

WHY SHROPSHIRE ARE PREFERRED

What has made the Shropshire so popular? More Shropshires are fed and marketed in England than any other two breeds, writes a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. In this country there are over 4,000 breeders on the membership roll and more than 325,000 animals recorded. The reason the breed is popular is because these sheep give better returns for money invested than any other of the mutton breeds. The English farmers, you know, are not slow to find out what sort of live stock is the most profitable for them to keep, and American farmers are not slow, either. The Shropshire Registry association has nearly as many members as all other



The Shropshire here pictured shows remarkable characteristics. Many farmers consider the Shropshire one of the best all around sheep they can raise. The breed is of composite character, which has been improved largely during the past century through crossing and selection and also through better care and food. In its production the blood of the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester has been intermixed. Although the grazing qualities are good, the breed requires better pastures than the Southdown or Merino. There are more Shropshires in England than of all other mutton breeds together.

sheep registry associations of the mutton breeds combined. This is ample proof of the popularity of the breed. Now, back of the level are the business capabilities of the Shropshire to make lots of money. These sheep show a profit to their feeder and breeder if given any reasonable chance to do so. They are the most cosmopolitan of the mutton breeds and on the same amount of food will exceed the other breeds in making pounds of both mutton and wool than their rivals. They are also very prolific. With good care at least one and one-quarter lambs may be expected on the average to each ewe in the flock, but it is not uncommon even in large flocks to get an average of one and one-half lambs to each ewe. Doubt also if there is any breed that is better adapted for crossing or for breeding on our own native ewes than the Shropshire. Any one who follows the market reports of the leading live stock markets will see that lambs bred by Shropshire, raised in this country, are topping the market. The winnings at the leading live stock exhibitions show that for grades and crossbreds three-fourths of the winners are sired by Shropshire rams. Shropshires are popular sheep in this country because they are worth while sheep.

Swine in Summer.
As to the summer management of swine there is little to say. Raise plenty of rape and either let the pigs feed it off or mow it and throw a little in the inclosure often. The animals should be graded so the different lots can be used to the best advantage. Good thrifty sows are in demand for an early fall market can be very profitably fed on a mixture of corn, oats and barley and best quality of wheat bran. If such is allowed a quart a day of this mixture in the early fall it will go along in good shape. It is an open question still whether it is any advantage to cook the food. Theoretically cooked food might be more digestible than raw, and the pigs certainly like it better. Warm feed is a preventive of stomach and intestinal troubles. A chilled pig is very much like a chilled person.

Feed and Milk Production.
Whatever makes feed taste better or more enjoyable to cows increases its value for milk production. Early cut alfalfa is best not only because it contains more protein than that cut late, but because its aroma and its flavor make it more palatable. The appetizing effect of cow feed and careful curing of all forage crops increases the food value for milk production. Freshly harvested and fully ground grain is most palatable to dairy cows, and it will give best results. Dairywomen who grind feed should grind often, as grain that has lost its freshness is not best relished. Farm Journal.

Will Try Persian Lambs.
The department of agriculture is seriously considering the introduction into this country of Bokhara sheep from which comes the fur called "Persian lamb." Persian fur is now raised on territory tributary to the Caspian sea. The best fur is taken from the lamb when it is only four or five days old. The Bokhara sheep also make good mutton.

Oilmeal For Horses.
An occasional handful of oilmeal will do the horses good, especially if their main grain is corn. The pea size oil cake is the handiest for this purpose.

Often during a season of heavy rainfall and humid atmospheric conditions the danger to the potato crop from blight is great. To head this off the vines should be sprayed, when about seven or eight inches high with a bordeaux solution, to which arsenate of lead may be added at the rate of a pound to twenty gallons of solution to kill potato bugs. If unfavorable weather conditions persist, a second spraying of the leaves should be given in an interval of ten days or two weeks.

In the salubrious of what is commonly termed the "back to the land movement" it is merely doing what has been done for centuries by those who have had it of the best that some sort of magic is going to make it possible for folks to make a distinguished success in agriculture or horticulture who have made a fiasco in several other lines to which they have turned their hands. Success in the two lines referred to comes as a result of a good deal of hard, persistent, painstaking work, coupled with an application of intelligence and practical wisdom in the management of things.

THE SWINEHERD.

One way to improve land rapidly is to pasture hogs on it. Constant care is what develops the pigs into market toppers. Medium sized hogs are now most in favor. It is best to feed hogs for only eight or ten months. After they are a year old the feeding is not profitable.

When raising pigs around the sow's milk is to be expected. The trouble usually comes from overfeeding with corn. Sudden changes of food and the use of sour troughs or spoiled food will cause diarrhea. Give the sow fifteen grains of copper in her slop twice a day for a few days.

Pigs, sows and fattening hogs should be kept in separate inclosures. They will be healthier and derive more benefit from their feeds by such handling. Sows that come from prolific families are more certain to inherit those qualities and become good mothers than those that descend from families that are less prolific.

SIDEBONES IN HORSES.

Cause and Treatment For This Form of Lameness.

On either side of the coffin bone in the horse there is a cartilage which may in certain cases become hardened by deposits of mineral matters and thus lead to lameness. They are situated on one or both sides of the leg and bulge above the upper portion of the hoof. They may be the result of inflamed conditions, bruises or trauma like corns or hoof cracks. Slipping on the stony pavement is a frequent cause, as well as the great weight of the bodies in heavy horses. If the wagon tongue falls on the foot at this point the cartilage may be injured and induce the disease. The swelling is first noticed just above the



HORSE'S HOOF SHOWING SIDEBONES.

hoof or near the heel. Lameness soon follows, says Dr. McIntosh of the Illinois experiment station. The treatment usually recommended for sidebones consists in the free use of cold foot baths or cold water bandages. Tincture of iodine applied to the swollen parts is very good. A blister applied after the water applications have been made for a week or so is used by many veterinarians. The blister is made of two teaspoonfuls of cantharides mixed with four tablespoonfuls of lard. It is rubbed in well with the fingers and allowed to remain for twenty-four hours, when it is washed off and applied a second time the following week. These applications are continued until the lameness disappears. If this does not bring permanent relief then firing of the injured parts and several months' rest will be necessary.

Dairy Notes.
The capacity of a dairy cow is worthless if she does not have material with which to work. The blood may supply the milk, but unless it is turned in supplied by the food there can be no milk. The quality of the butter depends very largely on the care of the milk and cream. If one cannot afford to buy a mature bull, buy a calf and raise it. The quality of the cow's milk depends upon the breed and not the feed.

Fattening Cattle.
Investigations by the Missouri experiment station show that cattle fattened on blue grass pasture will make double the gain on the same grain for the first three months of the pasture season as compared with the late months of the feeding period. The investigation covered five years and involved the feeding of 252 cattle divided into thirty-six lots, being, as is said, the largest and most complete investigation of this subject ever made in this country.

Handling the Heifer.
Be careful about the early training of the heifer. The first season after freshening milk the heifer for ten or eleven months to encourage the inclination to long milking periods in succeeding seasons. A young cow is more liable to injuries of the udder by high feeding before or soon after calving than the older cow. And some cows are more susceptible to udder troubles than others and have to be fed moderately before and after the calf arrives.

Pigs Need Exercise.
Don't make the mistake of penning the young pigs so that they cannot have plenty of room to run and play in the sun on the south side of a shed or other building. Lack of exercise is the most fruitful source of thumps, the worst enemy to pigs. All young animals are made for great activity.

Influence of Lazy Mate.
Many a good looking spirited horse has his value greatly lessened, if he is not ruined, by being compelled to work beside a lazy, slow mate or one that is so much stronger that to keep up with him requires a constant strain.

TWO UNMITIGATED PESTS.
With every new springtime there recur most of the same old problems which tax our energy as well as our ingenuity. Among these may be mentioned the fly and the rat problem. These are two of the most unquellable and unmitigated pests with which the human family has to deal. The fly is chiefly an enemy to public health, the rat a destroyer of cereals and manufactured product to an extent that it is difficult to realize. Both will shortly begin to breed and multiply; hence any measures adopted at once to kill off the present numbers of the two nefarious tribes will be labor saving and very effective—the more in time that will save many later on. Two simple precautions will reduce the fly pest to a minimum. Kill all the household flies on sight and screen and close their breeding places, chiefly manure piles and composts. Screens containing poison solutions made by wetting poisoned fly paper or by putting two teaspoonfuls of formalin solution in a saucer half full of sweetened water will help in keeping down the number. In this it is well to place some of the above out of doors, by means of which hundreds of the flies will be killed before they get into the house. In

checking the rat pest every known means should be employed. Of the poisons perhaps the best is a cornmeal dough in which one part of barytes has been mixed with nine parts of meal. This should be spread rather thin on slung and placed where it will be accessible to the rats. Offer a cage trap baited with beef, bacon or cheese will round up a lot of rats. We have seen sixteen caught in such a trap in a single night, from the great-grandmother down—the whole family. Soaking the careful in a pall of water ten or fifteen minutes will render the inmates perfectly harmless. In view of the fact that rats breed several times during the season the importance of giving 'em fits before they begin propagating will be appreciated.

THE WINDOW BOX.

For any readers living in cities and having no ground space for flower beds a window box will be arranged which will pay generously in the satisfaction it will give. To give best results the box for such purpose should be not less than eight inches deep, while if it is deeper it will be even better. It should be from eight to twelve inches wide and as long as one may desire. The box should have holes bored in the bottom to insure good drainage and should be filled with rich, mellow soil, with a generous amount of well rotted manure mixed in. Geraniums and marigolds are the most satisfactory plants for the window box, but ferns, petunias, feverfews and other plants of the same size will do well. Soil in such a box will dry out very rapidly, especially if it has a southern exposure; hence the watering of the plants it contains should be frequent.

CHEAP INSURANCE.

Grounding the wires of the pasture fence to protect the stock from the electrical discharges of summer storms is both a cheap and effective method of insurance and, aside from the loss which the killing of cattle by lightning involves, saves the sorry job of removing the hides and burying the carcasses of the best cows, steers and young horses, it may be, on the farm. The grounding of fence wires is easily done by punching a hole in the ground beside the posts at intervals of eight or ten rods and inserting a piece of wire to a depth of about fifteen inches. The part above ground should be so arranged that it will touch any of the wires crossing the fence. When a lightning bolt strikes a fence fixed in this way the electric current is diverted into the ground, where it does no harm.

A DEFECT AND A REMEDY.

There is a celebrated Corn near orchard in the valley in which the writer lives that for a number of years produced no fruit, without apparent cause, as conditions of soil and climate seemed to be favorable. Investigation following showed that the orchard did not bear because the blossoms of this particular variety are largely, if not entirely, self-sterile. It does not possess both stamens and pistils. Acting on this, a number of trees through the orchard were top grafted with Bartlett scions. As soon as these began to bear, and it has been a productive orchard, the plan may be easily carried out in the case of individual pear trees by inserting two or three scions of a perfect blooming variety.

DOESN'T KNOW BEANS.

A Harvard college professor has lately made the startling announcement that beans are hard to digest and contain little nutriment. It is fair to assume that the gentleman has never labored with his hands until his back ached and re-enforced his interior anatomy with a plate of delicious pork and beans, with sliced onions, boiled taters and brown bread for trimmings, and, more than this, had a good deal of information that the ration did him good for hours afterward and furnished him with a maximum of energy to do the same kind of work the next day. Granted—baked beans are no ration for a bookworm, a dyspeptic or a sallow checked college professor, but you can't beat them for the fellow who labors in the sun and in the wind.

We heard the other day of a meaty fellow who got the better of a bulky horse by hopping out of the rig and pretending to adjust something about the harness. By the time he had tied and untied the rear strap or cinch and with the tug of war a bit and got back into the rig the horse was ready to start on. The writer has had equally good results while cultivating with horses inclined to balk by backing them up a few steps and then starting and, like others, we have sat for a good half hour of the time, the thermometer being 110 degrees F. in the shade in the vicinity of our rear collar button, waiting for Tom to get over a balky streak. It takes a stack of patience, much philosophy and all or more religion than a fellow can muster to keep sweet tempered when he has one of the ornery critters on his hands.

Time was when cows needed their horns for self protection, but under modern domestic conditions they are useless and often dangerous appendages. The best and easiest method of deborning is by the application of some caustic potash to the germ of the horns when the calf is a few days old. After the horns have a good growth the job must be done by saw or clipper. Many a dairyman hesitates to deborn his cows because of the harmful effect he thinks it will have in reducing their milk flow. However, this is likely to be overestimated. A test made at the Kansas Agricultural college in a herd of twelve cows with a view to determining the shrinkage as a result of deborning showed that in the five days prior to the operation it gave 1,325 pounds of milk, while in the five days following it gave 1,007 pounds, or a total shrinkage for the twelve cows of 40.8 pounds. This amounts to sixty-nine one-hundredths of a pound of milk per cow each day, or about half a pint. On the fifth day after deborning all except two of the cows were giving as much milk, and a few more than they did the day before their horns were removed.

The old world has mighty little to offer boys who start out in life at ten years old sucking cigarettes, except quarters in insane asylums, penitentiaries or jail holding down dry goods boxes, rubbing the mud off depot walls at train time or touring the country on tombs. None of these occupations, by the way, yields a very easy life. It is well for the boy to look into the future far enough to make up his mind whether he wants to hang out with this kind of company. If he doesn't he would better out the cigarettes.

Now and then a pig will get thin and stay in poor condition simply because of poor teeth. We have seen hogs of this type being fed on ear corn that picked up right away when the same amount of corn or less was fed in the shape of meal.

It is usually greedy folk—those who want to get something for nothing—that most often fall prey to multitudinous skin games. That is, they get plucked by a class of sharks who are busy at the same game as they are, the only difference being that the sharks succeed and wax fat on it.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henri Alexander, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and that Wednesday, the 26th day of July, 1911, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Court room of said County Court, in the City of Dallas, Oregon, he has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.

Street Assessment Notice.

You are hereby notified that the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, has estimated the cost of the street improvement (sidewalk) on that part of Birch street adjacent to and adjoining lot 5 in block 18, Ellis Addition to Dallas, Oregon, as provided for in Ordinance No. 163 of said City, to be 30 cents per linear foot, improvement and assessing up of each lot or part of lot or tract of land liable therefor its proportionate share of such cost.

By order of the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, made on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1911, Wm. Mitchell, Mayor, and the City Clerk, as witnesses, have signed the official seal of the said City of Dallas, Oregon, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1911.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Margaret D. Campbell, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and have qualified. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice to the undersigned executors, at the office of Oscar Hayer, in the City of Dallas, in said County of Polk.

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk. In the matter of the application of Mary A. Kamp, a widow, to register the title to the following described piece of land, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section 27; the South half of the South East quarter of Section 33; and the North half of the North West quarter of Section 34, all in Township 6 South, Range 5 West of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Polk County, Oregon, and containing 400 acres of land, according to Government survey, versus all whom it may concern, defendants. To All Whom It May Concern: Take notice, that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1911, an application was filed by said Mary A. Kamp, a widow, in the Circuit Court of Polk County, Oregon, for the registration of title to the land above described. Now unless you appear on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1911, and file your answer to said application, you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Polk County, Oregon, executor of the estate of Catharine McReynolds, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the said executor, or to his attorney, at the City of Dallas, on or before six months from the date hereof, and any claimant who fails to do so shall be forever barred from disputing the same.

ALL TIRED OUT.

Hundreds more in Dallas in the Same Plight. Tired all the time; Weak and worn out night and day; Back aches; side aches; All on account of the kidneys. Must help them at their work. Let one who knows tell you how:

W. C. Johnston, 1221 1/2 St. S., Salem, Ore., says: "About a year ago I had an attack of LaGrippe and upon recovering I noticed that my kidneys were disordered. I suffered from pains in the small of my back, especially severe at night, and when I arose in the morning I was very lame and sore. I became tired easily, felt languid nearly all the time and was also subject to headaches and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and unnatural. Doan's Kidney Pills were finally brought to my attention and I began their use. The contents of the first box gave me great relief and I am now in excellent health." (Statement given March 20, 1908.)

Three Years Later. On Nov. 26, 1909, Mr. Johnston said: "The statement I gave for publication three years ago recommending Doan's Kidney Pills still holds good." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. The Eugene Register proposes a "homecoming day" as a feature of the Lane County fair, to be held next fall.

We Don't Have to Tell you what the fair, its name tells. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is the best cough medicine and several million people already know it. Look for the Bell on the bottle.

The date for the poultry show of the Columbia River Association is to be December 4-5.

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One Year For Only

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Total.....\$6.00
Our Price, only.....\$3.75

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Woman's Home Companion.....\$1.50
Review of Reviews.....3.00
Pacific Monthly.....1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

Total.....\$6.00
Our Price, only.....\$3.75

OFFER NO. 4

Delicater.....\$1.00
McClure's.....1.50
Pacific Monthly.....1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

Total.....\$5.50
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OFFER NO. 5

Woman's Home Companion.....\$1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

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Total.....\$4.50
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OFFER NO. 7

Pictorial Review.....\$1.00
Modern Priscilla......75
Ladies' World......50
Pacific Monthly......50
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Total.....\$5.25
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Woman's Home Companion.....\$1.50
Pacific Monthly.....1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

Total.....\$4.50
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McClure's.....\$1.50
Pacific Monthly.....1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

Total.....\$4.50
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Everybody's.....\$1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50
Pacific Monthly.....1.50

Total.....\$4.50
Our Price, only.....\$3.25

OFFER NO. 11

Delicater.....\$1.00
Pacific Monthly.....1.50
Twice-a-Week Observer.....1.50

Total.....\$4.00
Our Price, only.....\$3.00

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Cosmopolitan.....\$1.00
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Total.....\$2.50
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With skin troubles, pimples, black heads, warts or sores. What one line of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve will cure you. Try it at once.

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Omaha, Neb., has been elected to teach manual training in the Corvallis city schools. He has been teaching this course in the Omaha schools.

Get the Best

For skin troubles, sores, ulcers, eczema, black heads, pimples and eruptions. Use Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve and you get the best. We guarantee it. 25c a box everywhere.

Governor West's office in the state

house is undergoing refitting. Repainting is being done and a new carpet placed in the receiving room.

Don't Experiment With a Cough

When Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey has been used by millions of people for sixteen years with a steady increasing demand. Look for the Bell on the bottle.

The uniform success that has attended

the use of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has made it a favorite everywhere. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all good dealers.

The Pacific Telegraph and Wire

Telephone Company is putting its wires under ground in Chemeketa street, Salem.

There is one medicine that every

family should be provided with, and especially during the summer months; Chamberlain's Remedy for Coughs, Croup and Diarrhoea. It is so certain to be needed. It costs but a quarter. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by all good dealers.

Secretary Meredith of the state fair

board announces that there will be no bucking bronco contest at the state fair this year. These contests in the past have not been a conspicuous success.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sworn to before me and subscribed

in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the