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You probably do not fully realize the extent to which the buying public is benefitted by the extremely low prices we make on all lines of merchandise.

The Fact That We Sell Strictly Reliable Goods

at a lower price than "regular stores" can afford to meet, makes it necessary for all stores to sell at a more reasonable price than would be necessary if there were no strictly cash store in the city.

Why not trade at a store that has been instrumental in making Salem the most economical trading point in the Willamette Valley?

We never buy an article until we are satisfied that the price is right and that it will prove satisfactory to the purchaser.

We Undersell "Credit Stores" on

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING SHOES

EVERYTHING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

BARNES' CASH STORE

E. T. BARNES, Prop.

Salem, - - - Oregon

Get in the Habit of Trading Here

We make a specialty of fancy groceries—goods with a reputation for quality that pleases the most exacting taste, and we take special pride in recommending our grocery department to the people of Independence and vicinity. But our efforts to keep our GROCERY DEPARTMENT in the front ranks have been no greater than have been our efforts to make every department of the store just right. If you are not in the habit of making this establishment your shopping headquarters, get in the habit.

Drexler & Alexander

INDEPENDENCE,

OREGON.



Good Luck

with your horses comes largely through the constant use of GOOD HARNESS

We furnish them "made to order."

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C street

Independence, Oregon.

A. W. RUSSELL

General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FORGING AND INTERFERING HORSES. DISEASED FEET A SPECIALTY. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF INDEPENDENCE FEED STORE.

INDEPENDENCE,

OREGON.

PROFITABLE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FLOCK OF GRADE EWES

One of Daintiest of Animals Will Live and Grow Fat Where Cow Would Starve to Death—Aim to Have Lambs Come in January or February, the Earlier the Better.



Sheep on a Western Ranch.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

Four years ago I purchased a piece of land adjoining my farm which was, to say the least, one of the worst run-down pieces of land in the country, with noxious weeds of all kinds, the burdock being very rank.

I turned in my sheep and in a few weeks they had the burdock eaten right into the ground.

The sheep, while it is one of the daintiest of animals, will live and grow fat where a cow would starve to death. I usually make two cullings of my flock each year; one in the spring and one in the fall.

In the spring I cull out all the ewes that do not bring lambs or those that do bring them and for some cause fail to raise them, unless those ewes are of extra quality and promise well in the future.

In the fall I cull out and ship off all the old and weak ones, also fatten and ship the wether lambs during the fall and winter, thus my spring culling is light and my fall culling heavy. However, I consider both important.

I make a point to always buy the best registered rams I can find. There is nothing gained in using a "cheap ram" on a flock of grade ewes.

If you want to raise early lambs, that is, winter lambs, you must be thoroughly prepared and clearly understand the business. It means sleepless nights, nursing bottles and warm blankets. But lambs usually bring a good price in the market, which I think pays for the trouble of raising them.

I aim to have my early lambs come in January and the first of February—the earlier the better. My ewes are kept in good, thrifty condition, both before lambing and after.

Here is where many fail to have what is called "good luck" with sheep. I see many flocks after they bring their lambs, either early or late, turned out in the early spring and that is all that is thought necessary. Consequently they become thin in flesh and run down from sucking.

Thus, when the breeding season comes again, they are in no shape for service, and if they do get with lamb at all, the chances are they will bring

a weak lamb. "Bad luck" follows of course.

You can plainly see that the real trouble lies in their care and handling at all times. They must be made to take plenty of exercise and not be housed until just before lambing time, except in stormy weather, then it is well to have a shed provided for them to go under during the summer storms.

When lambing time comes I watch my ewes very closely and am obliged to be with them both day and night almost continually. Of course at this time I keep them in a good, warm barn.

I fence off little pens about six feet square and put a ewe and her lambs in by themselves for two or three days until the lambs have become strong enough and sufficiently acquainted with their mother to know her and find her when turned in with a number of ewes and lambs in a large place provided for them in the barn.

Of course talking about winter lambs may seem a little out of season now, but now is the proper time to be thinking of that very thing for it will not be many months before the breeding season will be here and then if the flock is not in proper condition for breeding, the winter lamb business will prove a failure.

It is an excellent plan for every farmer to put up every fall a quantity of oats straw to help out in carrying the sheep through the winter. Wheat straw will answer the purpose but it is not as good as oats straw.

Of course straw is not an ideal feed for sheep. It contains little nutriment, but not much and a great deal of food fiber, but clean oat straw fed sparingly in connection with roots or other succulent feed helps out wonderfully.

Placed in the rack with clover hay it will be pretty well eaten up every day and it undoubtedly saves some grain.

Where a farmer has plenty of grain and little roughage oat straw will help to piece out the ration admirably.

If fed in large quantities it will almost certainly produce stomach trouble and this should always be avoided.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD FRUIT TREES

Traveling Timber Buyers Buy Them Up for Manufacture of Tool Handles—They Should be Spared.

(By J. H. HAYNES.)

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the farmers to ostracize the old standbys of years ago. It seems like a sacrifice to do so.

Some traveling timber buyers went over our country buying old apple trees for the manufacture of tool handles. Their story was that the trees were worthless for fruiting and the price they paid would replace the old trees with young stock.

The grandfather of the writer planted an orchard (seedlings) 80 years ago. He gave his children the privileges of choosing a tree and naming it.

One of the boys called his tree "Bill's Apple." This tree is still living and bearing. So is the boy who named it.

One other of these seedlings that was top-grafted with the Pound Pippin is still bearing. Enough wood was taken from these two old trees to make a gavel to be used by the presiding officer at the annual meeting of the descendant of the old pioneer.

Last August over 200 of these children and grandchildren met to commemorate the memory of the planter of these two old trees and this gavel was presented to the society.

Some four or five miles from where these trees stand is a pear orchard all seedlings planted at the same time by another pioneer named Harter. These trees are in fair condition yet, and although seedlings, the fruit is good.

Our motto is spare the old landmarks. A young tree six years old that grew from a graft from a tree 276 years old bore an apple last year and we are sure the fruit was of the same quality, appearance, etc., as the fruit that grew on the original tree in the orchard at Boston, Mass.

Grape Cuttings.

Plant grape cuttings in the spring as early as the ground can be worked.

FORAGE-PLANT SEEDS IMPORTED

Considerable Number of Lots Examined Found of Low Vitality and Inferior Quality.

The Secretary of Agriculture is calling attention to the Seed Laboratory which has examined a considerable number of lots of forage-plant seeds imported into the United States during 1911 and found that many of them consisted of seed of low vitality and high weed-seed content, said:

"The analyses of 18 seed lots of seed of alsike clover, red clover, white clover, and hairy vetch, amounting to 225,780 pounds, showed that the pure seed consisted of only 44.9, 64.2, 51.2, and 23 per cent, respectively, of the consignment, while the germination was as follows: 38.8, 27.0, 30.5, and 77 per cent, respectively. Consequently, though this seed was imported at a cost of \$7.47, \$7.97, \$17 and \$3.82 per 100 pounds, respectively, the actual cost of 100 pounds of seed that germinated was \$14.35 for alsike clover, \$34.66 for red clover, \$111.86 for white clover, \$23.29 for hairy vetch, or from two to four times the market price of seed of the very best quality.

"A special examination of seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada during 1911 showed that approximately one-half was unsuitable for seeding purposes in that country, the seed control act there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found to the pound. One lot of seed of alsike contained less than 50 per cent of pure seed, germinating only 15 per cent, or 7½ per cent of the entire bulk. This particular lot contained approximately 135,000 weed seeds in each pound."

Leads in Cranberries.

It is claimed that Massachusetts leads the cranberry output, with an average crop of about 400,000 bushels annually; New Jersey is a close second with about 350,000 bushels; and Wisconsin ranks third with an average of about 100,000 bushels.

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For many years we have made a specialty of showing to the people a line of goods always acceptable and they have accomplished the result leading up to the success we wanted to reach.

THE WHITEHOUSE

New Meat Market

We are pleased to announce to our patrons that we have recently opened a Meat Market on C street, near our former location and will always supply the trade with a choice line of all kinds of meats. Call upon us if you have choice beef, veal, and other meats for the markets.

A. NELSON

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