Scores of Oregons Games.

Oregons, 43	Vancouver,	6
Oregons, 34	Winlock,	4
Oregons, 34	Seattle,	16
Oregons, 42	Rosslyn,	17
Oregons, 57	Ellensburg,	3
Oregons, 55	Spokane,	14
Oregons, 22	Anaconda,	16
Oregons, 97	Billings,	8
Oregons, 50	" YMCA	15
Oregons, 39	" Co K	15
Oregons, 60	Dickinson	10
Oregons, 36	Jamestown,	15
Oregons, 29	Minneapolis	29
Oregons, 33	" Co. B	16
Oregons, 14	Stillwater	29
Oregons, 23	Redwing	16
Oregons, 27	"	9
Oregons, 31	LaCrosse	23
Oregons, 31	Portage	21
Oregons, 39	"	15
Oregons, 27	Neenah	24
Oregons, 14	Fon Du Lac	24
Oregons, 19	"	23
Oregons, 19	Neenah	11
Oregons, 2	Detroit	0
Oregons, 20	Buffalo	23
Oregons, 26	Linesville	15
Oregons, 48	Mansfield	20
Oregons, 76	Ada,	6
Oregons, 22	Alliance,	24
Oregons, 26	Canton,	16
Oregons, 31	Crestline,	6
Oregons, 25	Rochester,	24
Oregons, 20	Notre Dame,	31
Oregons, 28	Decatur,	17
Oregons, 37	Princeville,	25
Oregons, 40	Shenandoah	14
Oregons, 40	Malvern,	9
Oregons, 50	Red Oaks,	11
Oregons, 32	Shenandoah	10
Oregons, 37	Kansas City	23
Oregons, 23	Haskell,	13
Totals 1458		762

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

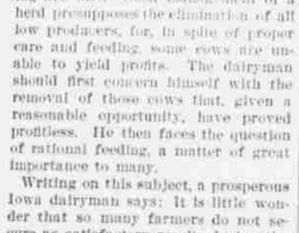
The loss occasioned each year through the improper feeding of dairy cows is enormous. If the dairy herd is properly housed, fed and handled, milk production is a profitable business in spite of the present high prices of feeding stuffs. Proper housing, fortunately, does not necessitate expensive buildings. Any inclosure offering sufficient light, ventilation and warmth, if provided with comfortable fastenings or stalls to protect each cow from injury by her neighbors, will suffice. If then the cows are kept clean, dry and well bedded, the requirements of good housing are met. Good management of a herd presupposes the elimination of all low producers, for, in spite of proper care and feeding, some cows are unable to yield profits. The dairyman should first concern himself with the removal of those cows that, given a reasonable opportunity, have proved profitless. He then faces the question of rational feeding, a matter of great importance to many.

Writing on this subject, a prosperous Iowa dairyman says: It is little wonder that so many farmers do not secure as satisfactory results during the winter season in the dairy as they should—they do not feed as they should. Every one who knows anything about the tastes of the cow knows that she prefers good, succulent grass such as grows in the summer. But in the winter this cannot be provided. An excellent substitute can be made in nearly every section of the country. Many of the roots, if given in connection with hay or corn fodder, add a great deal of succulence.

Mangels, carrots and the like make a very good substitute. Pumpkins and potatoes even will do when other roots cannot be obtained. Turnips are very good, but if too many are fed the milk will have a very objectionable taste.

The following ration is an excellent one for the dairy animal in winter: Eight to ten pounds of good clover hay, thirty pounds of corn silage, fifteen to twenty pounds of mangels, eight to ten pounds of corn and oats chop. This is the maximum amount. Some animals may not require so much feed as this.

The next requisite is plenty of pure water. Not long since I tested to see how much water a cow drank on a very cold day and was surprised to



A WELL FED HOLSTEIN.
(Milk, one day, 66.7 pounds; seven days, 443.7 pounds.)

find that she drank nearly 200 pounds. What it is when the weather is warmer I do not know, but I am sure the amount would be much larger.

Then the cow should have plenty of salt and be treated kindly. It is usually the case that when a man attends properly to salting the cow he will treat her kindly in other respects.

The stable in which the cows are kept must be warm, kept clean and be well ventilated. A cow that has to shelter on the south side of a fence-post and that has to appropriate the greater part of the feed consumed to maintain the heat of the body cannot yield a profit on the feed given her, no matter how scientifically she is fed or how good a producer of milk she is in the summer time.

It takes feed to produce milk, but if much of this feed is needed to produce heat the milk production is curtailed, since it is true that there is a limit to the consumption of food. The cow stable must be kept clean and well ventilated at all times, especially when the weather is very cold. It is then that the temptation comes to keep the openings and ventilating tubes closed so that the animals may be warm, and as a result the cows suffer from a lack of pure air.

The barns should be cleaned out once every day and every particle of filth kept from the sides, flanks and udders of the cows.

Founder In Horses.

Almost any case of founder can be cured if taken within thirty hours of the attack. The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of the blood in the feet, the result of being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water thins the blood vessels and favors increased circulation. In very bad cases bleeding in the foot may be necessary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with. This disease is far too common in horses and is caused most frequently by driving or working them till overheated and more or less exhausted and then allowing them to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry at the end of his journey.

Care of the Colt.

Turn the colts out in a yard for exercise every fair day. Never leave them out in storms. Do not feed corn to the colts as a steady diet. Corn on the cob with wheat bran is good now and then for variety. Keep the stalls well bedded with clean, bright straw. Never stand a colt on a bare, wet floor. One misstep or slip may ruin the most valuable one.

SUCCESS WITH SWINE.

Methods of Various Breeders In Feeding and Handling Hogs.

At a meeting of swine breeders a speaker said: "The hog is a natural grazer, and grass is the cheapest food element involved in his growth. Every lot on which hogs are kept should grow a crop of some kind every year and for a double purpose.

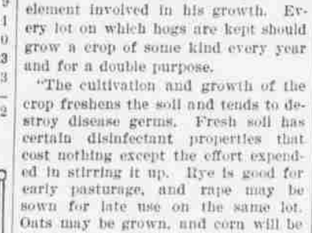
"The cultivation and growth of the crop freshens the soil and tends to destroy disease germs. Fresh soil has certain disinfectant properties that cost nothing except the effort expended in stirring it up. Rye is good for early pasturage, and rape may be sown for late use on the same lot. Oats may be grown, and corn will be found an excellent thing. But anything is better than bare and filthy lots.

"About buildings and adjacent grounds a free use of air slaked lime is advisable at all times. Good sleeping quarters and good dry bedding go a long way toward promoting health and thrift. I do not permit my hogs to occupy their sleeping quarters during the day. I water early in the morning and provide plenty of it."

Handy For the Hog Breeder.

Hauling feed to hogs is usually a difficult task in winter. A handy arrangement for this purpose has been built by a breeder, who says of it: "I have five acres of alfalfa a quarter mile from the house fenced to hog pasture. There is nothing finer for hogs, and three times a week I take a barrel of milk to them. The illustration gives an idea of my transportation scheme.

"The runners and 2 by 4's on each side of the barrel are notched to



FOR HAULING MILK TO HOGS.

keep the barrel from rolling. Four pieces of strap iron twisted half are also fastened to ends of runners and then to the barrel with tire bolts to steady it. This is better than setting a barrel upright, and it can't upset."

Squashes For Winter Feeding.

"I have handled several breeds and have finally settled on the black hog as my choice," says a successful Michigan breeder. "He is not subject to skin diseases and is less active than the white hog and will fatten quicker. Of the black breeds I prefer the Poland-China, for with good care the sows will last eight or nine years and drop good litters right along.

"For winter feeding I have a pasture of Hubbard squashes and never used anything that has given as good results as squashes cooked for fattening hogs. One acre of squashes is easily equal to two acres of corn. They are a fine substitute for grass. At farrowing time, if the weather is cold, I give sows a warm pen with lots of cut straw in it. In the spring I give them pasturage on grasses and clovers until sweet corn is ready to feed.

"The results from my herd have been very good, as I have had litters ranging from ten to fourteen in number for the last three years. I have sold at current market prices $387 worth of pork from two sows."

Cattle For the Show Ring.

Grooming is a most necessary part of the care of animals intended for the show ring. It is just as essential during the last weeks as careful feeding. Cattle which have been well bedded and kept clean can usually be got into good form by about three months' grooming. It is half the battle in showing cattle to have their coats in good condition, and stock owners who fail to have their cattle in the very best possible form need not expect to win in strong competition. In grooming use a good soft brush and a piece of thick flannel or chamois, and the skin will soon become soft under this treatment. The currycomb, if employed at all, must be used very lightly, as it is quite likely to scratch and thus irritate the skin. A skillful user of the cloth rubs in a quick manner, as then it is much more effective. Constant use of a good flannel cloth is the only sure and safe way of securing a soft and shining coat of hair. In putting on the final touch nothing is more effective than the use of the bare hand in rubbing. A good coat of hair and a soft mellow touch cannot be secured in a week. It will require at least two or three months.

Training the Colt.

The task of training any colt, if properly managed, is a lengthy one. Lessons must be repeated time after time in order to make sure that the colt is learning and after having been taught to make sure that the colt has not forgotten. It is a wise precaution to always hitch the colt with a good old traveling horse. The colt is thus apt to acquire the same gait. After the colt has been driven a few times, so that it seems to know what is required of it, then it should be driven every day.

Weight of Dairy Products.

Milk weighs about eight and a half pounds to the gallon. Cream will weigh about a half pound less, varying a little according to the per cent of butter fat. The richer the cream the less it weighs. Pure butter fat weighs a little less than seven and three-quarters pounds to the gallon.

BLINDERS ON BRIDLES.

What a Nebraska Horse Trainer Has to Say About Them.

Most any of us would as soon be buried as to lose our eyesight, and yet men by the use of blinders on bridles unhesitatingly deprive the horse of all the means he has of satisfying himself that nothing will hurt him, writes a Nebraska horse trainer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

When permitted the use of his eyes he uses them with great judgment. He sees better than we do, can measure distances better and if allowed the use of his eyes would save himself from collisions on the street, washouts and bad ruts in the road. Should you be thrown suddenly out of the buggy or the buggy break he could see the trouble and stop.

Break a horse in a blind bridle and never let him see the buggy; a month later you are driving along the road, the blinds get adjusted wrong, the colt looks back over the top of one, sees the buggy and kicks it all to pieces, endangering the life of yourself and family. But he is not to blame. Self protection is his first thought.

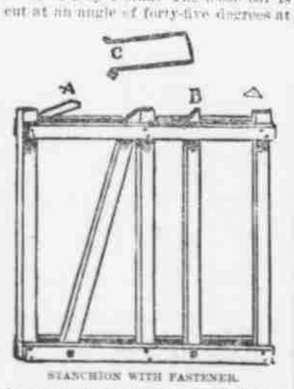
A man once paid me $20 to break a team that would get scared and run away. I took his money, gave him a pair of open bridles, and the team is perfectly safe, but it had cost him a broken leg and had torn up two sets of harness, smashed a buggy and broken a wagon tongue. And yet they say a blind bridle is the best. I was talking to a man one day on this subject, and he said he knew blind bridles were the best because nearly every one used them. What an argument! There was a time when nearly everybody thought the earth was flat, but they were wrong. He said, too, that a horse looked better in blind bridles. What an idea! A little piece of black leather look better than the eye, the life and beauty of this noble creature! Yet few men have a better reason for using them.

Horse training is my business. I work at it ten hours a day, six days in the week. I handle every class of horse, from the little wild mustang from the Crow Indian reservation to the high class speed horse, from the gaited saddler to the circus horse. I have spent my life at this work, and there is nothing causes me more trouble than this subject.

I can break a team 85 cheaper in open bridles, and where people want them broken to blinds I always use open bridles first. My experience runs into the thousands that I have had a chance to test this on, and I cannot see where any one can get 10 per cent in favor of blind bridles. The only place I ever found for them was on a wornout, poorly fed horse that could scarcely go and a blind horse.

Stanchions For Cattle.

Writing of the cattle stanchion shown in the illustration, a breeder says: This stanchion is simple and easily made and never fails to hold. The top pieces of the stanchions are made of 2 by 4 stuff. The loose bar is cut at an angle of forty-five degrees at



STANCHION WITH FASTENER.

the top and should be long enough to extend about one and one-half inches above the top pieces.

C is a loop made of No. 9 wire about nine inches long, with a hook bent at right angles on each end. These are fastened to the top pieces with fence staples so as to hold the bar in proper place when closed. A shows the stanchion open and B closed.

DRAFT HORSE BREEDING.

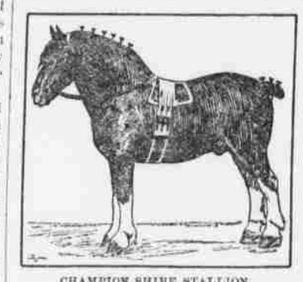
There is no hour you're about the breeding and raising of draft horses. There are many who would have us believe that the average farmer cannot succeed in raising this class of stock. This is a great mistake and applies to any foundation in fact. By the exercise of ordinary intelligence draft horses are as easy to raise as any other stock on the farm, writes H. G. McMillan in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

First of all, a good breed mare should be sound and free from all hereditary defects. A sound mare of a fairly good, wide, drafty type, even though she may not be so very large, if mated with the right kind of stallion, may produce drafters of a high order. Such a mare, however, should not be bred to a stallion of extreme weight. Better results will follow if she is bred to the rugged, heavy boned stallion of medium draft size and the fillies from this cross bred to the heavier stallion.

In breeding draft horses the stallion is of even greater importance than the mare. On account of there being so many mares that are undersized it is especially important that the stallion should be of good size and heavy boned. Soundness in a stallion should be the first consideration. It is a matter of surprise that farmers do not pay more attention to this all important point both when buying a stallion and when breeding their mares. They are apt to select a stallion much as they would buy a steer, being influenced almost entirely by the size and appearance of the body.

Ordinarily too little attention is given to the feet and legs. It is impossible to have a good draft horse without good feet and the legs sound and well placed. Special attention should be given to the hocks and pasterns. The pasterns should be springy and the hocks clean and strong. Next to soundness, size and bone are important. There never was a time when a light boned undersized draft stallion was so poor an investment as now. The big, strong boned, shapely fellows are those that will pay the big dividends.

With the right kind of breeding stock the battle is half won, but much depends upon care and feeding. In my experience I have been much surprised at what can be accomplished in the development of bone and muscle by judicious feeding and plenty of outdoor exercise. If colts are kept outdoors both summer and winter, with good sheds to run under in time of storm or severe weather, with plenty



CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION.

of grass and a liberal allowance of grain with good clover, alfalfa or timothy hay, corn fodder or even bright oat straw for roughness in the winter time and all the pure water they want to drink, it is all they need. If they can have the run of a winter pasture it will be very helpful in keeping them in good healthy condition. With this bill of fare they will make rapid growth, will develop all the bone and muscle required, will be active and vigorous with good wind, and their digestive organs will be kept in first class working order.

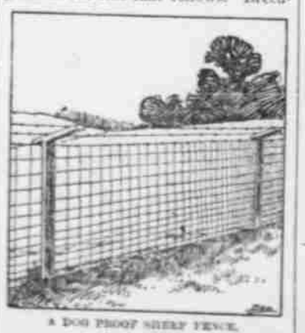
If colts are put in the barn every night care should be given to proper ventilation, and they should be turned out in the morning and allowed to run in the fields during the day. Constant exercise is essential in growing strong, healthy draft colts, and only when kept outdoors most of the time can muscle be developed. Draft colts raised under such conditions will have the necessary strength of bone, vitality and vigor to stand the liberal feeding required to produce the weight demanded in the heavy drafter. Many farmers make the mistake of keeping their draft colts tied in the barn most of the time and often feed too much grain, particularly corn, when the colts are young. With heavy feeding and lack of exercise they get top heavy, the bones and muscles become soft, joints weak, serious blemishes result, and the colt is injured or ruined outright.

Careless and indiscriminate breeding is one of the greatest drawbacks to the improvement of our draft horses. Too many farmers breed their mares without any definite purpose in view. One year they will breed to a Clydesdale stallion, the next possibly to a coach horse, and follow this cross with a Belgian or Percheron. Satisfactory results can never be obtained so long as this indiscriminate crossing prevails. Once a sire of a particular breed has been selected, others of the same breed should be used thereafter, if possible, unless for some good reason it should be desirable to begin all over again with entirely new foundation stock. To breed to a Percheron one year, to a Clydesdale or Shire the next, continuing such a policy from year to year, results in a hopeless mixture of blood lines. In a neighborhood where such breeding has been followed no sire, of whatever breed or however good an individual, can produce satisfactory results in years to come.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

Breeding Ewes Seldom Recover When Chased and Worried.

A bulletin issued by the Virginia experiment station says of the loss of sheep from dogs: The dog nuisance is a great detriment to the sheep industry. The direct loss from severe chasing and worrying is often not so great as the loss that follows. Breeding ewes that have been badly worried and frightened rarely, if ever, entirely recover. The result is usually weak and inferior lambs at the next lambing season. Many breeders of registered sheep consider their breeding flock almost ruined after having been severely



A DOG PROOF SHEEP FENCE.

chased by dogs. Frequently a number of ewes will not breed for some time after having been chased and badly frightened. The efficiency of any dog law depends largely on its enforcement, but too frequently it is never enforced, many worthless dogs being allowed to run at large that would be controlled or destroyed if a rigid dog law was enforced.

The illustration shows a dog proof fence on the experiment station grounds, constructed as follows: The woven wire fence consists of seventeen horizontal wires—the three lower wires one and one-half inches apart, the width between wires gradually increasing to five inches at top. The vertical stays are six inches apart. The wire is fastened to posts set twenty-five feet apart, the bottom wire being three inches from the ground. One barbed wire is set midway between the bottom horizontal wire and the ground. One barbed wire is fastened to the posts three inches higher than the top wire. Two barbed wires are attached eight inches apart to pieces of 2 by 6 scantling nailed to the posts above the wire with twenty-penny nails. These pieces are set outward and upward.

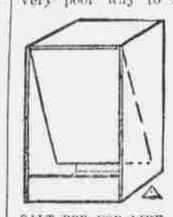
Ventilation of Stables.

Stables should be thoroughly ventilated without being drafty. A stuffy, foul atmosphere and drafts are equally detrimental. The temperature in the stable must be equable to avoid sickness and to keep horses in the best condition. Ventilate thoroughly, but avoid drafts.

SALT FOR LIVE STOCK.

Stimulates the Appetite and Helps Build Up Tissue.

Some recent experiments tried in France confirmed the idea that stock having a regular supply of salt were more thrifty and made better use of the feed they ate than those deprived of salt for a considerable time. A supply of salt should be kept in every pasture field and be accessible to the animals at all times. The common custom of salting stock once a week is a very poor way to supply the needs of the stock. The strongest ones will get enough possibly, but the weaker ones—and these are the ones that need it most—will be kept back and never get a full supply.



SALT BOX FOR LIVE STOCK.

One of the best ways to supply live stock with salt is to buy rock salt and place slabs of it in places convenient for the stock to get at it. The weather has but little effect on it, and stock can get all they need by simply sucking the salt slab. To feed it to horses put a piece in the feed box where they can get it at any time. This does not interfere with feeding the horses, and at the same time a little of the salt gets on all the grain given them. Even pigs will lick a block of rock salt, although a good many people never think of salting the pigs.

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 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. Boussingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity and improves the general appearance and condition.

A salt box to leave out in the yard may be easily made by hinging the front of the box so it will swing in. The animals soon learn to push the door in when they want a lick of salt. This box may be made any size, from a foot wide up to the size of a large packing box. The larger sizes are better for horned cattle.

Warts on Live Stock.

Many farmers are considerably annoyed by the appearance of warts on the cows, calves and colts. Hoard's Dairyman offers the following as an efficacious remedy: Sandpaper the wart until it bleeds slightly; then powder blue vitriol and mix with vaseline to a thick paste and rub on the wart.

Buying the Ram.

Don't be stingy when it comes to buying a ram. If you do not know a good one when you see it get somebody who does to select one for you and then pay the price without grumbling.

Selecting the Boar.

In selecting a boar get a good, strong hog of good proportions, best of bone, vigorous, well hammed, of masculine appearance, good head and ear and a round rib, and in this way you raise the quality of easy feeders that is worth much to the man who is making pork hogs.

INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH Railway.

FROM INDEPENDENCE.

FOR DALLAS.

Train No. 64. Leave Independence daily, 6:00 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 6:15 a. m.; ar. Dallas, 6:40 a. m.

Train No. 68. Leave Independence, daily, 10:50 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 11:05 a. m.; ar. Dallas, 11:30 a. m.

Train No. 70. Leave Independence, daily, 6:15 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 6:30 p. m.; ar. Dallas, 6:55 p. m.

FOR AIRLIE.

Train No. 67. Leave Independence, daily, 7:30 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 7:40 a. m.; ar. Airlie, 8:15 a. m.

Train No. 73. Leave Independence, daily, 3:30 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 3:50 p. m.; ar. Airlie, 4:25 p. m.

FOR MONMOUTH ONLY.

Leave Independence, daily, 2:30 p. m.
No. 101 arrives Monmouth 7:20 a. m.

FROM DALLAS.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Train No. 65. Leave Dallas, daily ex. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 8:55 a. m.; ar. Independence, 9:15 a. m.

Train No. 101. Lv. Dallas, Sunday only, 6:55 a. m.; ar. Independence, 7:30 a. m.

Train No. 69. Leave Dallas, daily, 1 p. m.; lv Monmouth, 1:25 p. m.; ar. Independence, 1:40 p. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Airlie.)

Train No. 71. Leave Dallas, daily, 7:35 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 8 p. m.; ar. Independence, 8:15 p. m.

FROM AIRLIE.

Train No. 66. Leave Airlie, daily, 9 a. m.; lv. Monmouth, 9:35 a. m.; ar. Independence, 9:50 a. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Dallas.)

Train No. 72. Leave Airlie, daily, 5:05 p. m.; lv. Monmouth, 5:40 p. m.; ar. Independence 5:55 p. m.

Train No. 100 leaves Airlie 4:15 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY arrives Monmouth 5:20 p. m. arrives Independence 5:30 p. m.

FROM MONMOUTH ONLY.

Leaves Monmouth for Independence, daily at 2:00 p. m.