

OLD FOLKS

Especially need "Nature's Remedy" (NR Tablets) need it to take the rheumatism out of their joints; need it to keep their stomachs, liver, kidneys and bowels in good order; need it for the strength and vigor it gives.

Let "NATURE'S REMEDY" Be Your Doctor.

Take a tablet now and then; it will keep your system in such good condition that diseases cannot take hold. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the purchase price refunded.

Better Than Pills For Liver Ills
GET A 25c. BOX.

Nature's Remedy
NR TABLETS NR

BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, 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. Hodson, of 717 Aura St., Pendleton, Ore., says: "I was an enthusiastic endorser 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-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

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

Wearing the Pigs.

Little pigs should be encouraged to eat at as early an age as possible. The fencing off of a part of the pen in such a way as to make it possible for the young ones to get into the enclosure, but impossible for the sow, and placing therein a flat, shallow trough containing sweet, new whole milk will be found of great value in this connection. The most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed, however, or serious digestive troubles are likely to result. In a short time skim milk may be gradually substituted.

The Standard of the Herd.

In starting a herd one thing should not be forgotten. A superior boar may be used on inferior sows with good results, but the use of an inferior boar on sows of high quality will have a disastrous outcome. The one method raises the standard of the herd, the other inevitably lowers it.

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.



FRIEND TO FRIEND.

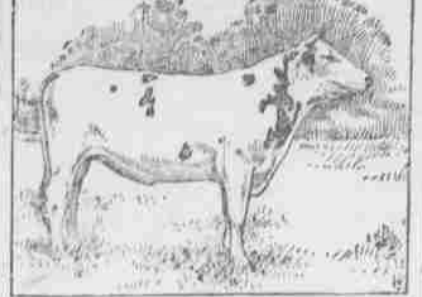
The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

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 a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, 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."

Initiatives of The Dairy.

The white cow is figuring among the fancies of the dairy folk just now. In Ayrshires, cows that are nearly all white are especially popular with Canadian and English breeders. A herd of nearly white Ayrshires, headed by the bull Lessmoreck King of Reating 19768, has taken first prizes at leading Canadian fairs and is now owned at Penhurst farm, Montgomery county.



CANARY MERCEDES ALBAN 33475.

It is claimed for the bull that his prize winners is unequalled; also that he has the distinction of selling for the highest price of the breed at auction.

The color of Holsteins in general is black and white, spotted or mottled in picturesque inequality on the body, but a popular type of this leading dairy breed gives predominance to the white, as seen in the handsome Holstein sire shown in the cut, Canary Mercedes Alban 33475. He was sired by Count Colantha Alban 25148, his dam being Canary Mercedes, and is owned at West Edmeston, N. Y.

A Bulletin Board.

An Illinois creamery butter maker has found the use of a bulletin board to be an excellent means of waking up his patrons to vital problems in dairying. On his first board he placed such items as the butter market, dairy and late news, the weather forecast, etc. He says in Creamery Journal:

"Every day for a week I changed these items. Then for about four days I let them remain the same, and my patrons began to howl. They wanted something new. The buttermaker gets richly repaid for time spent in erecting and caring for a bulletin board—at least I feel that I have. I get my dairy clippings and dairy items from dairy papers and the weather forecast from the daily. Just to give you an idea of what was doing I print below my last bulletin:

BULLETIN BOARD.

W. J. Fraser, chief of dairy husbandry, University of Illinois, says that twenty-five good cows will make as much profit as 100 poor cows. Think of it! The twenty-five good cows netted a profit of \$72 in one year.

PAY DAY AT THE BANK. GET YOUR CHECK.

You stand around and wonder if the creamery's going to pay; You'd better roll up your sleeves and go to making hay.

There's money in the creamery "bid" For men with brains and grit. If you seek to win by other means Your riches will be "bit."

Weather: Fair and warmer tomorrow.

National Show For Canada.

In the effort to inaugurate a national dairy show, to be first held at Toronto next January, Canadian breeders and dairy farmers have formed an organization of which Mr. R. C. Steele is president and Mr. A. J. Reynolds of Scarborough Junction is secretary-treasurer.

Get Rid of the Culls.

When the young stock is sufficiently matured so that it is not difficult to judge the quality the appearance of the flock is much improved by getting rid of the culls at this season. Culls, old or young, are not good. They take up room that the other fowls need in order to do well and attain fine development.

Food Hoppers For Fowls.

With good food hoppers well supplied with dry mash and a good grain ration you would only need to go to the houses once a day to gather the eggs and see that everything is all right, and one good man could take care of four or five thousand birds housed and cared for in that way.

Troubles of Young Pigs.

Among the early disorders of small pigs is thumps, that trouble that always takes the prettiest and best and the ones we fancy for the show ring. This trouble can better be avoided than treatment when once acquired. I have tried a number of so called remedies, but there is not one of them that I would recommend. Continual waterfulness is what counts here. Every pig that shows a tendency to get too fat should be made to exercise, and if this cannot be done sufficiently it should be removed from the sow and kept away at least a part of each day. Treated in this way they will be reduced in flesh, and when that is done the danger will be past.

Next will be scours, the most common and the most destructive of all the pig disorders. Among the causes are a sudden change to damp weather, wet and foul nests, overfeeding the sow, a sudden change of feed or feeding something sour.

In our own work when a pronounced case appears we first clean the nest thoroughly, then apply alkali slaked lime and give fresh bedding, then reduce the sow's feed and give her a teaspoonful of lime or copperas. In cases where the trouble seems to originate with the sow we feed her soda and burnt flour or parched corn. In obstinate cases, those that will not yield to the usual treatment, we administer direct to the pig a dose of from three to five drops of laudanum.—Harvey Johnson, Iowa.

FINISHING CATTLE.

What Every Feeder Wants to Know About Methods.

Two methods of finishing beef cattle which stand out most prominently are those known as stall feeding and grazing. In one instance the cattle are placed on feed in the early autumn and pushed vigorously until ready for market. In the other case they are fed a little more than maintenance ration, the idea being to carry them through the winter as cheaply as possible and finish them on grass the next summer. This method finds favor in all sections where grazing is abundant, while stall feeding must be resorted to in those localities where grass is difficult to obtain.

The relative merits of these two systems of finishing cattle is a matter of grave economic importance at the present time. The stall feeding of cattle can only be successful from a financial standpoint when the animals are handled on a minimum grain ration and fed some form of roughness that will be highly palatable and act as a satisfactory substitute for grass.

Stall Feeding Versus Grazing.

At the Virginia experiment station stall fed-cattle were given silage, hay and stover, with different forms of corn combined with cottonseed meal, the object being to determine the effect of a succulent ration on the fattening process and the best form in which to feed corn with cottonseed meal. Grazed cattle were fed on different forms of roughness, some of a succulent and some of a nonsucculent nature, for the purpose of comparing the residual effects of these foods where animals are finished on grass. It has been thought by many that cattle fed on a succulent ration and grazed would not do well, a belief which is not borne out by the experience of the past year. The experiments in this instance were so planned that a comparison of the cost of feeding cattle in the stall and on grass could be made, and the deductions justified by the experiments cannot fail to be of special value to all who are interested in the production of beef. Some of them are as follows:

Results of Experiment.

It appears that cattle can be handled advantageously as stockers and finished on grass on a margin of 25 cents where silage or stover or other inexpensive forms of roughness are used during the winter. Mixed hay proved so expensive that there was a loss with it on a margin of 50 cents.

The cost of a pound of grain with the stall fed cattle varied from 7.33 to 9.01 cents; with the stocker cattle from 4.12 to 6.64 cents. It cost, therefore, nearly twice as much to make a pound of gain on the stall as where the animals were finished on grass.

The cost of maintaining a stocker through the winter varied from \$7.96 with the stover fed group to \$19.24 with the hay fed group. The average for all groups was \$10.91.

The cost of finishing a feeder varied from \$22.33 to \$25.82, or more than twice as much as it cost to carry over a stocker. The difference in food cost is largely offset, however, by rent of land.

The deductions to be drawn from the experiments with feeders are as follows: Feed a small grain ration, not over two pounds per head per day to commence with, and increase it gradually until the cattle are ultimately consuming fifteen pounds per head per day. A liberal ration of silage should be fed throughout the test, decreasing the amount consumed toward the close of the feeding period. Only a minimum amount, not over two to four pounds, of stover or other dry inexpensive forms of roughness need be fed.

It would appear that silage may constitute the chief source of roughness for stockers; that a grain ration of two pounds per head per day is sufficient to insure their making substantial and profitable gains during the winter; that the best results will be obtained when the ration consists of equal parts of corn and cob meal and cottonseed meal or some other food rich in protein.

Resistant to Ticks.

There are three breeds of cattle that promise to be valuable to the growers of deer in the southern states to stand the ticks better than the true beef breeds. They suffer from the ticks as do dairy cattle, but actual losses are rare. These breeds are the Ayrshire, the Devons and the Red Polls. I have seen cattle of all these breeds in Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama, and they seemed to be thriving well with ticks on them. Of course they were not as fat as cattle should be, but they looked to be good enough to try. The three breeds are in that class that is recognized as dual purpose. Often the cows are very strong milkers, and there is fair beef conformation. Of these the Ayrshire is somewhat the roughest breed and not large. The Devons are beautiful cattle of dark red color, with very long horns. They are small, but quite good in beef type and very hardy.

I have visited two or three herds of Devons in Georgia and find them in good condition, considering the feed and pasture.—Southern Planter.

Cottonseed Meal For Cows.

Professor John Michels of Clemson college, South Carolina, claims that when the health of cows is unfavorably influenced by cottonseed meal it is in all probability due to one or more of the following causes: (1) Feeding the meal in conjunction with unsuitable roughage, (2) feeding it in a stale or musty condition and (3) feeding it in excessive quantity. The composition of cottonseed meal and wheat bran shows the former to be more than twice as rich in nutrients as the latter.

Ruby Beauties Of Dual Merit.

In color the Devon is a rich red throughout, except a tuft of long white hair in the brush of the tail. The back is straight, broad and covered with a thick layer of flesh. The horns are rather long and slender; size would be classed as medium. In this breed the breeding and milking qualities are well developed. The steers, while not large, are quick, easy feeders.

Good Words For the Devon.

The Devon as a two purpose cow gets some strong testimony from farmers and practical dairymen. One of the former says in American Cultivator:

Along in the eighties in Ohio we had some Durham cows, and the first thing they would get a bow in their backs and get poor and bawl for more feed, so they did not suit me, and I thought I would try the little Devon. I just had money enough for one cow. I put her by the side of the Durhams, and she made more butter and got fat on one-half the feed the Durhams got. We then disposed of all the Durhams. Then we tried the Jerseys—giving them a fair trial—but they would not come to the place with Devons in making butter or milk to our satisfaction. So we gave them up. Then we caught the Holstein fever, and that was worse than ever. She gave plenty of milk, but it would not test with the Devons. She would eat as much feed and hay as any three Devons we had in the barn. We now have no other cattle but the Rubies and will stick to them, as they have lifted us out of some very tight places.

Another Devon enthusiast writes: Being fine milkers and their milk of



DUKE OF VERNON.

[Devon bull owned by A. F. Bronson, Vernon, N. Y.]

excellent quality, their flesh tender and of fine fiber and the fat well marbled with the lean, they are especially adapted to the requirements of either the grazier or the dairyman. About a year ago James Wood of Westchester county, N. Y., and Dr. J. Chaston Morris of Westchester, Pa., after making careful tests of the milk of the dairy breeds selected the Devons for their dairies. They found the Devon milk superior to all other for the production of a perfectly balanced milk for city consumption and obtained the highest prices. Some years ago a celebrated chemist reported milk from the Devon to be the best milk to raise babies on, as it had more sugar in it and nearer the milk of the baby's mother.

There are three breeds of cattle that promise to be valuable to the growers

WINTER COLDS you need not fear them if you use BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

A cough or cold is generally a forerunner of many serious sick spells. It should not be neglected, the human breathing system is a combination of tubes and cells, which must be kept in order to insure good health.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.

Cured of a Chronic Cough.

J. H. Ellis, Butte, Mont., writes: "I cheerfully recommend Ballard's Horehound Syrup to all people afflicted with chronic coughs. I suffered for years with a chronic cough which would last all winter. Ballard's Horehound Syrup effected an immediate and permanent cure."

25c, 50c and \$1.00.

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For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup, and Whooping Cough.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers
The famous little pills.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

DeWitt's With Hazel Salve
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

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Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

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