, r 15, lots 2, 3 4, set swi sec 30, tp 12, r 16, si nwi, nwi swi sec 25, tp 12, r 16, si nwi, nwi swi sec 21, tp 12, r 16, si nwi, nwi swi sec 22, tp 17, r 10, wi nwi, set sec 3, tp 18, r 21, swi set, ei set sec 8, tp 11, r 18, nwi swi sec 9, tp 11, r 18, ei set sec 32, nj swi sec 33, tp 10, r 14, nei sec 14, tp 12, r 16, nwi sec 13, tp 12, r 16, ni swi, swi sec 33, tp 10, r 14, nei sec 14, tp 12, r 16, nwi sec 13, tp 12, r 16, ni swi, swi sec 17, set nei sec 18, tp 11, r 19, nwi swi sec 17, set nei sec 34, nei nei sec 22, tp 15, r 12, wi ei sec 34, nei nei sec 22, tp 15, r 12, wi ei sec 34, nei nei sec 22, tp 15, r 12, wi ei sec 34, nei nei sec 22, tp 15, r 12, ni sec 16, tp 14, r 21, lot 8, blk 1 Ashwood, nei nwi, ni nei, sei nei sec 29, tp 10, r 13, lots 13, 14, blk 14, Laidlaw, wi wi sec 36, tp 15, r 10, lots 1, 2, blk 1, Paulina, swi sec 16, tp 15, r 12, ni swi swi, nwi swi sec 29, tp 12, r 13, nei nwi, wi ni, nwi sei sec 33, tp 20, r 24, ei nei, ni swi sei sec 26, tp 14, r 16, ei sei, swi sei sec 19, tp 21, r 12, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, blk 2, 2nd ad to Princville, sei nwi, swi, swi sei sec 26, tp 14, r 16, oi sei, si swi nei, sei nwi sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 24, ei nei, ni sei sei sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 10, si si, swi sei, sec 33, tp 20, r 10 There are several sections of the United States, however, which have climates much resembling that of Australia. In certain parts of Call-fornia fine wooled sheep thrive well.

Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county. Crook County, Oregon, a public corpor-

ation, plaintiff,

ation, plaintiff, <sup>VS.</sup> Hardy Allen, Geo, W. Barnes, Sarah Bandle, Mrs. M. M. Beck, Columbia Valley Trust Co., Mary Ferguson, Fletcher & Croup, J. L. Gard, Walter Gilliespie, W. F. Hammer, P. A. Hamilton, Irvin & Hamilton, Cora A. Jones, J. W. Jones, J. G. Julien, Heirs Frank Brogan, E. H. Butler, E. J. Lane, James Magness, J. W. McCollum, Jell McCollum, J. W. Me-Kay, McTargart & Bre, Eric Nelson, E. J. Lane, James Magness J. W. McCollum, Jell McCollum, J. W. Mc-Kay, McTaggart & Bye, Eric Nelson, Mrs. E. Poindexter, C. A. Potter, E.
S. Potter, John Sisemore, G. E.
Smith, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, John C.
Stiles, Wm. G. Stiles, Laconie Stiles, J. P. Strickler, Uren & Son, Warner & Burnett, A. E. Weisner, Dan C.
Crowley, W. W. Harris, C. S. Ray, Ed Joslin Est., W. F. C. Profitt, Profitt Bros., Chas. Lamson, May-field Bros., J. L. Lingan, Nancy E.
J. H. Overturf G. Kampher, J. F.
Drew, Columbia Southern Irrigation Co., and all persons unknown owning or claiming to have, any right, title, equity or interest whatever in the real property hereinafter described, defendants.
Fo Hardy Allen, Geo W Barnes, Sarah

real property hereinafter described, defendants. To Hardy Allen, Geo W Barnes, Sarah Bandle, Mrs M M Beck, Columbia Valley Trust Co, Mary Fergnson, Fletcher & Croup, J L Gard, Walter Gilliespie, W F Hammer, P A Harn ilton, Irvin & Hamilton, Cora A Jones J W Jones, J G Julien, Heirs Frank Brogan, E H Butler, E J Lane, James Magness, J W McCollum, Jell McCol-lum, J W McKay, McTaggart & Bye, Eric Nelson, Mrs E Poindexter, C A Potter, E S Potter, John Sisemore, G E Smith, Mrs Mary E Smith, John C Stiles, Wm G Stiles, Laconie Stiles, J P Strickler, Uren & Son, Warner & Burnett, A E Weisner, Dan C Crow-ley, W W Harris, C S Ray, Ed Joslin Est., W F C Profit, Profit Bros, Chas Lamson, Mayrield Bros., J L Lingan, Nancy E Pratt, Mrs M J Price, L S Rogers, J H Overturf, G Kampher, J F Drew, Columbia South-orn Irrigation Co, and all persons un-known owning or cl iming to own, or

Smith, Alrs Mary E Smith, John C Stiles, Wm G Stiles, Laconie Stiles, J P Strickler, Uren & Son, Warner & Burn-etr, A E Weisner, Dan C Crowley, W W Harris, C L Ray, Ed Joslin est, W F C Profitt, Profitt Bros, Chas Lamson, C Profitt, Profitt Bros, Chas Lamson, Mayfield Bros, J L Lingan, Nancy E Pratt, Mrs M J Price, L S Rogers, J H Overtarf, G Kampher, J F Drew, Col-umbia Southern Irrigation Co, and all persons unknown owning or claiming to own, or having or claiming to have any right, title, equity or interest what-ever in the real property hereinabove described; as the owners of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record and each of the other persons above named are the same appears of record and each of the other persons above named are he eby further notified that Crook county, Oregon, a public corporation, will apply to the circuit court of the county and state aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the prop-erty above described and mentioned in erty above described and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of the sum-mons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown to other with each and an action of the sum of the same shown to be a sub a s gether with costs and accrued intsrest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

Why not take the .lournal?