

How'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., Toledo, O.

We, 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 all obligations made by him. W. A. WALDEN, KISSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSES.

A Good Type Used by an Illinois Breeder Successfully.

"Noticing articles from time to time on the construction of individual hog houses, I wish to submit the plan of houses that we use," writes an Illinois breeder in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. "I make them six feet square on the ground, both doors to be hinged so they will open and close readily. Twenty-foot boards make side and roof. I use good soft pine flooring, as it is lighter and much easier to move when neces-



INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE.

sary than heavier lumber. Four pieces 2 by 4 inches and six feet long are for sills. Two pieces 2 by 4 inches and six feet long are for ridge and plate.

"If this plan is used it will be found much more satisfactory than a plain A shaped house. The door in the roof can be opened when the sun shines. Sunshine is the best tonic known for little pigs, and the door is essential when the sow needs attention at pigging time as a means of entrance and, as is sometimes the case, a very hasty exit.

"We lose a very small per cent of pigs farrowed in these houses."

Scab in Sheep.

The disease commonly called sheep scab is one of the oldest known, most prevalent and most injurious maladies which affect sheep. It is a contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic mite. Investigation has shown that the disease is not hereditary, as the parasites which cause it live on the external surface of the body. It is possible, however, for a lamb to become infected from a scabby mother at the moment of birth or immediately thereafter. The treatment must consist of external cures to "purify the blood." Proper hygienic conditions alone, though of importance in connection with the subject of treatment, cannot be relied upon to cure scab. The only rational treatment consists in using some external application which will kill the parasites. By far the most rational and satisfactory and the cheapest method of curing scab is by dipping the sheep in some liquid which will kill the parasites.—Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Record of a Dairy Herd.

The records of sixteen cows of the Ontario experiment station showed that the different individuals ranged from 19,064 to 5,236 pounds of milk, and the profit over the cost of feeding ranged from \$109.76 to \$17.44.

Keeping Out the Bacteria.

The dirt and dust adhering to the cow's udder should be wiped off with a damp cloth before beginning milking.

THE HORSEMAN.

Watering often is far better than waiting till a horse is almost choked and then letting him have all he can drink. Many horses are spoiled by the latter method, while no one ever hurt a horse by frequent watering.

Selecting Work Horses.

In buying a horse for work on the farm don't select a nervous, high strung animal. One with plenty of bone and muscle, that takes a hearty interest in the feed trough and is wide between the eyes will give more satisfaction.

Feeding the Foal.

To encourage the colt to eat solid foods I have found it a good plan to sweeten a little bran with milk or sweetened water, says a horseman. A double handful of grain prepared in this way will make a good ration for

a foal three times a day during the first month it is put on feed. At the end of the first month the ration should be increased one-half and at the end of the second month doubled, which quantity may be continued as about the proper ration until weaning time.

Correcting a Depraved Appetite.

When horses eat dirt and show a depraved appetite a veterinarian advises liberal bran mashes once a day and a tablespoonful of the following powder morning and night in feed: Powdered sulphate of iron, one and one-half ounces; saltpeter, four ounces; nut vomica, one ounce. Should be thoroughly mixed and kept from air. Keep plenty of salt before horses at all times. Good rock salt may be used, but the pressed bricks of fine salt are to be preferred. Rock salt often contains injurious substances.

Preventing Shoulder Boils.

A vast majority of shoulder troubles arise from using collars too large. These move and shift with every motion of the horse. Even collars that fit reasonably well at first sometimes stretch and enlarge with use, while the necks, as they harden, grow smaller, even if the horses keep in good condition; hence chafing soon wears the neck or creates shoulder boils, and the suffering that follows increases the stress and wear upon the animal's vitality, often to such an extent that great loss of flesh follows. Frequently, even if there is no break in the skin, it is practically impossible for an animal to do its best in a collar that bears chiefly on the outside front of the shoulders or against the points of the lower shoulder rather than close up all around the neck.

GATES ON STOCK FARMS.

Those of Steel Recommended For Convenience and Protection.

It is a common observation that comparatively few farmers are awake to the advantages and economic importance of practical, dependable gates for protection and convenience. Says the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, their tolerance of the crude, ineffective affairs used as gates argues a want of enterprise and business judgment that in some sections is astonishing.

Expensive are common in every agricultural community that should induce stockmen, particularly breeders of pedigreed stock, to maintain their gates and fences in the best possible condition. Many a two-dollar gate



MODERN FARM GATE.

has allowed stock to smash through it and destroy \$50 worth of grain. A saving of 50 cents in making or repairing cheap, inferior gates often results in a loss equivalent to the cost of enough first class steel gates to supply an entire farm. There is no economy in the average type of plank or wood gate.

Stock farmers, above all others, realize the importance of gates that will do reliable duty all the time and everywhere. Where pure bred stock is maintained it is reckless extravagance to use doubtful gates. Live stock breeders cannot afford to risk poorly constructed plank gates that are short lived and easily wrecked. If they are heavy enough to be reasonably strong they are too expensive in many communities to warrant their use, especially in the face of opportunities to employ steel gates costing less in the long run. Hundreds of costly accidents and complications in the conduct of a breeding farm are traceable to gates that fall of their duty.

Attention is called to this question in the belief that it is entitled to the serious consideration of all stock farmers. Gates are a large factor in successful husbandry. No farmer can secure the full results of his work or make the most of his opportunities if the gate problem is not solved with him. Ignored, it is sure to cause accidents and trouble representing hundreds of dollars. Good business farmers will not ignore it.

We recommend no special make of steel gate. It is the type that we here approve and urge as a new and significant departure. Wooden gates of modern, improved design should always be given preference wherever cost and service favor them as against

other types. Whether the one or the other shall be adopted is a simple question of dollars and cents, to be decided on that basis and in accordance with individual conditions and predilections. There is a large place for both wooden and steel gates in agriculture, but a comparison based on all the qualities required in an efficient farm gate makes the steel type a favorite with thousands of corn belt farmers.

THE VETERINARY.

A mixture of equal parts of licorice and ginger in the hog feed two or three times each day is recommended for the pig that coughs. A lump of coal tar placed well down its throat while the pig is held on its feet is also good.

For Colic in Horses.

Turpentine for horses suffering from colic is used externally as follows: Pour about a tablespoonful on the joint and let it run down the horse's side. Rub it well into the hair, and wherever it has touched the horse grease the place well that the hair may not fall out.

Medicine For Swine.

A large raiser of hogs says that one of the most valuable things he has ever learned is that hogs need a large amount of potash. He uses a fourth to a half box of lye such as can be bought in the stores to a barrel of soaked corn slops or shorts when feeding. He says that wormy, coughing, stunted hogs will soon make a marvelous change for the better.

A Cure For Windgalls.

Windgalls, dropsical or made by overexertion, may be caused to disappear, according to Dr. Law, by persistent pressure with bandages and pads. Apply at first two hours twice a day and thereafter two hours more per day until they can be kept on all the time. It may require five or six weeks and must be stopped if it causes inflammation in the sack.

Treatment For Big Head.

One of the first symptoms of big head is loss of vitality and irregular appetite, followed by shifting lameness; another is hock lameness and symptoms of rheumatism. Later the bones and jaw, together with the nose, begin to swell. The bureau of animal industry recommends that lime and phosphorus be administered in an assimilable form and that the rations should contain beans, cowpeas, oats, cottonseed meal and other materials rich in mineral salts.—Dr. McInerney in Farm Journal.

Fattening Young Pigs.

A breeder who makes a specialty of raising pigs for the market feeds as follows: As soon as the pigs are weaned I begin feeding warm separator milk with a little grain—not too much to begin with, about three parts corn and one part bran. As they get older feed them more grain. Always feed them all they will eat up clean, and be sure they are fed so they will be larger "tomorrow" than "today." If not you have lost all you have fed them today. When you have pumpkins, apples and potatoes, cook them, putting the meal and bran in when done, while still hot, and let it cook a little. I consider this the cheapest and best feed for fattening pigs. A pig to grow well must be kept in a dry, warm, clean pen.

Improving the Milk.

I wish to give a few hints as to how a farmer can improve his milk, says a dairyman. Use plenty of sawdust. Clip the danks. Avoid feeding directly before milking. Use small top pails. Milk with clean, dry hands. Cool the milk quickly and keep it cold. There are only three requirements for good milk—sturdy healthy cows, cleanliness and cold.

Light in Cow Stables.

The light in a cow stable should come from the rear of the cows, so the milkers can see to clean the cows properly for milking. This arrangement is accomplished in modern stables by building them thirty-four to thirty-six feet wide and having two rows of cows facing toward a feeding alley in the center.

Killing Sumac.

For killing out sumac a correspondent recommends a flock of sheep. First mow the sumac, then turn in the sheep. Sumac may be destroyed by persistent cutting after flowering season and before it sets berries, but sheep will do the work at less trouble and expense.

Special Feed For Thin Ewes.

It will pay to separate the thin ewes from the rest and give them special food for awhile. Don't leave them with the rest to struggle for the living, but give them a little advantage.

THE HARDY LITTLE DEVONS.

An Ohio cattleman who complains that the merits of the Devons are not brought to the front as they should be says of this breed:

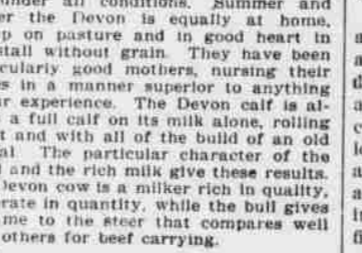
"Just why more is not said about them I cannot conceive. The Devon is no doubt one of the oldest breeds in the United States. It may be that the Devon breeder is too modest to write up the merits of the breed. He has an animal that suits him at the stall and the block or as a farmer's cow suitable for whatever place she may be called to fill.

"We are aware that there are very few Devons in the middle west or the corn belt, and why there should not be more is a wonder to me, as they are suited to that section as a No. 1 beef animal. The steers mature at an early age as those of any other breed, and when put beside any of the larger beef animals they are not wanting in quality or in rapidity of growth. While we admit they do not grow as large as the noble Shorthorn, Hereford or Poland Angus, still they are large enough to suit the average farmer, and we assert that no breeder will make more beef per acre of grass consumed or bushel of feed fed than do the Devons. One of their strong points is that they are easy to fatten on a small quantity of feed, and no breed gives a finer quality of beef or a greater per cent of meat per carcass. The meat is well marbled and less offal than most beef breeds."

"The cattle are not merely a breed produced by careful selection and breeding for a number of years, but a race of cattle which with most of its distinctive features has been known in Great Britain since the conquest of the country by Julius Caesar nearly 2,000 years ago. This race has for the past 200 years been carefully bred and all care taken to improve it which has marked the improvement of other breeds of cattle. The type produced by this course of careful breeding has become fixed and has rendered the Devon wonderfully prepotent in stamping his distinctive features upon his progeny and making him of great value to cross upon any breed of cattle. They are very hardy and stand not only changes of climate, but will live and prosper on short feed and scanty pastures, yet with good care will show as good if not better results than any other breed.

"Professor William Brown of the Agricultural Experiment station at Guelph, Canada, says of the Devon: 'The remarkable feature of the Devon with us has been its uniform conduct, no ebbing and going in anything, but an even run of breeding health and good living under all conditions. Summer and winter the Devon is equally at home, plenty of pasture and in good feed in the stall without gain. They have been particularly good mothers, nursing their calves in a manner superior to anything in our experience. The Devon calf is always a full calf on its milk alone, rolling under the dam, is sure to get up and breed and the rich milk give these results. The Devon cow is a milkier rich in quality, moderate in quantity, while the bull gives a frame to the steer that compares well with others for beef carrying."

"The above statement of an unprejudiced and careful observer is certainly complimentary to the beautiful red cattle and can be corroborated by all breeders of Devons. They are often spoken of as the 'Little Devon.' The forcing process may cause some of the more bulky breeds to outstrip them in weight. The bull Barrister weighed 630 pounds at eight months old. Felix weighed 1,530 at two years old, and Duke of Narmden 2,050 at three years old. Cows also show good weights.



A DEVON COW.

Rose V. when in milk weighed 1,230; Rose when thirteen years old and in milk weighed 1,265 pounds. Devon steers weigh from 3,000 to 4,300 pounds per pair and work as oxen to give these weights, so we find they are not so small after all.

"Now, as for milk and butter producers, will say that the milk of the Devon is rich in casein and butter, a cow producing from fourteen to twenty-one pounds of butter per week, giving from twenty to twenty-two quarts of rich milk per day. The Devon cow Wisconsin Belle averaged forty-two quarts of rich milk per day, and from fifty pounds of her milk two pounds two ounces of butter were made. Gem produced 215 pounds of butter in ninety-five days, about two and a quarter pounds a day. Beauty produced sixteen pounds of butter a week when she was fourteen years old, at which most cows of the better breeds have passed to that country where churn dashers are unknown.

"We might go on giving records, but this will suffice to show the Devon a valuable animal at the block or dairy. From the above one will see that the Devon is suitable for the average farmer in all sections, either on the range or in the corn belt of the west or on the bleak hills of the cold regions of the north. In fact, wherever tried they have not been found wanting. They are always in good heart and respond to good treatment."

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.

Pennsylvania's New Roads. According to the report of the state highway commissioners of Pennsylvania, 325 miles of new road were built during the past year at a cost of \$3,300,000 or more.

PROFIT IN MULES.

First Class Animals in Great Demand. Some Points on Breeding.

The demand for first class mules at highly remunerative prices is steadily on the increase, for steady, heavy work in the cities and on the farms and plantations, says a breeder of these animals. Heavy pairs of strong, willing and well broken mules are eagerly sought for by merchants and teamsters in the big cities, and the prices range from \$350 to even as high as \$800 or more per pair. Mules of this character are more reliable than the average heavy horse. They do not tire out so quickly, are less liable to disease, and they stand the hard pavement much better. Their lasting qualities under the severe strain of heavy city work are fully double that of a horse. While they can subsist on coarser food than their consorts, the horse, I have always found it to pay to give plenty of food, and when generously treated regularly with food you can always call on them for long hours and continued hard work.

When it is intended to make a specialty or regular business of mule breeding a considerable total saving can be accomplished in the purchase of brood mares for the purpose. Even though you may have an abundant capital it is not necessary to purchase fine, young and expensive mares to breed from, but attend the sales at the horse bazaars of the large cities, provided you are a good judge of horse-flesh, and if you are not then secure the services of some one who is.

There are many animals which are put up for sale there and which are sold cheap because they are footsore and useless for the time or they may have some slight mechanical injury, all



A WELL-BRED DRAFT MULE.

of which will usually be remedied in a few weeks or a few months in the country. In this way of buying a single season or two will enable you to fill out your quota of breeding mares and effect a saving on the entire investment of from one-third to one-half and have a bunch of as fine brood mares as could be bought anywhere for the purpose.

To lionize the breeding stud no little attention is needed in the selection of a fine, healthy, good natured and well developed jack. Some years ago it was a difficult and expensive matter to secure such an animal or even his services, and individuals who make a business, and a large one, of breeding as well as importing high class jacks, from which fine ones can be bought at a reasonable price.

Selecting Good Calves.

A dairyman says of selecting calves: I first see it in a strong, well built calf. The embryo udder is then examined to make sure that there are four good sized teats well set apart. I next consider the dam. Is she a good eater? Has she a good digestion? Has she a strong, well placed udder? Does her general makeup say she is the true dairy type? And, finally, does her record show her to be a persistent, profitable working dairy animal? If so, the calf is worth giving a trial. The calf is fed on food to make it grow, but not to fatten it; bulky, so as to develop the digestive machinery. Have the heifer come into profit at eighteen to twenty months old. Teach it early the way it should go, and the chances are that it will go that way. Do not condemn too early, but weigh, test and watch carefully the amount of food consumed.

Keep it in the Bottle.

Bottled milk, being sealed with a cap, cannot absorb odors and should be left in the bottle until used, not emptied into an open dish.

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THE SECRET of a Beautiful Face lies in keeping the skin protected as well as cleansed. Just washing is not enough—that only leaves the delicate surface more exposed to the irritation of dust and germs; to merciless attacks of sun and weather. After washing, apply ROBERTINE and experience its delightful refreshment.

You will admire the lineless softness it imparts to face, neck and arms. It not only stimulates a radiant glow, but protects the skin from becoming coarse. Prevents burning, tan and freckles.

ROBERTINE

THE PENALTY OF OVERWORK

Many Dallas Readers Find Toll A 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 which 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 strong, sound backs for their daily work.

Home proof is convincing evidence of the efficiency of this remedy. Call at Belt & Cherrington's drug store, and ask to see the statements of Dallas people who have used this remedy.

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FOR THROAT AND LUNGS
DR. KING'S
NEW DISCOVERY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I had the most debilitating cough a mortal was ever afflicted with, and my friends expected that when I left my bed it would surely be for my grave. My doctor pronounced my case incurable, but thanks be to God, four bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me so completely that I am all sound and well.—MRS. EVA UNCAHER, Govertown, Ind.

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Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take

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Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed

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