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NO 33

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Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Oregon.

T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.
DALLAS, - OREGON
Office over bank.

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DALLAS, OREGON.

Robert A. Miller,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Oregon City Oregon

A. J. MARTIN,
PAINTER,
House, sign and ornamental, grain-
ing, kalsomning and paper hanging.

MOTOR TIME TABLE.

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W. C. VASSALL, assistant Cashier
DALLAS CITY BANK

F. H. MUSCOTT,
TRUCKMAN,
Dallas: Oregon

Dallas Foundry!
IRON WORK TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Done.

ED. BIDDLE, PROP.



I want to ask the readers of Hoard's Dairyman, says a correspondent, how they exercise their bulls. We frequently hear of some one who has been hurt by a bull, and it seems to me it is because they are not handled right and do not have the necessary exercise.

Just think of the way many a bull is kept—often in a cold, dark stable that is not fit to store tools in, where he chafes because confined. Under such conditions it seems to me his muscles must become weakened, his blood impoverished and his vitality depleted.

Many a man would rather be hanged than confined in prison for life, though he would have good food and care and necessary warmth and light. I have now in mind a man who recently was hanged in an adjoining state, though he was promised imprisonment for life instead if he would confess, but he said, "I would rather die."

Think of the long weary hours a bull must put in in solitary confinement, and then we wonder why he gets cross and why bad habits are contracted which may make him nearly if not quite useless.

Some time ago the prisoners in New York state were not allowed to work, and it was soon noticed by the officials that they were not in quite as good health and that they became morose and surly. May it not be the same with a bull? What other animal is so much abused? Not the stallion. He has the best of care and regular exercise. Not the ram. He has a separate enclosure and can run and enjoy himself. But the bull—well, he must be confined in his stall.

The Cow on the Farm.
Cattle kept for meat and milk production or for milk and meat production, as the case may be, in the judgment of the writer, always will be the class of cattle that will predominate on the average farm. Especially will this be true of farms rich in production, and more particularly will it be true of those large enough to maintain from ten cows upward, or even a less number, so that a cream separator can be kept on the farm. There are several reasons why it should be so, the chief of which are the following:

Good milk production and good beef production are not incompatible in one animal, and more particularly will it be true of those large enough to maintain from ten cows upward, or even a less number, so that a cream separator can be kept on the farm. There are several reasons why it should be so, the chief of which are the following:

Growing animals for milk and meat will insure the more profitable consumption of all the varied food crops.

The Doll Was Too Bold.
A little boy who was very fond of playing with dolls had never happened to see one which opened and closed its eyes. One day he was visiting a little girl whose doll, unknown to him, had this accomplishment. He took it up and was very happy until a downward movement caused it to partially close its eyes. Dropping the doll in terror he exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, she winked at me! And nothing could induce him to touch her again."

Whistling Language.
The natives of the Malabar Islands employ a perfect whistling language, by means of which they can communicate with each other over long distances. A stranger wandering over the islands is frequently surprised to hear from a hilltop the sound of loud whistling, which is quickly repeated on the next hill and is so carried from summit to summit until it dies away in the distance.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

MOWERS AND BINDERS
WAGONS, BUGGIES CARRIAGES
WAGNER - BROS., - DALLAS

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.
Buyers and Shippers of
GRAIN
Warehouse in Polk County at
DERRY
Sacks and storage on usual terms.

ucts grown upon the farm. Maintaining such cows and milking them by hand will be more profitable only where the calves suckle the dams, relatively, than growing beef cattle only where the calves suckle the dams.

Such a system of cow keeping is a necessity to keep in equilibrium the production and market values of dairy products.—Professor Thomas Shaw.

For That Itching Sensation.
As it comes time for the cows and young animals to shed their coats, which is usually quite early where the stock is well cared for, there will be an itching sensation that is not pleasant to endure. This will be readily noticed in the stables and more particularly out of doors in the persevering efforts of the animals to allay it by licking and rubbing themselves. Frequent carding and brushing in the stable will help very much in this matter and be greatly enjoyed by the animals.—Dairy and Creamery.

Breed For Better Cows.
The cows on many farms would be considered first class producers if each cow's product amounted to 200 pounds of butter per year, yet it is claimed by some of the best dairymen that 200 pounds of butter per year from a cow do not pay. Those who aim to make the most butter from their herds have the standard up to 300 pounds per year, and some fix the limit higher. Every farmer can have the individual members of his herd reach that amount by breeding for better cows every year.

SELECTIONS

ABSENCE OF GRAY HEADS.
A Stranger's Comments on the Members of the House.

"I visited the house of representatives the other day," remarked a stranger, "and I was impressed by one or two facts which interested me."

"In this, one of the two great legislative bodies of the United States, I expected to see a great many—the majority, in fact—of the members of venerable aspect. I could but observe the absence of gray heads among the representatives. In short, men of venerable aspect were so largely in the minority that I was at once struck with the fact. Most of the members appear to be young men and men in or under the age of middle life. I pointed out many of the gentlemen on the floor of youthful appearance and asked the doorkeeper if they were really members of the house. He replied in all instances they were members and seemed surprised that I should ask the question.

"I consider this fact a striking illustration of the possibilities for the young man and man in or under the age of middle life. I pointed out many of the gentlemen on the floor of youthful appearance and asked the doorkeeper if they were really members of the house. He replied in all instances they were members and seemed surprised that I should ask the question.

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"Wooden Russia."
The American consul at St. Petersburg, is familiarly applied to the vast forest areas of Russia in Europe, which cover 464,548,000 acres, or 35 per cent of the entire area of the country, yet some fear is felt that the country may be deforested through the carelessness of private owners, and the government is considering steps for the protection of its forests. In Russia houses built of any other material than wood are almost unknown outside the cities, and wood constitutes the principal fuel.

An Ill Omened Title.
There is a proposal in England to revive the somewhat ill omened title of duke of Gloucester, which was borne by Richard III. before he slew his way to a usurped throne. The title was last revived by George I., who in 1714 made his grandson duke of Gloucester. This young man was not an ornament to the peerage. The dukedom became dormant again when the second of this creation died without issue. Should the title be revived once more it would be conferred probably on one of the Princes of Wales' sons.

Carry a Green Lined Parasol.
It has been a fad for the last few years for girls to be quite regardless of their complexions during the summer, but the girl who is wise will take my advice and carry a parasol, and for the greatest comfort and to prevent all strain and glare to her eyes let her have a dark green lining to it. This lining will not affect in any way the outside covering or the appearance of her parasol.—Mrs. Ralston in Ladies' Home Journal.

WEEDS IN PASTURE.
Don't Overgraze, and There May Be Fewer of Them.
So long as the conditions in nature surrounding the wild prairie grass remain the same they will continue to grow in about the same proportions and to about the same extent. Man, however, changes natural conditions violently. By breaking sod and putting in crops he opens places which afford room for strange plants, weeds, the seeds of which are carried thence to neighboring grazing land. Even then they will not drive out the wild grasses if the latter are left to themselves. On the contrary, if a farm is abandoned weeds may riot for a few years on the broken land, but the sod retakes the soil eventually in the prairie regions, and the weeds are crowded out.

The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds. The latter, being unpalatable, usually are left undisturbed by the stock. Sometimes there are introduced weeds never found on the prairie, as

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenfelder, Grandfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

seating capacity of the galleries is so great, but the reserved space must take up over 90 per cent, while I thought the opposite rule would be found to be true."—Washington Star.

Cause For Mourning.
"During the year that I have been getting manuscripts back from unappreciative editors," said Charles Theodore Murray the other night, "I have observed a general tone of apologetic regret in the accompanying notes of rejection, as though the dear editors feared that my feelings might be hurt. Of course I have become so hardened by this time that the return of some of my manuscript fails to arouse any feeling at all, but I must confess that Richard Watson Gilder rather startled me to thinking last month when he sent me back a humorous sketch of which I was especially fond in an envelope with a deep black mourning border and without comment."

Prices in Manila.
Manila's supply of beef, mutton, pork and lamb is drawn chiefly from Australia. The meats retail at the following prices: Sirloin steak, 55 cents a pound; mutton, 40 cents; fresh pork, 55 cents; lamb, 55 cents. Other prices are: Smoked cod, 60 cents a pound; bacon, 60 cents; ham, 65 cents; cheese, 50 cents; lard, 40 cents; turkey, 65 cents; salmon, 35 cents; muller, 30 cents; lobsters, \$2 each; butter, \$1 a pound; grouse, \$2.50 each; rabbits, 60 cents; hares, \$1.25; fowl, \$1.50; tame duck, \$1.35; condensed milk, 75 cents a pint.

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Several New Lines just in from the East. See Ad. Next Week.

BROWN & ELLIS

ironweed, snow on the mountain c milkweed, horseweed and thistle. Others are tough prairie perennials growing among the grasses, but not spreading greatly unless the latter are kept down.

Prevention of weed invasion of pastures is generally perfectly possible by grazing fever head per acre. Compare the number of weeds in a prairie pasture with those in an adjoining piece of similar land not grazed, but kept to be mowed for hay.

What number of stock per acre can be safely grazed depends on the fitness of the pasture grasses which make it valuable instead of consuming the interest only.—H. F. Roberts.

A "Business" Hen.
The White Leghorn pullet shown in the cut has scored 95 and 96 at various poultry shows and is owned by a Pennsylvania man. Rural New Yorker prints the picture as a good likeness of the owner as follows:

"White Leghorns are among the best of poultry for broilers, as they grow

fast and mature early and have white, tender meat. As for eggs, they are acknowledged by all to be the heaviest layers of any breed of chickens known. They lay large, white eggs and lots of them, and with a little care in cold weather can be made to produce a large quantity of high priced eggs."

The Quickest Acting Plant Food.
If home mixing of fertilizers is to be done, a definite knowledge should be had of the materials which supply plant food. Nitrate of soda is immediately available for the plant's use as soon as it goes into solution. Its best results are obtained when applied where growing plants can make use of it quickly. Where plants grow in hills or drills the nitrate of soda should be applied near the growing plants, but should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. If applied broadcast upon sowed crops, it should be evenly distributed. Nitrate of soda exerts its most beneficial action where immediate results are desired. It is the quickest acting plant food. Dried blood, while not so immediate in its action as nitrate of soda, is very quickly available and as a general supply for nitrogen it is safe and valuable. Ammonium sulphate is the richest in nitrogen of any commercial material, usually containing about 20 per cent actual nitrogen. At the present time the cost of nitrogen from this source is greater than from either nitrate of soda or dried blood.—L. A. Clinton.

One Thing and Another.
The bean crop of California in 1901 is stated by the president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce to have been 54,000,000 pounds, or 900,000 bushels.

A considerable foreign demand has sprung up recently for corn oil and corn oil cake.

According to official statistics, the honey and wax industry shows little if any increase since 1880.

Wheat screenings with a small addition of corn make good sheep feed.

Plant melons and cucumbers in the open ground toward the last of May.

Protect early tomato plants when necessary with paper, cloth or hay, but they will stand a greater chill than is ordinarily believed.

How to Make Glossy Starch.
Turpentine in starch gives an added luster and whiteness to the ironed article. One tablespoonful to the quart of starch is the proper quantity.

How to Cook Rice and Sausage.
Sausage and rice make a most palatable combination. The link sausage and the rice are simply boiled together, with black pepper and whole spices for seasoning, until both are well done. The dish must of course be served while hot.

How to Renovate Carpets.
Evening dresses of crapple fabric that will not stand pressing may have the wrinkles and creases removed by hanging them in the kitchen for a short time when the teakettle is boiling or the wash boiler ending out clouds of steam. The garments should be slipped from wooden hangers and suspended free from contact with anything. After twenty minutes take into a room which is warm and dry.

How to Take Dents From Furniture.
Dents in the polished furniture may be removed in the following manner: Lay a number of layers of moistened brown paper over the dent, and put a warm iron over them. The steam will gradually cause the wood to swell and to fill up the dent. It sometimes takes patience, but slight dents which are a considerable mar to furniture may be raised in this way.

How to Bake Tripe.
Cut two pounds of boiled tripe into little pieces. Peel, slice and fry in a little hot butter four small onions. When a golden brown, turn them into a deep baking dish. Lay on them the tripe. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and one tablespoonful of flour. Pour over enough milk to cover, then put a tightly fitting lid over the top and bake for two hours.

How to Keep Ribbons Fresh.
In the rooms of a college girl was discovered a secret for an always perfect ribbon, stock or belt. She had eight or ten little toy rolling pins, such as children use, in her ribbon drawer, and on each she would smoothly as soon as she took it off a belt or ribbon, fastening it with a tiny pin. The crush vanished instantly from her neckwear.

How to Make Egg Cordial.
An egg cordial that will be appreciated in the sickroom needs a tablespoonful of cream, a teaspoonful of sugar, a tablespoonful of brandy and the white of an egg. The egg is beaten almost to a froth, the cream added and the two whipped to a stiff froth. Add the brandy by degrees and serve the cordial at once.

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