Care of Brood Sows In Winter

For early spring piks select a well grown sow pig, preferably eight or more months old, if you are just starting to raise porkers, says H. Truckeli in Rural New Yorker. Otherwise I assume you have your best and most prolific sows on hand. See that she has hearty and vigorous, as a shy feeder period of six months. is a poor animal to breed from. Much is said as to mating a rather coarse now with a boar finer in appearance. I believe in mating the best individuals and certainly would not discard a sow because she showed plenty of quality.

After mating the sow should have en to the character and quantity of more nitrogenous ration than the fat-roughness fed in connection with corn tening hogs. A few roots, or even sliage, will add bulk and variety to the feed. Many breeders give a wisp of clover hay dally, and it is surprising how much of this a hog will est. Keep her in good condition, but not overfat.

About fourteen weeks after mating shift her to the farrowing pen, which



PAIR OF YOUNG BERKSHIRE SOWS.

should be roomy, dry and warm. This pen should be provided with a railing or fender around the sides. A 2 by 6 seantling spiked securely to fixed blocks six inches high makes a good railing and may save a good pig from being lain on. The little fellows learn to snuggle under these fenders and keep out of danger. Some breeders advocate bedding heavily, claiming the sow will He away from the pigs and not make a nest, as when she is scrimped for bedding. However, we always bed sparingly with chaff or the sweepings from the hay barn. We keep the pen dry and clean. A damp pen is responsible for many losses.

It is advisable to watch a young sow with her first litter and be on hand to You should have pure water and sait render assistance if needed. If a sow has successfully raised one litter we let nature take its course. A covered pall of hot ashes will elevate the temperature of a hogpen on a bitter February or March night. After the little pigs have sucked once they seldom get chilled. Feed sparingly for the first three days, then gradually increase to the capacity of the sow if the litter is large.

Age of Brood Sows.

The length of time that a brood sow may be profitably kept is determined by her capacity and power of giving a regular supply of milk for her young. Shortly, it may be said that she should be kept as long as she breeds and milks well, says American Cultivator. Continued selection and retention of the best young sows for breeding purposes is one of the most effective methods of improving a herd of pigs. The opinion held by many that pigs from the first litter of a young sow are inferior to those from subsequent litters is not well founded. Quite as good pigs can be obtained from a young sow, provided she is well grown before producing her litter, as from the same sow at a later date. The keeping of sows for the production of pigs intended for sale at an early age is a system practiced by many. Coarse boned, heavy cared, ill shaped pigs look larger at the age of eight weeks than well shaped ones. Such animals do not, however, meet the requirements of the trade and are therefore not so profitable to the breeder. Many persons who feed pigs are of the opinion that animals which are plump and nicely shaped at an early age do not grow to a good size. No more mistaken view could possibly

Hog Pointers.

The hog is a thrifty animal when fed on the dairy wastes with a little grala added.

Unless a sow is unusually well fed, she will hardly come in heat while suckling her pigs, Usually the hog will thrive best that

will squeal for his feed at the regular feeding times. The thrift and condition of the moth-

er determine to a great extent what the pig will be.

Beauty in form and appearance is not a safe indication of the value of a sow as a breeder.

The quality of a sow's pigs when she is old determines when her days of usefulness are over.

Best Age to Fatten Cattle.

The central experiment station farm at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing 1,000 pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three year olds that the profit for each 1,000 pounds was: Calves, \$31; yearlings, \$27; two-year-olds, \$19.10; three-yearolds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages was purchased at 4 cents a pound and sold fat at 5 cents a pound the profit on \$1,000 invested in feeding cattle was: Calves, \$557.50; yearlings, \$284; two-year-olds, \$198.75; three-year-olds,

Value of Variety In Ration.

No single grain ration meets the entire wants of the young growing or fattening animal. In all cases and especially with pigs a good variety gives the best results. Dust, cobs and other filth should not be allowed to accumulate on the feeding floors. Cleanliness in the feeding places will ald materialby in maintaining health.—Farmers Ad-

FATTENING STEERS.

Value of Alfalfa and Cornstalks as Rough Feed.

A bulletin recently issued by the Ne braska experiment station gives the details of a feeding experiment with two-year-old range steers, the results of which show very clearly that the character of roughness supplied in conpection with corn is a very important factor in the economical production of beef. Six lots of steers, with ten in at least twelve teats. She should be each lot, were fed experimentally for a

Without entering into the details of the test with two-year-olds, as reported, the conclusions are tersely stated in

the bulletin as follows: With present prices for both corn and beef greater consideration must be giv-

to fattening cattle. That alfalfa hay is pronouncedly superfor to prairie hay for beef production and that the more rapid the extension of the area of the land devoted to the production of alfalfa, supplanting the less valuable and lower yielding native bay, the more rapid will be

the production of wealth from our soil, That native prairie hay, if for any reason it is most available for feeding purposes, should not be fed with corn alone, but rather with corn supplemented with a small quantity of some protein food, such as oilmeal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal, to give more nearly a balance of nutrients in keeping with animal requirements.

That cornstalks cut immediately after the ears ripen possess a food value which cannot consistently be ignored by the farmer and that existing land values warrant the larger utilization of this roughness by the adoption of methods of harvesting that will make such material more valuable for feed-

Ewes In Winter.

Ewes should be handled very carefully through the winter. Have a roomy shed, well ventilated, with plenty of bedding and the doors always open until a short time before lambing, when they should be closed nights, Your shed should be warm if your ewes are to lamb in the cold months. in the yard at all times.

THE HORSEMAN

One peculiarity among trotting bred horses that should be noted by breeders of market animals is that of toeing out, says National Stockman. So many trotting bred horses toe out either with one or both front feet. This unfortunate condition is highly transmissible, and stallions that toe out should not be patronized. Many a really high class horse, or what would be termed a high class horse were it not for this infirmity, is made a third rater owing to the position his feet occupy in relation to his front legs. A toeing out horse cannot bend and fold his knee properly. He swings the malformed foot around as he trots, flexing the knee at a wrong angle and endangering the opposite knee. Even if inferior in other essentials, the horse that stands squarely upon both front feet has a decided advantage over the horse that toes out and will sell for more money for market use. It is true that many fast trotters and pacers toe out, but one would have a serious undertaking upon his hands were he to attempt convincing the owners of such horses that they would be even better as race animals if they stood squarely upon their front

The Idle Work Horse.

As to the feeding of idle work horses, it would be well if we could dispose of this subject by saying there should never be any, for this undoubtedly is the hardest treatment the work horse gets-the occasional rest when kept absolutely idle, tied to the manger, with all the fodder before him he can consume. Never allow the idle horse to remain in the stable, but see to it he has a pasture or yard to exercise in part of every day, winter and summer, of course materially cutting down the amount of grain and using more succulent food, if possible.-Cor. American Cultivator.

The Horse's Hoofs.

Get a hoof trimmer and keep the horse's feet in order. If neglected, horses sometimes get lame by the boofs growing out too long and cracking. If you invest a dollar or a little more in a trimmer you will never regret it. It is also important to keep the colt's feet straight. Look to the colt's feet when turning out in the spring and keep the toes cut short.

Checkrein and Blinders.

I surely believe in humane treatment for horses, but will not give up the checkrein, writes a correspondent of Farm Progress. But I want it used right, and when used right it is a benefft to both horse and driver. If you want sore shoulders, all you have to do is to take off the checkrein

Blinders should also be used with common sense. A horse will become quite tricky and shirk on you if worked without blinders. Yes, I have tried it, and if your horse does not you have a wonderful horse, and I would like to see him. A horse can learn tricks all right.

Heavy Horses In Demand.

Heavier and yet heavier horses are called for by reason of the scarcity of farm help and the increase in the size of farm machinery.

Currycomb and Brush.

The currycomb and brush are two articles which should be made daily use of in every stable. Yes, it pays, and pays for looks alone, but do not consider looks anything but the least part of the good derived from it.

CASTORIA

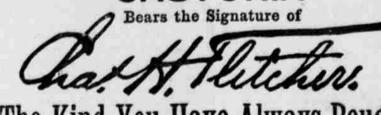
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

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IN ALL COUNTRIES.

JOOD HEALTH GIVERS

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS FROM A MED-

IGAL POINT OF VIEW.

Michigan Physician Points Out the

Benefits and Disadvantages to Man-

kind of Fine and Bad Roads-Value

The medical man in pioneer days

was many times one of the first to

blaze the path, to lay out the road or to

pian the highways, and it is a fact that

in modern times he is one of the first

to lend his knowledge and aid to fur-

ther the movement of good roads, says

Dr. E. B. Smith, secretary of the

Michigan College of Medicine and Sur-

gery, in the Auto Advocate and Coun-

Many years ago Michigan possessed

man of sterling worth, broad intel-

lect and keen observation for the re-

quirements of the people of his locality

and the needs of good roads and the

reclaiming of many acres for new set-

tiers and clearing up of the cause of

much sickness and death. Dr. Henry

Wyman in about 1844 was a member

of the legislature from Lenawee coun-

ty. The district was a great cotton-

wood swamp. Malaria and typhoid fe-

ver prevailed every month of the year.

Through his efforts in the legislative

body Dr. Wyman secured appropria-

tions for digging a ditch a considera-

ble distance across Lenawee and well

into Monroe. They say that at that

time logs were felled, and over the

logs was thrown the dirt from the

ditch, which contained considerable

clay. These logs were either fired on

purpose or by chance, and the fire

baked the clay into the brick sub-

stance, and today going through this

country one can see the result of that

As a result of this ditching and turn-

piking there are no more beautiful farms,

with people enjoying good health, in

FINE ROADS MEAN GOOD HEALTH.

any other part of the United States

than in Lenawee and Monroe counties.

So I believe that as good roads mean

good draininge-that is, drainage of

the surface of the road, drainage under

the road and drainage along the sides

of the road-so we have good health to

those living along the roads construct-

Man is so constructed that when be

of the elasticity of that arch. This

arch is a more perfect one than you

builders can make. Between each

joint are fluid buffers, and running

from one bone to another, keeping the

joints from spreading and to aid them

to swing, are guy ropes that assume a

lax or tense condition, as required, and

between each bone in the spinal col-

umn are mattresses that make it pos-

sible for one to jump from a consid-

erable height, and, striking upon the

feet, the force of the blow is car-

ried from part to part of the body and

the force spent upon these resisting

bodies until it is spent before reaching

the brain. I firmly believe that the

rough, bad roads of our country are no

small factor as a cause of the large

number of nervous and insane cases

Catarrhal conditions are aggravated

by the dust from the roads, the decay-

ing vegetable life along the roadside

breeds disease, and the stagnated pool

that our rural districts supply.

ed and entirely spent

baking process.

try Roads.

of Trees Along Roadsides.

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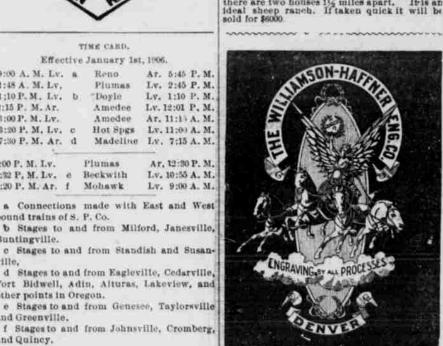


The Harney County

FOR SALE.

Fine Sheep Ranch in Modoc County

ed after this manner. The Examiner has for sale one of the sheep ranches in Modoc county, which controls the best range in California. It consists of 560 acres all under fence. It lies along Pittriver for 2 34 miles. Besides other buildings there are two houses 114 miles apart. It is an ideal sheep ranch. If taken quick it will be sold for \$6000. walks, runs or jumps the jar is lessentissue or vital organs that are unable to withstand it. This is so on account of the arch in the foot and on account



is a fertile field for low forms of animal life. From these the air is pollated, and man has only to be found in a condition to be infected. It is too bad that these stagnant pools cannot cry out to the passerby: "Unclean! Unclean!" If this were so you and I ***** could turn out of the way and pass by. Healthy plant life along the roadside is conducive to good health in man. It helps give unto man that which man needs for his growth and for his living. What is pleasing to the eye gives health. That is one reason why the tourist and travelers seek other climes. The eye is delighted. It is pleased. That helps the body. Every special

sense is helped, and so the great body is made more healthy. The nose smells, and we are pleased or displeased. We are satisfied, even gratified, or we are disgusted and sickened. The ear hears the sweet songs, the mind becomes joyous, and the heart beats stronger and fuller, and we are made to feel the joy of exhilaration at the pleasant surroundings; we are made to feel that it is good to live. The keen sense of taste begins to manifest itself. The appetite is sharpened, the stomach does better work, and the man begins to feel his power and strength and feels that it is good to be here.

I can say to you farmers, I can say to you men outside of the cities and towns, that good roads are your salvation, your health. I can say that that which improves your everyday life and that which improves your walks in life make you live longer, make you live easier, make you live a little better, and that which makes, you live longer, easier and better makes it possible for

you to die easier.

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