

**NR Nature's Remedy**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE  
**NR-TABLETS-NR**

**Better Than Pills  
For Liver Ills.**

NATURE'S REMEDY is better than pills, because it acts in the right way. It strengthens the stomach, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, cleanses the liver and bowels, cures constipation. Usually one NR Tablet is all that is necessary to correct the average trouble. It starts in the stomach and searches through the liver, kidney and intestines, dissolving and soothing as it goes.

NR Tablets always give relief and soothe sick, griped or have any harmful after-effects. GET A 25c BOX.

**BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.**

**CURE YOUR KIDNEYS**

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headache, languor. Why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure your self now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in.

Mrs. L. Holson, of 717 Aura St., Pendleton, Ore., says: "I just enthusiastically endorse Doan's Kidney Pills today as I did nearly three years ago. They relieved me of kidney trouble which had bothered me for a considerable time. There was aching pains across the small of my back and down through my kidneys, which were aggravated by colds which settled in the back and loins and caused an awful lameness. This was my condition when I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy banished the backache and pains through the loins, regulated the kidney secretions and removed every symptom of the trouble. From that day to this there has been no recurrence, and I give Doan's Kidney Pills all the credit. I consider them to be the best kidney remedy procurable and recommend them whenever the occasion arises."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**COFFEE**

Three-quarters of coffee is such that we can't touch it; we make five grades of the top quarter.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

**DeWitt's Early Risers**  
Little  
The famous little pills.

**KILL THE COUGH  
AND CURE THE LUNGS**

WITH **Dr. King's  
New Discovery**

FOR **COUGHS**  
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

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Trial Bottle Free

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

**DeWitt's Early Risers**  
Little  
The famous little pills.



**FRIEND TO FRIEND.**

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

**AN INSTANCE.**

Lucy Suddreth, of Lenoir, N. C., had been troubled with a very bad cough for over a year. She says: "A friend brought it to me and insisted that I should take it. I did so and to my surprise it helped me. Four bottles of it cured me of my cough."

**FARMERS  
READ THE  
WEEKLY OREGONIAN  
OF PORTLAND**

For the general news of the World also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing etc. You can secure this excellent paper by

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Both Papers for \$2.25

**SHELTER FOR SHEEP.**

Glimpses of Farm Shepherding in New England.

My flock of sheep, which usually numbers 100 to 150, is left in the pasture as long as they can find sufficient feed, and that is up to the time of the first snow which covers the ground to a depth of three inches or more. Last fall the snow was twelve inches deep when we brought them in. I think the sheep do better on the hills where there is good protection from cold winds than they do in the barn until the weather comes quite cold, provided they can find sufficient feed. Nov. 25 is the latest mine ever stayed out.

When once taken in I do not like to let them out again till spring, even if it comes summer weather for a few days, as it takes about a week or ten days to get them well started on to dry hay feed, and if again turned to grass you have the same process to go over, and that to the detriment of the flock. For the first two weeks we put them on to the best hay we have, and after that they will eat most any good hay.

My experience is that sheep do better in cold sheds and barns than in warm ones. They seem as happy with the mercury at 30 degrees below as with it 60 degrees above—yes, I think they like it better. I only feed them twice a day—the morning feed at about 8 o'clock and the evening at 4 till about March, and then a change to 7 and 5 is made. Sheep are like boys, they don't like to get up early in the morning, and I never like to drive them up, but like to feed them regularly, not varying more than half an hour if possible, says E. L. Tracy of Vermont in New England Homestead.

**Woolly Backs on Rough Land.**

Although a hardy race in their native mountains, where they must struggle vigorously for existence, sheep become very sensitive when transplanted to more favorable surroundings. In the midst of luxurious summer pasturage they lead a life of envying ease, and some degree of shelter is required to enable them to endure the hardships of cold weather. Occasionally the sheep owner allows his flock to remain in the open throughout the winter, providing only simply built sheds for refuge at night and on stormy days. In such a case the sheep must be furnished with abundant and



THE SHEEP ON THE HILLSIDE.

proper food. But even under such conditions the experiment is a doubtful one, according to a writer in Rural New Yorker, which pictures a hillside shelter in use in New Hampshire.

A great majority of flockmasters prefer to house their sheep in the winter in roomy and comfortable barns. Throughout the bracing autumn days the sheep are turned into the sunniest pastures until the final coming of winter. Little harm is done to the vegetation by the first light snow, which may fall in November, and the active sheep soon push it aside to nibble eagerly at the grass below. It is rarely before the 1st of December that the permanent shelter of the sheep barn is sought.

**Viewing a Horse.**

When going to look at a horse offered for sale it is well to keep your eyes open for signs that will indicate his disposition and other practical qualities. Thus battered places on the posts or sides of the stall may suggest a kicker, says a writer in American Cultivator. Torn or gnawed blankets hint that the horse has vicious habits in this direction and possibly bad digestion, as unnatural habits of eating usually indicate something wrong with the digestive apparatus. If the horse fails to stand squarely on both fore feet one of the feet may be tender or defective. When the horse is moved out of the stall his gait may indicate the condition of his legs and feet. In putting on the harness something may be judged from the way he takes the bit, bridle and crupper. The feet should be examined with special care. Hoofs should be plump and well rounded, not pinched at the heel, not too flat. Heels should be high and strong without spring. Silky hair on the feet and legs indicates strong, flinty bone, but coarse hair suggests coarse, brittle bone.

**Banding Pigeons.**

Where it is difficult to get the bands on the legs of pigeons, a little soap applied to the leg may help the operation.

**DOLLAR SIGNS.**

Two Lambs From the Range—Late, but Husky Little Feeders.

"What about those little lambs; they look cheap to me?" remarked the Michigan feeder to his commission man. "Nobody wants them," was the reply, "and unless you know how to handle them I would advise you to buy something else. But they are money makers for the man who can take care of them. All you have to do is to avoid overfeeding and give them proper care. Too many make the mistake in putting light western lambs on feed of crowding them under the impression that they have been starved, whereas they come from a range where lambs are dropped late and have not had time to grow."

It is suggestive of the short feeding furore among both cattle and sheep finishers that demand centers on stock carrying flesh that can be sent back to market within two or three months at the most. The stocker proposition appeals to few, and opportunities for quick action are feverishly sought. While fifty-five to sixty pound feeding lambs have been in keen request around 7 cents, "pewees" stuff has found few bidders at 5 1/2 to 6 cents. At this season North Dakota furnishes a lot of these little lambs, and as killers cannot use them they have but one outlet. Heavy lambs are unusually wide, apparently affording the feeder a profitable opportunity to handle the light kind. "Sixty cent corn is the factor," said a trader. "Everybody is afraid of stock that has to be fed any considerable time."

Little husky western feeding lambs, well handled through the winter, sheared in the spring and sent to market fat at a time when big feed lots have been depleted and springers will not yet made their appearance, will make money this winter if the crop on feed is as short as generally believed, concludes the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

**Special For Swine Men.**

The idea of specialization is growing, creeping up over the horizon like a storm cloud from the west, at first a small, insignificant patch, but growing and gathering force as it comes on. The swine man seems to be the last one caught in the swirl.

Corn, King Corn, is pre-eminently the finishing food for swine and is not a good food for the breeding herd only in limited amount. The corn belt is surrounded by unparalleled breeding ground for swine. Here is a great opportunity for specialists. Let the man with his clovers and vetches and peas and rye breed and grow pigs to weaning time or a little longer and then send them to the great corn belt for finishing.

The great capacious maw of the middle states can swallow up an unlimited amount of shorthorns weighing from fifty to a hundred pounds. The cattle feeder and corn growers are always hungry for them.

There are some very successful men who grow their pigs till they bring \$5 per head; then they go to the big cattle feeders. It is surprising how small a pig these feeders will take at \$5 if they can get a bunch together, says a writer in National Swine Magazine.

**Some Cheap Cows.**

The Live Stock World says in reporting a recent Iowa Shorthorn sale: "Lone Birch Daisy, a large rain cow, with a first class heifer calf at foot, at \$85, was about the cheapest thing sold. She is said to give a ten quart pailful of milk night and morning." Wonder why Daisy went so cheap? Simply because she was not "pure Scotch." Several others not Scotch sold for even less.

The day will come when these good, big, heavy milking Shorthorn cows will be wanted again, and we advise any young farmer to pick them up when they go at such prices. They will make money for him right from the start and keep on making it. Never mind about the Scotch part of it. Buy good cattle at such figures every time.—National Stockman.

**THE FARMER'S SHEEP.**

Why Fall Lambs Mean Satisfaction to a Sheep Grower.

Brighton is the great live stock market of the New England states. A Country Gentleman correspondent says: "The next few years will see more native lambs in Brighton than ever before in its history. Do not let the opportunity escape you. If you do not grasp it others will." In the same journal, W. G. Appleby of the Fillmore farms, Vermont, gives the following as in brief a few of the reasons why he considers Dorsets the most profitable breed of sheep a farmer can keep:

The ewes drop their lambs in the fall, when they are in better condition than they would be in the spring unless they have been highly fed during the winter, and when the lambs are weaned they can be kept very cheaply until spring. They should be fed some grain again, however, for a little while before mating with the ram.

Dorset lambs that are born in the fall and early winter bring double the price that other lambs four to five months old born in the spring would do.

Fall lambs that are kept for breeders are sheared in the spring, when they will shear between four and five pounds of wool. This goes a long way to pay for their winter's keep.

Early lambs are less liable to infection by internal parasites than lambs born in the spring. In fact, by proper management Dorset lambs can be kept practically free from stomach worms, perhaps the greatest drawback to successful sheep breeding.

**Vigorous Males Needed.**

The virile, vigorous male is the one that will beget vigorous offspring, and it is the vigorous offspring that lays eggs. If you have a male that does not care much about the females, is indolent and unattentive to them, make a potpie or fricassee of him. That is all he is good for.

**The Columbian Wyandotte Abroad.**

The Australian Hen says that the demand throughout America for Columbian Wyandottes is very great and that large numbers of this popular new variety are being imported from the United States and England.

**HEALTH REGULATIONS.**

Good Grooming of Cow and Milker. Exact Milk Handling.

The New York city department of health has issued concise rules to farmers and dairymen for the regulation of its milk supply. These regulations are amplified with a number of recommendations, among which are the following:

The cows should be kept at all times in a healthy condition, and an examination by a veterinary surgeon should be made twice a year.

The cows should be groomed daily, and manure, mud or other filth should not be allowed to remain upon their flanks, sides, udders or bellies during milking.

The clipping of long hairs from the udder and the right side of the cow is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth which may drop into the milk.

The tails should be cut so that the brush should be well above the ground. In winter the tail may be clipped.

The cows should be bedded with sawdust, shavings, dried leaves, straw or some equally clean material.

The use of horse manure for bedding is to be condemned.

To prevent the cows from lying down and getting dirty between cleaning and milking a throatlatch of rope or chain should be fastened across the stanchions under the cow's neck.

The milkers should be clean. Their hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on clean towels before milking.

Clean overalls and jumpers should be worn during the milking of the cows, and when not in use should be kept in a clean place, protected from dust.

The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking.

The practice of moistening the hands with milk is to be condemned.

The first few streams from each teat should be rejected, as these contain more bacteria than the rest of the milk.

All milk drawn from the cows thirty days before and ten days after calving should be rejected and also all milk from diseased cows.

The pail in which the milk is drawn should have as small an opening at the top as can be used in milking. This renders collection of dust less likely.

The milking should be done rapidly and quietly, and the cows should be treated kindly.

Dry fodder should not be fed to the cows during or just before milking, as dust therefrom will fall into the milk.

The milk should be removed as soon as drawn to the milk house and strained and cooled to the proper temperature at once.

If aerators are used they should stand where the air is free from dust or odor, and on no account should they be used in a stable.

**Feeding Cut Bone.**

Cut fresh bone and meat are better than beef scraps if both meat and bone are really fresh. If they have turned green and evidence the beginning of going bad, bury them deep. Do not feed tainted meat or bone. Do not feed cut fresh bone to chicks that are very young, not until they are, say, six weeks old. Trim off a little of the raw beef, chop that and feed to baby chicks, a little at first and increasing as they get older.



Even our Grandfathers knew what **BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT** will do.

**A CONVINCING PROOF**

of the worth of a medicine is the cures it can effect. Every one who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment knows that it will cure RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, STIFF JOINTS, BURNS, NEURALGIA, CONTRACTED MUSCLES AND ALL PAINS.

**USED SNOW LINIMENT 10 YEARS.**

V. L. Settle, Richmond, Mo., writes: "This is to certify that I have used your Snow Liniment for ten years for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, etc., and in every case it has rendered immediate relief and satisfaction."

Avoid all Substitutes. **Three Sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00**  
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**Steam Heat For Paraffin Pan.**

With the device here sketched it is a simple matter to paraffin butter tubs where steam is at hand, as in creameries. A writer in the Dairy Record explains the construction as follows: "Take two heavy tin pans, not quite as large around as the old style common milk pan, and set one inside the other, soldering the space between the rims so as to leave the bottom of the two pans about a half inch apart. The

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For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

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**KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY-TAR**  
Red Clover Blossom and Honey in Every Bottle

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