

## VALUE OF MILK-ING MACHINES.

Dairymen who are considering the advisability of installing a milking machine in their plants will be interested in the preliminary report recently issued by the Montana station, from which the following is taken:

Q. Are the machines practical?  
A. For the small dairy of ten or twelve cows we would not consider the machines practical unless the farmer considers that the labor saved would offset the cost for a small equipment, but for dairies of twenty-five to fifty or a hundred cows the milking machine may be considered as very successful in the matter of saving time and labor.

Q. How does the milking machine compare with hand milking?  
A. Milking machines will milk cows as thoroughly as the average milker, according to some authorities, while others claim that hand milking gives better results. The great gain is in the amount of time saved and the fewer

MILKING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

number of men required for large dairies.

Q. How does the cow take to the milking machine?  
A. In almost every case very little trouble is experienced by the cows objecting to this mode of milking. As far as we are able to judge, the cows like the action of the milking machine just as well as if not better than hand milking.

Q. How much do milking machines cost?  
A. For a dairy of twenty-five to fifty cows the entire milking machine, with power to run it, may be installed for \$400 to \$500.

Q. What is the effect of the milking machine on the milk flows of cows?  
A. So far as we are able to judge, the milking machine is very successful with younger cows and heifers, but with older cows it is thought that the tendency is for them to go dry a little sooner than would be the case with hand milking.

Q. Is the milk cleaner when drawn by the machine?  
A. Results so far differ. Some claim that the milk is very much cleaner, while others find more germs in the machine milk. We are inclined to think that this is largely the fault of the operator, because where the dairymen is thoroughly clean about everything else in connection with his dairy there seems to be little trouble in keeping the milking machine clean.

Q. Are the milking machines hard to clean?  
A. They are hard to clean for a careless dairymen, but for a dairymen who is scrupulously clean in everything else it is quite possible and practical to keep them clean.

Q. Will the machines get out of order very easily?  
A. So far as the experience of those who have used them three or four years is concerned, there is nothing about them to get seriously out of order.

Q. What power is used to run the machine?  
A. Any power may be used—such as water, steam or gasoline engine. The majority use gasoline engines. A two horsepower size will run a machine for fifty cows. The cost of gasoline will be one-quarter to one-half cent per cow per milking.

Q. Do the milking machines injure the cows?  
A. So far as we are able to judge at present, there is no danger of injuring the cows if the teat cups are of proper size.

Q. How about kicking cows?  
A. After the first few times there is very little danger of trouble with the average kicking cow. Vicious kickers may give trouble in kicking off the tubes, but such cows are rarely of use in the dairy.

Q. How many kinds of milking machines are there, and which are best?  
A. There are a great many styles of milkers, but those are in the main of two distinct types—the suction machine and the machine that presses the milk out of the teat. So far as we are aware, the suction machines have given rather the better satisfaction.

**Sheep Great Weed Eaters.**  
Let us take a glance at sheep as a medium of maintaining the fertility of the soil. I should like to ask a question and have it answered now. What is the greatest hindrance to agriculture? Weeds. We raise in Iowa, in addition to lots of other things, 800 varieties of weeds. Sheep will eat something over 900 varieties of weeds, horses 300, cows 200. Is it not a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that, in the absence of weeds, grass will take their place and that any animal that will consume two blades of grass to grow where there formerly grew but one is a benefactor to the soil and an animal that should be looked upon with favor?—O. H. Peasley, Iowa Institute.

As he matures his pigs will be stronger and more in number.  
Have a small yard of grass, if possible, long tight and away from the sows, so he will not be worried. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available give him cut clover or any good green feed he will eat.  
Feed sparingly of fattening foods, but supply him with food that will keep him growing if not fully developed. Mill stuff, skim milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. And at all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will, and it will do much toward keeping him in good health.

**Salt For Live Stock.**  
Why salt should be regularly supplied to stock is thus put by a famous English authority: "Because in the blood of animals there are six or seven times more sodium than potassium and that the composition of the blood is constant. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated. The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes by chemical exchange an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that the craving of an animal for common salt is most noticeable when the food contains a large proportion of potassium salts, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas. The addition of salt to animal food increases the appetite, promotes the repair of tissue by its searching diffusion through the body and stimulates the rapid using up of its waste products. Bousingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity and improves the general appearance and condition."

**LIME IN HOGS.**

**Value of This Disinfectant and How to Use It.**  
Many have the opinion that the only use for lime is for whitewashing and use it very sparingly even for that. The mechanical effect of a good coat of whitewash is well worth its cost, to say nothing of the added appearance. Lime is one of the most reliable disinfectants and deodorizers that we have and at the same time the cheapest. We use it in the form of white-wash for walls and roosts in chicken houses and walls of portable hog houses; also the hog watering and slopping troughs, says a writer in National Stockman and Farmer. In the form of air slaked lime it is one of the best absorbents of foul odors that we have found. If mixed with the droppings of animals it has a tendency to liberate the ammonia, but it can be used so as to cause very little waste, and we can well afford to sacrifice a little ammonia for the sake of better health of our animals.

Sprinkle it on the stable floors and on the hog house floors after cleaning them out and before putting in new bedding. Put it on the chicken coop floors and in dust baths. Put a small amount in the hogs' slop, not enough to make it caustic or to turn the slop yellow, but just enough to sweeten it, and the pigs will relish it. If one would take the time to mix it, lime-water would be better for the last named purpose. To make it put large quantities of water on quicklime and use only clear water that rises after the lime settles.

Sprinkle the powdered lime on the feeding floors and about the yards. It will not hurt anything, and I believe it has done as much for us as any other one thing to help to check two or three cases of hog cholera within the last few years. Lime is one of the ingredients of one of the best selling hog remedies on the market today.

An old farmer said some time ago that there is no use of losing hogs with cholera. When asked his plan he said he always kept the following mixture before his pigs (and it is surprising how much they will eat of it): Lime, fifty pounds; sulphur, five pounds; sal soda, five pounds; black anthony, five pounds; copperas or sulphate of iron, five pounds.

Use fresh quicklime, add just enough water to slake it to a fine powder, then add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Take two parts of the mixture and one of salt, and keep it where they can get at it and see how quickly it is used up.

**Stirring Will Ripen Cream.**  
It is very essential in cream ripening to agitate the cream frequently to insure uniform ripening. When cream remains undisturbed for some time the fat rises in the same way that it does in milk, though in a less marked degree. The result is that the upper layers are richer than the lower and will sour less rapidly, since the action of the lactic acid germs is greater in thin than in rich cream. This uneven ripening leads to a poor bodied cream. Instead of being smooth and glossy, it will appear coarse and curdy when poured from a dipper. The importance of stirring frequently during ripening should therefore not be underestimated.

**THE HORSEMAN.**  
Colts should be kept together while being weaned, because the companionship helps them sooner to forget their dams and keeps them from fretting.

**Rest For the Horse.**  
Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews will stiffen. While it is true that some horses will sleep in a standing position and continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much better if they rested naturally.

**Exercise the Stallions.**  
It is very important that stallions which are kept for stock purposes receive daily exercise for some time previous to beginning stud service and also all through the stud season. A neglect on the part of the owner or manager to have this done will be liable to give the stallion a reputation for not being a sure foot getter. Daily exercise is just as important for a stock horse as abundance of the best quality of the most nutritious feed, and both are necessary to put and keep the stallion in proper condition to be a sure foot getter and impart vigor and stamina to his foals.

**Watering the Work Horse.**  
Three times a day in hot summer weather, probably pulling on a dead strain all the time, is not often enough for the work horse to be watered. The average man finds it necessary under such conditions to drink much oftener. The man who works the horse ought to make provision for watering the animal as often as he waters himself.

**Value of Grooming.**  
When a horse is very tired or is over-bested the best thing to do for him is to give him a good rubbing down. This at once makes him more comfortable and enables his skin to act normally in reducing his temperature and removing the impurities due to muscular activity. The grooming is not a matter of appearance only, but of health. Farmers frequently neglect their horses in this particular, because they look upon it as a matter of appearance only. The health of the horse depends upon the condition of its skin to a much larger extent than is generally supposed. The rubbing down and currying stimulate the surface circulation and produce a feeling of well being throughout the whole system, which materially improves the digestion and assimilation of food.

**HEALTH OF SHEEP.**  
**Feeding with Succulent Food Best Preventive of Disease.**  
A prominent sheep breeder in an address recently given before a live stock convention called attention to the fact that the common diseases affecting lambs and sheep do not easily yield to treatment, and because of this greater emphasis should be placed on preventive measures than with any other farm animal.

Attention was called to the fact that the main trouble resulted from nodular disease infection and from internal parasites. In order to prevent these the matter must be taken up in the early career of the young lambs, so as to prevent the introduction of the eggs or germs of these diseases in the stomach. Unless very large pastures are available, so that the sheep and lambs will not spend much time on any particular part of the pasture, the belief was expressed that it would pay to use hurdles.

This is the old country method, which has worked well on farms that average fewer acres than the farms of the central west. The whole management must tend to keep the lambs healthy, and for that reason the customary plan is to allow the lambs to pasture ahead of the sheep. This is done by moving the lamb hurdles ahead of the sheep, so that the lambs are given the fresh pasture first and the sheep allowed to follow the next day. By so doing it was stated that the nodular disease can be eventually completely stamped out.

Rather liberal feeding of fresh succulent food is in itself a good precautionary measure against disease, and for that reason sheep growers generally can afford to take special pains in getting a stand of good clover for their sheep and lambs and, in addition, grow a crop of rape, which is one of the best of any of the richness in flesh forming material need not only to rapid growth, but, as said before, they contribute to healthfulness and thrift.

**Shade For Sheep.**  
The farmer who keeps a flock of sheep should remember they need plenty of good shade during the hot summer days. Their coats are wool and the warm material, and they need a refuge from the hot sun at the middle of the day. A sheep will seek some kind of shelter, even if it is only that of a fencepost. There he will put his head in the shade and try to imagine his whole body is protected from the hot sun.

If there are no dense trees in the pasture, it will be a good idea for the farmer to construct an artificial shade. An open shed with the roof slanting toward the south will be suitable. If this proves too expensive, it will be well to build a shade out of cheaper material. Forked posts set in the ground on which to support rails, then covered with straw or boards, will be cheap and sensible.

If there is an open shed about the barn, it might be well to let the flock run to this. Here they will shelter themselves from the heat and at night get accustomed to come to this place to sleep and thus protect themselves from any dogs that have a tooth for mutton.—W. D. Neale.

**THE SHEPHERD.**

One farmer recommends as a preventive of ravages on the sheep flocks by dogs that the sheep owner place with his flock a goat that will get along very well with the sheep and defend them from the dogs.

**A Breeder's Advice.**  
A successful sheep breeder says: Do not breed to the dry second run. The sire is the proper improver, but in order to be such he must be a good individual and descend from the best lineage. Study sire, dam and blood lines. Have a right ideal and breed to produce it. Honesty is of as much importance in sheep breeding as it is anywhere else.

**Feed For Sheep in Milk.**  
For sheep in milk the best feed is whole corn and an equal weight, giving all the animals will eat up clean. To add succulence to the feed, yellow Swedish turnips sliced fine are also good. Alfalfa hay should also be given in abundance.

**Graduating From the Pasture.**  
Lambs going on feed at the barns should be taken from the fields gradually, so that the first night and day continuously at the barn will not give them a gaunt appearance. When they come to the barns from the pastures they should find good hay in the racks, but in small quantities. If the hay is not eaten up clean before they go to the field, what is left should be taken out of the racks and fresh put in before the lambs come to the barn again. If they are to be fattened, so soon as possible a little corn should be put in the racks with the hay. The amount of corn should be small at first.

**To Keep the Pigs in Place.**  
This style of feeding trough will be found to be very useful. The guards should be made of two inch planks twelve to fourteen inches wide at the widest point. Two guards can be cut from each plank, and in this way the proper slant will be obtained. The construction must be very strong, and everything must be well nailed, as it receives hard usage. The spout for the feed can be made of one inch plank, and one spout will serve any number of troughs.

**Rheumatism in Horses.**  
For rheumatism in young horses it is said that three drams of salicylate of soda three times each day for three days, then omitting for six days and repeating, is an effective remedy.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and cures colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. Staffin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

The Pendleton fair came out \$3,000 ahead.

**Saved His Boy's Life.**  
"My three year old boy was badly constipated had a high fever and was in an awful condition. I gave him two doses of Foley's Kidney Remedy and the next morning the fever was gone and he was entirely well. Foley's Kidney Remedy saved his life." A. Wolkush, Casimer, Wis. Staffin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Grain threshing is still going on in Baker county.

**Are You Only Half Alive?**  
People with kidney trouble are so weak and exhausted that they are only half alive. Foley's Kidney Remedy makes healthy kidneys, restores lost vitality, and weak, delicate people are restored to health. Refuse any but Foley's, Staffin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Harney county has almost 10,000 square miles of territory.

**Woman Interrupts Political Speaker.**  
A well dressed woman interrupted a political speaker recently by continually coughing. If she had taken Foley's Honey and Tar it would have cured her cough quickly and expelled the cold from her system. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Staffin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

Some of the notorious Alaska whent will be tried in Umatilla county.

**Married Man in Trouble.**  
A married man who permits any member of the family to take anything except Foley's Honey and Tar, for coughs, colds and lung trouble is guilty of neglect. Nothing else is as good for all pulmonary troubles. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Staffin Drug Co.; M. L. Thompson, Falls City.

A whole orchard near Coquille has been grubbed up by order of the fruit inspector.

**Would Mortgage the Farm.**  
A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw; one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c. at Belt & Cherrington drug store.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER.**  
The cleanest, lightest, and most comfortable SLICKER at the same time cheapest in the end because it wears longest. \$3.00 Everywhere. Every garment guaranteed waterproof. Catalog free.

**KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

**THE PENALTY OF OVERWORK.**  
Many Dallas Readers Find Toil A Daily Burden.

The heavy tax of overwork—the strain upon the back that is so common to many trades and occupations, is too great. The kidneys begin to fail in their work, and there is a double danger to health. The poisonous matter collects in the system, and the kidneys themselves begin to break down. Pain in the back is only a warning of trouble in the kidneys. An inflammation has set in, and a disordered condition of the urine soon becomes apparent. Too much or too little urine, with a constant desire to void the secretions; any noticeable deviation from the normal color; the appearance of a sandy sediment, proves a disordered condition of the kidneys that needs quick attention. If your work seems hard for you, if you have a lame, weak or aching back, if you seem tired and listless, and seem to be running down without apparent cause, begin at once with Doan's Kidney Pills, the great kidney remedy that has cured so many of your neighbors. It has given thousands of working men and women strength, sound backs for their daily work.

Home proof is convincing evidence of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills. Call at Belt & Cherrington's drug store and ask to see statements of Dallas people who have used this remedy. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and no other.

**Hov's This!**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We are the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.  
WERTZ & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAMON & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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There are nearly 150 more enrolled in the Pendleton city schools this year than last.

**A Healthy Family.**  
"Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says H. A. Bartlett of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Maine. They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c. at Belt & Cherrington drug store.

A party that went hunting at Leon Lake killed a 1,300-pound elk and a big bear.

**Where Bullets Flew.**  
David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done for me what other medicines have failed to do. I have spent five hundred dollars to me, I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50c. at Belt & Cherrington drug store.

The assessed valuation of Coos county is \$14,009,071, \$228,180 more than last year.

**Had a Close Call.**  
Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles affected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and long and short, has been world wide. Sold at Belt & Cherrington drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

**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 chest affections. 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, CROUP 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.

**Ballard Snow Liniment Co.**  
500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by **STAFRIN DRUG COMPANY**

**NR TO-NIGHT NR**  
If you are feeling out-of-sorts, take an NR Tablet, and you will feel better in the morning. They will make you feel just right. "NATURE'S REMEDY" strengthens the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and purifies the blood, does its work thoroughly and pleasantly, yet it never grips, weakens or sickens—favorably making the user feel stronger and better.  
**Better Than Pills For Liver Ills.**  
Take NR Tablets for Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bileux Complexion, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Eruptions, Chills, Malaria, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver or Inactive Kidneys and all troubles arising from the digestive organs.  
Get a 25c. Box. **Nature's Remedy** One Tablet GIVES RELIEF. NR-TABLETS-NR

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



**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."

**KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR.**  
THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP  
Best for Children Red Claws Bleasens on Every Bottle  
For Sale by Druggists.  
**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Cures Backache Corrects Irregularities Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes  
Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.  
For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.