

# GOOD POINTS OF DEVON CATTLE.

Among the several breeds of cattle that have been imported into this country, mainly from England, the breed that has been most modest in pushing its claim, I am quite sure, is the Devon, writes a Missouri breeder.

Of course, no one will claim for the Devons that they are as good as the Channel Island cattle, or such beef makers as the Holstein, or such milkers as the Shorthorn and Hereford, but they are like the middle people in this world without making great show they are among the attractive cattle that have come to this country.

If any one were to ask me what is the most noted character of the Devon that gives them prominence I would say that it is their great efficiency as work oxen. They seem to have a reputation in all parts of the world where they are known as being the best of all the breeds as work oxen. But, while their special adaptability in that field has certainly given them greater prominence in that line than any other breed possesses, it is by no means their only point of excellence.

In the first place, they are good all around cattle. They are medium sized of a very attractive deep red color, smooth and blocky in shape, and their horns are more upright and symmetrically curved than those of some other breeds.

Of course they have less size than either the Shorthorn or Holstein, but they are more compact than either and are quicker in their movements. The oxen usually weigh from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds and are so trimly built and active that they are more efficient as oxen than any other breed. But because they are so superior as oxen is no reason for them to be low in the scale as to other points of excellence.

They are good milkers, and the milk is rich, and they have made many records as butter cows. A test made at an experiment station in the north west shows that one Devon cow made two and two-fifths pounds of butter a day. But the breed has never been exploited as special butter cows or beef cows, although the quality of the meat and the distribution of the meat as to the proportion in the choice cuts have

There are all kinds of pasture suitable for hogs—blue grass, clover, alfalfa, etc., as well as rape and soy beans. Any of them is good, and it depends on circumstances which one hog raisers should use. I find clover and alfalfa both fine, and swine will grow and thrive on either of them without extra grain, although it is better to feed a little grain.



BERKSHIRE HOG.

For rapid growth any gain made from pasture or forage crops is the best gain possible to make and at the same time keeps the pig's system in fine shape. I find that my swine that are on clover pasture spend most of their time eating clover, and with the little grain they get they are making wonderful gains.

Of the many forage plants alfalfa is one of the most satisfactory for hogs, since it can be made a permanent pasture and is rich in protein, making an excellent combination with corn. The leaves are tender and the stem small, which makes it easily masticated, and it is very much relished.

Rape should be allowed to get a good start before being pastured, and if this is done it will furnish pasture for a long while and at the same time will produce heavy gains if a little grain is fed. Fall sown rye also makes a fine pasture, and if clover is sown with it can be used for a clover pasture after the rye is gone. Clover seems to do especially well when sown with rye, and the rye is ready to head out the swine may be taken out of the field and the rye allowed to ripen and fall over. Then turn the hogs back in, and they will harvest all the heads and eat the clover that was sown with it.

Where there is a permanent blue grass pasture on the farm, the best time to turn the hogs out is in the fall, and this is during the winter months and early spring for the sows and pigs when it will not do to turn out on the other pastures. While blue grass is not as good or relished as much by swine, it is fine for them when there is no other pasture they can be turned on.

**HEAD OF THE DAIRY HERD.**  
An inferior Bull Sire to Prove a Costly Investment.

The average farmer who is raising his own dairy calves little appreciates the net cost of a cheap or inferior bull when in search of an animal to head his herd. This is well illustrated in a herd of dairy cattle of which we have very accurate data as to the flow of milk and the amount of butter fat produced during the past four generations, writes Professor M. W. Harper of Cornell University.

In this particular herd the condition, such as the breeding of the cows, the feeding and the management were as even throughout the four generations as could be obtained in practice, so that any marked increase or decrease in the production of the offspring can be credited to the sire used.

The first sire under observation got three producing females that averaged 300 pounds of fat a year. The second bull even exceeded the first, as he got nine producing females that averaged

352 pounds of fat a year. The third bull was rather inferior and illustrates the point at issue. He got eight producing females that averaged only 285 pounds of fat a year. This is a falling off of 107 pounds per cow a year. For the eight females this means a loss of 856 pounds of butter fat a year, which at 40 cents a pound means an annual loss of \$342.40 so long as these cows are retained.

If they are retained five years after they begin to produce, which is, perhaps, the average length of time for animals of this kind to breed, then the loss amounts to over \$1,700. This represents the actual loss to the farmer on account of the use of this particular sire. The female get of the fourth sire are at the present time just beginning to produce and there is not enough data at hand to judge accurately their average production.

From this illustration it would seem that the farmer or dairyman in search of an animal to head his herd should be very careful in his choice. He should not trust to chance, but should select an animal whose ancestors have been uniformly noted for their high production.

**Feeding the Calf.**  
The calves should be well fed, but a lot of calves are fed to death. Four quarts of skim milk a day is enough for a four week old calf. As soon as any sign of bowel trouble shows in the droopings reduce the quantity of milk. Give the calf all the hay and grain that will eat and let it run on grass, but do not overload on skim milk. The calf that is reared naturally gets only a small quantity of milk at a time, and the wild cow does not give much at any time.

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**Hog Raising a Profitable Venture For Small Farmers.**  
There are features in swine raising that appeal to every thoughtful farmer. No other meat producing animal is capable of producing so many pounds in a year, writes an Ohio breeder in the Country Gentleman. In climates where suitable pasture can be provided for nearly every month in the year the sow should farrow twice annually, producing one litter in the spring, which can easily be made ready for the butchering in early fall, and another litter in early fall, to be made ready for the spring market. The small rapidity required to begin with and the quick returns on the investment make hog raising especially attractive to the small farmer with limited means. To begin with a small quantity of swine, feed them until they are well fattened and sell them at the right time.

Hogs can only be produced seasonably when there is plenty of pasture for the sow and litter to start with. I find that nothing pays better than to have pasture for all sorts of the farm, whether breeding or fattening.

# TREATMENT OF THE SICK HORSE.

While few are justified in attempting to treat a horse that is really sick, yet every farmer ought to be able to do something for a sick animal till professional help can be obtained. Improper feeding produces much digestive sickness in horses.

Now, a horse with an acute attack of indigestion is in the utmost need of veterinary help. There is not much use of pouring medicine into the stomach. As that organ is in a deranged condition, no assimilation of anything put into the stomach takes place, and consequently no action is obtained by administering drugs through the mouth.

The injection of concentrated medicines under the skin is the only rational way of treating such cases. No ordinary farmer has either the instruments or skill to do this. But the sick animal should be placed in a roomy box stall plentifully supplied with bedding and a careful man should be with him to prevent, as far as possible, the patient from injuring itself when the pain is very intense.

Many a horse suffering great pain has thrown itself down violently on a hard floor and ruptured the stomach (which has been distended with gas), and thus destroyed whatever chance there might have been of successful treatment.

It always gives some relief to cases where there is great abdominal pain to take cloth wrung out of a pot of hot water and apply as hot as the patient will stand to the lower part of the abdomen. This is usually easily done, as the animal is in almost every case lying down, and in many cases, by the use of the hand, much can be done in this way to keep the patient from injuring itself till veterinary help can be secured.

Horses suffer more from pulmonary diseases in the winter than in the summer, because the stables are not in every case ventilated sufficiently. Poor ventilation predisposes to lung trouble, and many a simple cough or cold develops into inflammation of the lungs just because the afflicted animal is standing in a poorly ventilated stable. The average case of influenza or even cold distemper will not need very

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A horse that is hidewormed will be benefited if given a little oilmeal (dressed meal). This must be begun in doses of not more than a tablespoonful at a feed and gradually increased to nearly a pint with the other food three times per day.

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The new cases in the raspberry patch—those which will be bearing fruit next season—should be tipped when they are about three and a half feet high. This will result in a sturdy, well branched bush, to the maturing of which all the plant energy for the rest of the season will be devoted.

Quite accurately the spread of the root system of shrub or tree is indicated by its visible spread of branches. This should be of aid in pruning roots and branches at the time of transplanting and also in the cultivation and care of trees after they are set, including the growing of tilted crops in orchard tracts.

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# THE FLOCKMASTER.

**Sheep and Fertility.**  
Sheep are the greatest fertilizers of all the farm stock. The old saying that the hoof of the sheep is golden is true enough. Sheep return to the soil 80 per cent of fertility from the food eaten.

**Provide Salt For the Flock.**  
The flock should have salt constantly before it in the pasture, so the sheep can help themselves to it when they crave it. Salt is one of the essentials of success in handling sheep.

**Profit in Sheep.**  
Those who have been raising sheep in recent years have had no reason to complain. A flock well cared for adds substantially to the farm profits and exacts but a minimum of care.

**Slage For Sheep.**  
There is no reason why slage may not be fed to sheep, commencing with a small amount at first and gradually increasing the allowance as they become accustomed to it. However, it is very desirable and we might almost say indispensable that all animals feeding upon slage should be given some food to counteract the laxative effect of slage.

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If a ram is to have heavy service he should be well fed. A few ounces once a day, beginning a week or two previous to turning him with the ewes, will put him in good condition. He should then be able to attend to at least thirty, if the flock is a large one do not turn two or three rams in together. It is best to divide it, giving each ram twenty ewes in a separate inclosure, as a larger number of rams is always the result.

Experiments which have lately been conducted along the line of a cultivation of the wild bilberry show that it seems to be an exception to the run of native fruits and berries in that it does not do well at all on rich, fat soils which are well balanced in point of fertilizing elements and which are also well drained. On the contrary, it has been found that the bilberry thrives splendidly on low, sour soils or those that are so thin and sandy that they will not produce any other crop.

The new cases in the raspberry patch—those which will be bearing fruit next season—should be tipped when they are about three and a half feet high. This will result in a sturdy, well branched bush, to the maturing of which all the plant energy for the rest of the season will be devoted.

Quite accurately the spread of the root system of shrub or tree is indicated by its visible spread of branches. This should be of aid in pruning roots and branches at the time of transplanting and also in the cultivation and care of trees after they are set, including the growing of tilted crops in orchard tracts.

**Hog Raising a Profitable Venture For Small Farmers.**  
There are features in swine raising that appeal to every thoughtful farmer. No other meat producing animal is capable of producing so many pounds in a year, writes an Ohio breeder in the Country Gentleman. In climates where suitable pasture can be provided for nearly every month in the year the sow should farrow twice annually, producing one litter in the spring, which can easily be made ready for the butchering in early fall, and another litter in early fall, to be made ready for the spring market. The small rapidity required to begin with and the quick returns on the investment make hog raising especially attractive to the small farmer with limited means. To begin with a small quantity of swine, feed them until they are well fattened and sell them at the right time.

Hogs can only be produced seasonably when there is plenty of pasture for the sow and litter to start with. I find that nothing pays better than to have pasture for all sorts of the farm, whether breeding or fattening.

**Feeding the Calf.**  
The calves should be well fed, but a lot of calves are fed to death. Four quarts of skim milk a day is enough for a four week old calf. As soon as any sign of bowel trouble shows in the droopings reduce the quantity of milk. Give the calf all the hay and grain that will eat and let it run on grass, but do not overload on skim milk. The calf that is reared naturally gets only a small quantity of milk at a time, and the wild cow does not give much at any time.

**Feeding a small quantity of kerosene** into the milk of a cow near the udder is said to be an effective means of driving them away.

It is remarkable how quickly domestic animals will return to health treatment and get how readily they will respond to gentle handling.

**Worms in Hogs.**  
Every morning for five successive days a week for two weeks dissolve in a slop half a pound of dried sulphate of iron (copiers) for each hundred pigs. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash pens. See that hogs get pure drinking water and are kept away from old contaminated ponds and wallows. The iron cannot safely be given to pregnant sows.

# Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

Will break up the worst cold and allay throat irritation. This remedy quickly cures coughs, Colds, Grippe, and all throat and bronchial troubles. Sold by Conrad Stafirin.

The Klamath Chronicle says: For the erection of a new \$8000 hunting and fishing lodge is the latest move started by outside capital in recognition of the resources of Klamath county. The money for this grand sportman's resort is being projected by a number of Medford capitalists.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do not sicken or gripe, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or the youngest child. The old and feeble will also find them a most suitable remedy for aiding and strengthening their weakened digestion and for regulating the bowels. For sale by all good druggists.

More Observer: We are enjoying some sharp crisp days, with an appearance of snow, "O, the Beautiful!" dog-eared stuff. But as the ground is all right for it, let it come.

**Not Sorry For Blunder.**  
"If my friends hadn't blundered in thinking I was a doomed victim of consumption, I might not be alive now," writes D. P. Sanders, of Harrisburg, Ky., "but for years they saw every attempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail. At last I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. The effect was wonderful. It soon stopped the cough and I am now in better health than I have had for years. This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled remedy for coughs, colds, laryngitis, asthma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping cough or weak lungs. \$5.00, 10.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists."

Five prisoners and three wagon loads of liquor were captured in a Sheriff's raid on "blind pigs" in Astacada, Thursday afternoon.

**Cheap Imitations.**  
Owing to the immense sale and popularity of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey there are many cheap imitations on the market under similar sounding names, but you can always get the genuine by looking for the bell on the bottle. Sold by Conrad Stafirin.

Hood River held a public meeting Wednesday night to celebrate the victory of its pupils at the Spokane show.

**Shall Women Vote?**  
If they did, millions would vote Dr. King's New Life Pills the true remedy for women. For banishing dull, fogged feelings, backache or headache, constipation, dispelling colds, improving appetite and toning up the system, they're unequalled. Easy, safe, sure. 25c at all druggists.

Jack Ponsler of McMinnville, found a wallet containing about \$20.00, and on making inquiry, found the owner just about to board a north-bound train. He offered Jack a reward, but he was too bashful to accept, reports the T-R.

**A Hair's Breadth Escape.**  
Do you know that every time you have a cough or cold and let it run on thinking it will just cure itself you are inviting pneumonia, consumption or some other pulmonary trouble? Don't risk it. Put your lungs back in perfect health and stop that cough with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Conrad Stafirin.

Much credit is due both to the ladies of the Improvement club and the members of the city council for the recent decisive action in regard to improving the city park, reports the Central Point Herald.

There is little danger from a cold or from an attack of the grip except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and grip and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale by all good druggists.

If you want to enjoy all the discomfort of a hard winter so that; if you would escape the rigors of a cold climate come to Oregon. Take your choice, remarks the Eugene Register.

"I am pleased to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as the best thing I know of and safest remedy for coughs, colds and bronchial trouble," writes E. L. Arnold, of Denver, Colo. "We have had it repeatedly and it has never failed to give relief." For sale by all good druggists.

Butte Falls correspondence of Medford Mail-Tribune: There is a scarcity of "spuds" in our midst and our people are very much put to in providing a substitute for them.

**CURED TO STAY CURED.**  
How Dallas Citizens Can Find Complete Freedom From Kidney Troubles.  
If you suffer from backache—From urinary disorders—From many diseases of the kidneys, be cured to stay cured.  
Don't let your kidneys make lasting cures.  
Grateful people testify.  
Here's one case of it:  
Mrs. Lydia Pearson, D. St. McMinnville, Ore., says: "I do not hesitate to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as I consider them an excellent remedy. I suffered a great deal from kidney trouble and had acute pains in the small of my back. I was also subject to headaches and felt tired nearly all the time. I tried a number of remedies but was not relieved until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. I continued taking this remedy until I was free from kidney disease. (Statement given in August, 1907.)"

**Two Years Later.**  
On Dec. 10, 1908, Mrs. Pearson confirmed her former statement saying: "The testimonial I gave in 1907, publicly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills was correct in every particular. I am glad to confirm it."  
For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Foster-McClellan Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Sole agents for the United States.

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

**The Cost Is Small.**  
Buyer and seller can be brought together at a cost of only a few cents by placing an advertisement in the Observer's "Wanted" and "For Sale" columns. Try it the next time you have anything to buy or sell.

## HERBINE

The Great Liver Tonic and Regulator That Has Done So Much for the Working People.

It is a marvelous remedy. Its stimulating effect on a torpid liver is little less than miraculous. It acts instantly. The first dose brings improvement, a few days cure the most obstinate case. Tired, weak, disheartened victims of a torpid liver are restored almost in a day. Herbine is a fine cleansing tonic for the stomach, Liver and bowels. It puts the system in perfect order, restores regular bilious