THE DAIRYMAN.

In selecting a dairy sire we must bear in mind that good qualities may be bred out more rapidly by the use of an inferior breeding bull than they can be improved by the use of a well bred sire.

Incomplete milking not only robs the dairyman of the strippings, but it damages the cow, tending to lessen her daily production and to shorten the period of lactation.

Of course we have all learned before this that long legs are an indication of a poor cow, but perhaps we do not always lay enough stress on the fact.

Half bred cows give half pails of milk.

Give the cows a chance to get under the shed every night now. If too cold keep them in the stable.

Keeping the cows comfortable is a neglected point in the management of the herd during the fall months.

FEEDING YOUNG SOWS.

An Abundance of Nutritious Food Needed For Development.

It is held by most farmers that the brood sow must be kept in thin flesh. Following this rule, which is good in a way, many farmers allow the sows an insufficient amount of feed, and hence both sow and pigs suffer, writes W. H. Underwood in the Iowa Homestead. Also the young sow farrows before she is mature in size, and through light feeding she never attains the size and breeding capacity that she would had she been given larger amounts of feed during all her growing period.

The sow for several well understood reasons should not be kept too fat, especially at farrowing time. She has, nowever, large demands placed upon her and hence requires large amounts of feed to sustain normal vitality. She needs much feed during pregnancy for the development of the unborn pigs and for her own vital needs.

After the pigs are born, during the suckling period, the sow requires an extra large amount of nutritious feed in order to furnish a full flow of milk for the little pigs and maintain her own flesh.

Too often the sow at the close of the suckling period becomes poor and depleted in strength. Frequently she is absolutely exhausted and requires many weeks to regain flesh and strength, if it is possible to regain all the loss. There is no doubt but that this frequent flesh and vitality weakening impairs the health and value of the animal. Were she kept in good round

Chester White swine have long been a favorite breed throughout a large part of the United States. It is one of the oldest breeds, and its good qualities are well known. The hogs are easily fattened and have large hams and shoulders. Combination, the large Chester White boar shown, is an excellent specimen of the breed and has won many prizes. He is owned by C. C. Evans of Iowa.

flesh at all times there is no question but that she would live longer and be more productive in advanced years.

The young sow often grows until after her second or third litter of pigs. Then is the period when maternity tells on an animal the most. If to the physical drain of giving birth to pigs and suckling them is added the stunting effect of too light feeding the young sow cannot possibly attain her highest development. This will not only affect her future earning power, but will also affect the profits in her pigs. They will to some extent inherit her undersize and weakness, and the future stock will be small and poor.

If the young sow is kept in good, round flesh until after full maturity she will have a chance to develop into a large mother animal and be able to transmit her size and strong vitality to her offspring. If she carries an abundance of flesh and some fat nearly equal to that of the prime finished hog for market she will have a surplus for the draining weeks of maternity and not become so poor at any time that her system is materially weakened.

It is much easier to maintain a sow in good flesh than to restore it after it has been lost, and it is better in every way for the animal. A good sow may be fully half the herd in giving quality to the pigs if she is given sufficient feed and care to make manifest her full powers.

Fall Born Lambs.

There is ample evidence to support the contention that the best sheep develop from fall born lambs that are dropped during the early part of October, writes D. H. Dacy in the Iowa Homestead. At this time the weather conditions are quite ideal for the rapid and promising development of the lambs. In addition, at this season of the year, destructive parasites are prominent by their absence. By the following spring the lambs are nearly half grown and are in tiptop shape to go on to luxuriant pasturage. On the other hand, if they are sold as baby lambs during the winter they usually bring top prices.

A Coin in the Sea.

A coin dropped into the sea will sink to the bottom, however deep it is, owing to the fact that the metal is heavier than the volume of water that it displaces. It is a common but mistaken notion that the density of the sea increases with its depth and consequent pressure, as does the density of the atmosphere, which we all know is greatest at the earth's surface. The air, however, like all gases, is elastic, and when under pressure as with its own weight, shrinks in volume and gains in density. Water, on the other hand, is absolutely incompressible, and, although the pressure in the sea increases at the rate of about one pound for every two feet we descend, the density of the water remains the same; consequently the coin continues to outweigh the water it displaces and sinks until it finds a solid resting place. The pressure of the water has no influence at all on the coin, acting as it does on all sides equally.

Quite Alive, In Fact.

A New York man who spends his summers on his farm in Maine persuaded one of his rural neighbors, Joshua Brown, to pay him a visit during the winter in the city. Joshua came and stayed a week—the most thrilling week of his life.

During his visit he was introduced to a friend of his host familiarly known as Jack, who astounded Joshua on the first and only evening of their acquaintance by consuming two quarts of champagne. The next summer on his arrival in Maine the New York man was met by Joshua at the village station.

"Well, Joshua, I've got bad news for you," he began. "Jack Falvey is dead. He died last spring.

"Dead, is he?" repeated Joshua, whipping up the mare.

"Yes," said the New Yorker soberly.

"Huh!" exclaimed Joshua after a short silence. "He weren't dead when I saw 'im."—New York Sun.

Machinery of Memory.

The machinery of memory was thus interestingly described by an authority on the brain: "The act of remembering something," he said, "involves a distinct change in the brain substance. The thing to be remembered is recorded by a little nerve cell. The first time the cell does its work an impression is made upon it. But that impression is apt to wear off unless the action of the cell is repeated, and the oftener this is the case the more fixed becomes the impression, or 'cell memory,' as it is called. Suppose that the work of this particular cell is to enable you to recognize a certain smell. If the impression is made but once the cell may fail to retain it, but if it is repeated several times a lasting impression will be made, and you will recognize the particular odor when you meet with it again."

A Curious Marine Monster.

One of the horrors of the sea is the great ray of Florida waters. Schools of them are often seen playing on the surface of the bayous or in the inlets. Their immense black fins rise and fall in the water like the flapping wings of buzzards or vultures. The great ray shows on its head protuberances resembling horns, features that give them the appearance of the conventional devil as they disport themselves on the surface of the water. It is said that these monsters sometimes attain the weight of a thousand pounds, and mariners have averred that a great ray has unwittingly towed a vessel by becoming entangled in the anchor cable. They are hunted with harpoons and always give the fishermen an exciting struggle.

Von Bulow's Rebuke.

It so happened that two ladies were making their way to their seats at the very moment Von Bulow finished his introduction of the first movement of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetic." This so irritated him that he purposely commenced the allegro at such an absurdly slow pace as to make the quavers in the bass correspond exactly to the time of the ladies' footsteps. As may be imagined, they felt on thorns and hurried on as fast as they could, while Von Bulow accelerated his tempo in sympathy with their increasing pace.—Barnett's Musical Reminiscences.

Killing a Devil.

Once a Saharan traveler was informed by one of his African escort that he had just killed a devil, which proved to be his master's watch that the savage had found, and, hearing it tick, concluded that there was an evil spirit inside. Accordingly he smashed the timepiece by hurling it against a tree.

Hard to Decide.

"How did that race between the zebra and the giraffe come out?" asked Little Jinks.

"It hasn't been decided yet," said Jorkins. "The giraffe's head came in two feet ahead of the zebra's, but his tail was three feet behind."—London Express.

Breakers Ahead.

Auntie (anxiously)—Do you think you have had the proper training for a poor man's wife? Sweet girl—Yes, indeed. Papa hasn't given me any spending money worth mentioning for years. I always get things charged.—Exchange.

Lost Money.

Mrs. Pryer—Why did she leave her husband? Mrs. Crier—He lost his money. Mrs. Pryer—How? Mrs. Crier—Gave it to her.—New York Globe.

A hundred men make an encampment, and one woman makes a home.

That Was All.

"Skillings, how came you to quit working for Spotcash & Co.?"

"We had a difference of opinion as to the value of my services for another year."

"Was that all?"

"Yes. I thought I was worth $4,000 to them, and they thought I wasn't worth 40 cents. So I quit. What else could a self respecting man do?"—Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Jesse L. Poush, insane.

The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County, guardian of the Estate of Jesse L. Poush, insane, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Jesse L. Poush and all persons having claims against him to present them, duly verified as required by law, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned at his law office in Bend, Oregon.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1912.

38-41 C. S. BENSON.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 9th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Grover G. Pulliam, of Tumalo, Oregon, who, on April 23rd, 1910, made Desert Land Entry, No. 06570, for s½ sw¼, Section 17, Township 16 South, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Bend, Oregon, on the 20th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ellis H. Edgington, John M. McKinney, of Sisters, Oregon. Hubert A. Scoggin, Louzetta Pulliam of Tumalo, Oregon.

41-45p C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 29th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Robert L. De Courcy of Bend, Oregon, who on November 19th, 1908, made homestead entry No. 01711 for E½SW¼ and W½SE¼, section 19, township 20 south, range 11 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 11th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Martin J. Main, Luther Metke, John W. Usher and George W. Shriner, all of Bend, Oregon.

39-43 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 3, 1912.

To William T. Wedbrod of Bend, Oregon, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Janet Williams, who gives care of E. E. Parker, Bend, Oregon, as her postoffice address, did on October 30, 1912, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. ....., serial No. 05395, made Oct. 11, 1909, for N½ SE¼, NE¼, sec. 26, S½SE¼, section 23, township 19, S., range 14, E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said William T. Wedbrod has never established residence upon the land; that he has never cultivated or improved the same.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal., if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the postoffice to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Date of first publication Dec. 11, 1912.

Date of second publication Dec. 18, 1912.

Date of third publication Dec. 25, 1912.

Date of fourth publication Jan. 1, 1913.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 3, 1912.

To Bud L. Vancel, of Prineville, Oregon, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that R. D. George, who gives care of E. E. Parker, Bend, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on November 11, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, entry No. ....., Serial No. 09643, made November 6, 1911, for N½SW¼, NW¼SE¼, section 28, township 16, S., range 15, E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Bud L. Vancel has never established residence upon said land; that he has never cultivated the same nor made any improvements on said land other than an unhabitable house.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal. If you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

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