

FATTENING STEERS.

Value of Alfalfa and Cornstalks as Rough Feed.

A bulletin recently issued by the Nebraska 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 connection with corn is a very important factor in the economical production of beef. Six lots of steers, with ten in each lot, were fed experimentally for a period of six months.

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 given to the character and quantity of roughness fed in connection with corn to fattening cattle.

That alfalfa hay is pronouncedly superior 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 hay, 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 feeding purposes.

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. You should have pure water and salt 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 feet.

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 hoofs 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.

Checkreins 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 benefit 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.

RIDING A CAMEL.

More Convenient and Less Tiring Than Horseback Riding.

Camel riding in the desert of Sahara is not so very fatiguing after one has learned how. A veteran traveler in that district describes the process: "Each riding camel has a bridle, or rather a halter, of plaited leather like an ordinary halter, and the camel is guided as a horse would be if riding him with one rein only. The saddle is a most elaborate affair. To adjust one properly on a camel's hump is an art extremely difficult to master. First two cushions of leather, stuffed with grass straw, are placed on the animal's hump, and on these is set the saddle. This latter consists of two wooden forks, one in front and one behind, connected by a side board. Above this is placed the seat of the saddle, which is built like a square saucer. The tops of the wooden forks rising in front and behind form two saddlehorns, and, once one has negotiated his way into the saucer and installed the feet and legs by letting them, from the knee downward, hang over the front, one is pretty safe from falling out. Cushions and rugs placed in this saucerlike depression add to the comfort. The saddle is secured by a wide girth and also by a shoulder strap and girth at the back that takes the place of a crupper.

"There are, of course, no stirrups, the foot merely hanging over the front. After one has learned to avoid an occasional wig in the middle of the back from the hindmost horn and has become accustomed to the weight of the legs hanging over the front, camel riding is very comfortable and far less tiring than horseback riding, especially as one's position can be varied in many ways by riding sidesaddle or crossing the legs on the camel's neck, and so forth. The long, swinging gait is fairly easy, and one can move about on a camel's back in a manner that would startle any ordinary horse.

"On the saddle are carried a pair of leather saddlebags, wherein I carry books, maps, instruments, cartridges, lunch and the like. From the horns of the saddle are hung rifle, field glasses, prismatic compass and water bottle. Altogether it is a pretty complete outfit and only equalled by a Chinese chair for convenience in traveling when one wishes to hunt and nap at the same time."

BOOKS AND A GENTLEMAN.

A gentleman does not have a full wine cellar and empty bookshelves.

A gentleman does not possess a box of carpenter's tools, but no paper knife.

A gentleman does not borrow good works which he is in a position to buy.

A gentleman does not cut books with his fingers, even after having washed his hands.

A gentleman does not use eau de cologne and read greasy volumes from a circulating library.

A gentleman does not give his daughter a dowry of from \$25,000 to \$250,000 and forget to provide her with a bookcase.

A gentleman does not talk about the latest literature when he is acquainted only with what has been said of it by the reviewers.

A gentleman does not send to his bookseller for a parcel of books on approval, and, after having read them, return them, saying that none of them suits him.

A Thirsty Woodchuck.

One of the best story tellers of his time was Han Thompson of Auburn, Me. The following is what Han told of what he and his brother John tried to do in the way of catching a woodchuck: They had tried quite a number of times to capture the animal, but unsuccessfully. At last they decided to drown him out. So, procuring four pails, each took two, and they carried water for two solid hours and poured it into the hole in the ground in which the said "chuck" had taken up his abode. Getting tired, they sat down. After about half an hour the woodchuck cautiously left the hole and deliberately walked down to the brook and took a long drink of water, and then scooted, much to the disgust of the two boys.—Boston Herald.

The Ragged Brigade.

The nickname of the Thirteenth hussars is complimentary rather than detrimental to them, being a reminder of the gallant services rendered and the severe hardships endured by them when serving in the peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. They took part in no fewer than thirty-two engagements and skirmishes, in addition to their share in general actions. In the course of the campaign the hard service they had seen had reduced their uniforms to tatters; hence their nickname.—London Telegraph.

A Mystery Revealed.

The Layman—Why do you tie that bandage so tight about the patient's limb before you operate? The Surgeon—To compress the arteries so that he won't bleed to death. The Layman—Ah, now I know why the barber nearly strangles me with a towel before he begins to shave me.—Cleveland Leader.

Youthful Ambition.

A little lad was asked the other day what he intended to be when he grew up. He pondered over it for awhile. "I won't be a sailor," he said, "because I might be drowned, and I won't be a soldier, because I might be shot. I think I will be a skeleton in a museum."

Professional.

"Well, doctor, your treatise is ready to go to press. What are you going to do about an appendix?" "Cut it out."—Houston Post.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

..Lakeview Meat Market..

JOHN WENDELL, Proprietor

AT PRESENT LOCATED

BUILDING NORTH OF HOTEL LAKEVIEW

SEE

Nature's Wondrous Handiwork



Through Utah and Colorado
Castle Gate, Canon of the Grand, Black Canon, Marshall and Tennessee Passes, and the World-Famous Royal Gorge

For Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlets, write to
W. C. McBride, Gen. Agt.
124 Third Street PORTLAND, OR.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



TIME CARD.

Effective January 1st, 1906.

9:00 A. M. Lv. a	Reno	Ar. 5:45 P. M.
11:48 A. M. Lv.	Plumas	Lv. 2:45 P. M.
1:19 P. M. Lv. b	Boyle	Lv. 1:30 P. M.
2:15 P. M. Ar.	Amejee	Lv. 12:01 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Lv.	Amejee	Ar. 11:15 A. M.
5:30 P. M. Lv. c	Hot Spgs	Lv. 11:00 A. M.
7:30 P. M. Ar. d	Madeline	Lv. 7:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M. Lv.	Plumas	Ar. 12:30 P. M.
2:32 P. M. Lv. e	Beckwith	Lv. 10:55 A. M.
4:20 P. M. Ar. f	Mohawk	Lv. 9:00 A. M.

a Connections made with East and West bound trains of S. P. Co.
b Stages to and from Millford, Janesville, Buntingville.
c Stages to and from Standish and Susanville.
d Stages to and from Eagleville, Cedarville, Fort Bidwell, Adin, Alturas, Lakeview, and other points in Oregon.
e Stages to and from Genesee, Taylorsville and Greenville.
f Stages to and from Johnsville, Cromberg, and Quincy.

THE LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER

LATEST LAND AND STOCK NEWS

EIGHT PAGES LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

PATENTS

PROCEDED AND DEFENDED, send model, drawing or photo. For expert advice and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. *Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively.* Write or come to us at 553 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CA-SNOW & Co.

Land Notice.

JOHN MULLAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
1310 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

All persons who have heretofore made FINAL PROOF in any kind of Land, Mineral or Timber Entries, which has been accepted by the Register or Receiver of any U. S. Land Office, can have the issuance of their U. S. Patent for said Lands promptly attended to by sending me their Duplicate Receipts, or Certificates of Entry, and an agreement to pay me \$10 whenever said Patents shall issue.

JOHN MULLAN,
Oregon, California,
and Nevada
State Agent

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Agent for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A half-century illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 627 F St., Washington, D. C.

\$1,250 Reward.

The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$750 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition, I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horse-shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties Range, Harney, Lake and Crook Counties. Horses vented when sold. Horses sold to pass through this section will be reported in this paper. If not so reported, please write or telephone The Times Herald, Main 224, Burns, Oregon. W. W. Brown, File, Ore.

FOR SALE.
Fine Sheep Ranch in Modoc County
The Examiner has for sale one of the sheep ranches in Modoc county, which is the best range in California. It consists of 600 acres all under fence. It lies along Pitt river for 2 1/2 miles. Besides other buildings there are two houses 1 1/2 miles apart. It is an ideal sheep ranch. If taken quick it will be sold for \$6000.

THE WILLIAMSON-HAFFNER ENGRAVING CO.
DENVER
ENGRAVING OF ALL PROCESSES

Care of Brood Sows in Winter

For early spring pigs select a well grown sow pig, preferably eight or more months old. If you are just starting to raise porkers, says H. Truckell in Rural New Yorker. Otherwise I assume you have your best and most prolific sows on hand. See that she has at least twelve teats. She should be hearty and vigorous, as a shy feeder is a poor animal to breed from. Much is said as to mating a rather coarse sow 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 more nitrogenous ration than the fattening hogs. A few roots, or even sludge, will add bulk and variety to the feed. Many breeders give a wisp of clover hay daily, and it is surprising how much of this a hog will eat. 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 scantling 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 lie away from the pigs and not make a nest, as when she is cramped 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 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 eared, 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 be held.

Hog Pointers.

The hog is a thrifty animal when fed on the dairy wastes with a little grain 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 mother 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-year-olds, \$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, \$357.50; yearlings, \$234; two-year-olds, \$198.75; three-year-olds, \$177.50.

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 fluff should not be allowed to accumulate on the feeding floors. Cleanliness in the feeding places will aid materially in maintaining health.—Farmers Advocate.