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Mortgage Loans Negotiated Notary Public

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Mortgage Loans Negotiated Notary Public

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LEBANON OREGON

Will Buy Cream

The Scio Feed Store will buy cream for the Lebanon creamery, paying the highest market price for same delivered at their feed store in Scio.

As the lumber industry seems starting up again and which will create a demand for condensed milk, it is expected our condensery will soon start up.

Local Market Report

Wheat per bushel	\$.76
Oats " "	.30
Bran per ton	30.00
Wheat chop per ton	32.00
Oat chop " "	27.50
Barley Chop, " "	30.00
Flour per sack	1.30
Eggs per dozen	.34
Butter per roll	.40
Chickens, hens per lb	.10
" spring " "	.12
" roosters " "	.06
Turkeys " "	.14
Geese " "	.06
Ducks " "	.08
Beef " "	.04
Veal " "	.08
Hogs, live per hundred lb	6.00
Hogs, dressed " "	7.00
Mutton " "	6.00

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County,
Department No. Two
Charles E. Cole, Plaintiff,
vs.
Maimie Cole, Defendant.

TO MAIMIE COLE, the above named defendant, In the name of the State of Oregon,
You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled Court now on file with the Clerk of said Court, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required the plaintiff will apply to the said Court for the relief prayed for in his said complaint, to-wit: For a decree of the said Court dissolving and holding for naught the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further order and decree as may seem according to equity.

This Summons is published by order of the Honorable Wm. Galloway, Judge of the above named Court made in open Court in the City of Albany, Oregon, on the 7th day of October, 1915.
Date of first publication of this Summons Oct. 7, 1915. Date of last publication November 18, 1915.
N. M. NEWPORT
Atty. for Plaintiff

DAIRY WISDOM.

A neat butter package will attract a customer at once.

There is no wisdom in keeping poor cows or breeding down. The man who does it is a back number.

Every up to date dairyman will raise his better calves. These calves should be sired by a pure bred butter bull.

The cream should be strained into the churn to remove every bit of curd or possible specks of dirt.

You know it's mighty easy to freeze or at least chill a lot of profit out of a dairy cow. Protect her if you want the proceeds.

RAISING HERDS OF HIGH CLASS GRADES

It has become very evident, says Hoard's Dairyman, that too little attention and ambition on the part of dairy farmers has been paid to the building up of first class grade herds. The emphasis has been upon pure bred herds, whereas really but few men are fitted to enter successfully into the many details that must be worked out in breeding pure bred cattle. But any farmer can develop a fine herd of grades if he will but be obedient to the few principles that control. These are:

First.—The best possible kind of a sire, as good if not better than is necessary with pure breeds. As we have ob-



The Ayrshire cow in official and competitive tests has proved herself to be a most economical producer of milk and butter, yielding the largest possible amount for the food consumed and at the least possible cost. The Ayrshire is pre-eminently the milkmaid's cow, producing the most desirable milk for his use, because of the large quantity of high quality, rich in total solids, placing it above the required standard of the different state laws for market milk. The cow shown is an Ayrshire.

served before, the sire that is mated with pure bred females is backed up on that side with the same ruling tendencies of the breed that exist in him, but the bull at the head of a herd of grades must have prepotency and strength of breeding sufficient to overcome the adverse tendencies of such females. For that reason we say that he needs to be a better and more prepotent bull than as if he were at the head of a pure bred herd. Farmers who are looking for a cheap, loosely bred bull for use on grade females make a great mistake.

Second.—Rigid selection and culling of the herd and the keeping of some sort of a record in order to know how to select and cull. Some grades have shown wonderful power as producers.

A grade Guernsey cow was bought by William Butterworth of Illinois for \$60. She was a cross between a pure bred Guernsey sire, who was evidently a good one, and a Shorthorn grade cow. This Guernsey grade cow was tested for one year by the Illinois university authorities, with the following year's record: 13,702.8 pounds of milk averaging 3.84 per cent fat, or a fraction over 526 pounds of butterfat was contained in her milk.

It is within the reach of the ordinary farmer to build up grand herds of grade cows if he will have the courage in the first place to purchase a really first class sire and keep doing so. The prices at which fine grade dairy cows sell show that there is a clean bit of money in breeding such cattle aside from the profit of their high milk production.

Bull For County Use.

A Holstein bull valued at \$5,000 has recently been put at the head of the herd of the Marquette county hospital farm in Wisconsin. This bull has been leased to this county for two years by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and by the terms of the lease the college is to have the first chance to purchase at market price any heifers sired by this bull that may be for sale from the county herd. This herd of cows has made the institution self supporting, and it is stated that the farmers of the county have drawn on it freely for stock to improve their milking herds. The placing of such a valuable bull as this one just leased from the college on this farm will make the herd an even greater asset to the dairy farming interests of the county.

Scio Tribune one year for \$1.25

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

WEAK BONED PIGS.

Cause is Due to Lack of Mineral Matter in the Ration.

All hogs, but principally brood sows, are likely to have weak bones or be subject to partial paralysis, writes a correspondent of the National Stockman. This is a condition that is hard to cure, but easier to prevent, and is often the source of loss. It is due to a lack of the bone building material, principally phosphate of lime, in the ration.

Hogs fed to a large extent on potatoes often show this condition. Root crops and, to a smaller extent, the common grains are also deficient in phosphate of lime. Bran, which is considered a very good bone building food, contains a large amount of this substance. Shorts and the legume hays also contain phosphorus. It is safe and cheap to allow the hogs free access to bone building material at all times. Bone ash, principally phosphate of lime, is the best. Wood ashes are of some value for this purpose and are of value also to keep hogs in good condition. It has been proved that hogs can make good use of ground phosphate rock or floats. If the material is kept before them constantly they will not eat too much, being governed by the appetite restricts the amount of salt eaten to the amount the body needs.

Sows carrying or suckling a litter of young, and rapidly growing pigs have the greatest need for bone building material.

SELECTING THE EWES.

Early Maturing Lambs Make the Best Flock Improvers.

The man who replaces the culs from his flock or adds to its size with ewe lambs of his own raising has an opportunity to take advantage of several factors. The ewe lambs retained for breeding purposes should be the first born rather than the last. In other words, have them as nearly the same age as possible. It is said by old shepherds that late born lambs have a tendency to breed late, and many times they fail to develop into good, thrifty breeding ewes. Ewe lambs that are about the same age will usually all breed about the same time, and hence one can expect more uniformity in the lamb crop.

Again, the early maturing ewe lamb should be retained. By so doing one can expect to build up in the course of time a flock of sheep that will produce early maturing lambs. This is a big factor in the business from a market viewpoint, for the early maturing lamb is always by far the most profitable one of the things that help a lamb to mature early is a mother that is a good suckler. Here again is another factor for the breeder to consider. The lambs that are to remain in the flock should be from heavy suckling ewes. There is nothing that adds finish to the lamb



and palatability to the meat so much as a good covering of milk fat on the carcass.

The ewes usually have the fence corners, roadsides, stubble field and truck patches cleaned up before this time of the year, and the owner can well afford to give them plenty of feed for the proper conditioning of the breeding season. On the average farm very little or nothing need be expended for feed between the weaning and breeding period. This is the season of the year sheep are a valuable asset to the farm, for they utilize the weeds and other products that would be considered waste if it were not for them. By the time the breeding season arrives the ewes are in good condition and thrifty from the tender forage they have grazed from waste places. Of course, in case the scavenger feed is not enough to make them put on enough flesh to look plump a little harvest feed from the barn will add materially in helping to round the ewes into form.—C. Harper, Illinois Agricultural College.

Chronic Eczema of Hides.

Wash the affected parts with warm castile soapsuds daily, to which has been added a dessertspoonful of one of the standard dips for each pint of water used. After the parts have dried apply an ointment of unsalted lard or vasoline three parts, flowers of sulphur one part and zinc oxide one part.

THE STOCKMAN.

Poorly fed sheep will not produce very good wool nor good mutton.

Prepare a good shelter with a dry nest and keep the pigs in the pasture as long as possible.

A stingy feeder can never become a successful raiser of horses.

Skip your sheep on good feed and care and they will skip you on mutton. Works both ways.

A stunted lot of fall pigs are not worth wintering, even in these times.

Every one who breeds and raises good colts will have a long period of prosperity.

KEEP THE SOW THAT RAISES BIG LITTERS

I well remember when hogs have been low heretofore and corn high farmers sold nearly all their hogs, including their brood sows, in a desire to sell their corn, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Fireside. And these same farmers when conditions changed were scouring the country and attending every farm sale in an endeavor to secure brood sows at fabulous prices. They desired to re-embark in the swine industry and secure the high prices and



The Berkshire is a very old and prepotent breed of hogs that were developed in England. When transplanted to American soil the Berkshire quickly became popular and has had no difficulty in holding his own with the American breeds. Admirers of the Berkshire claim that he will come more nearly making good in any part of the world than any other breed. The picture shows a pure bred Berkshire.

profits they had lost and which their more fortunate neighbors were enjoying.

That there will be a temptation the present season to fatten the brood sows after weaning the pigs and send them to slaughter is already evident.

Many farmers object to holding over their brood sows because the sows get too fat and fail to breed. But this condition can be prevented easily by keeping the sows apart from the hogs that are being fattened. With a good grass pasture and very little grain after the pigs are weaned the brood sow will gain in vigor and be in excellent condition for breeding next December, though somewhat thin in flesh.

Under no circumstances should a brood sow be fed all the corn she can eat, and it is a great mistake to bring her to the time of breeding loaded with fat.

When a brood sow raises from six to ten vigorous and healthy pigs, proving herself a good milker and a careful mother, she should by all means be kept on the farm. In giving birth to her young, if it becomes necessary she can be handled by her owner much easier than a young sow.

If perchance there should be in the herd brood sows that are cross and ill natured, that are poor milkers and have reared but two or three pigs they may well be fattened and sold. But to sacrifice a sow that has reared a good litter of pigs, with conditions that will make the demand for hog products for years to come the greatest ever known, is simply to throw away one of the greatest opportunities ever afforded the farmers of the corn growing states to make hog raising the most remunerative of all farm work.

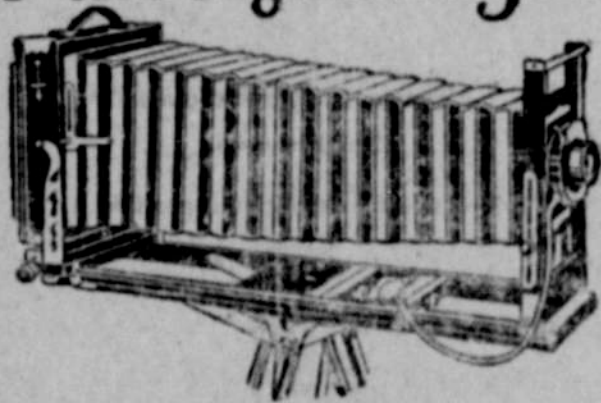
Too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of cleanliness in the rearing of hogs, and if every farmer who rears hogs should feed clean, wholesome food—no moldy, sour, decayed food to be given—and an abundance of pure clean water at all times, in my judgment the ravages of swine plague and hog cholera would be materially lessened and in time entirely eradicated.

Drying Up a Cow.

A cow should be dried off for six weeks before calving. It may take two weeks to dry her off, that depending upon the persistency of milk flow.

To dry off a cow the rich feed has to be removed and the cow allowed to pasture short grass or eat hay. Some milk is left in the quarters at each milking at first, then a milking is omitted; then the milking is done every other day, and afterward only a little milk is taken, as seen to be necessary. There is no specific rule for such work, and it requires the best judgment and experience of the attendant.

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