

STEER FEEDING.

The Way an Illinois Farmer Finished His First Cartload.

In regard to the feeding of the carload of cattle which I sold for \$5.35 in Chicago the other day I would say this was the first cartload I ever fed. In the first place I had some blue grass pasture, more than I needed, and I bought eighteen head of good young Hereford steers. They were all of that blood but two—one Red Poll and one Angus—and were all coming two years old.

I bought them about the middle of June and turned them on pasture. During the second week of September I brought them up and fed them a little corn and still let them run on a good blue grass pasture until I got them on full feed. About the middle of October I confined them in a yard and fed them cornmeal, corn and timothy hay. These steers weighed about 700 pounds when I started to feed them. They were all dehorned but four, and I would always rather have my steers dehorned. They were kept in small feed lot, and I had a number of broad sows running after them. My feed lot is sandy, consequently it never gets very muddy. I kept the steers well bedded all the time. I bought them all around here near my home, and I think they made me about \$1.20 per hundred weight.

Likes Herefords For Feeders.

The best steers to my notion to feed are pure bred Herefords, but one cannot always get them. The better they are bred the better they will feed and sell at a rule. The way to get this kind of stock is to buy and use a pure bred bull instead of using an old scrub animal.

These cattle were in good flesh when they were put in the feed lot. I believe you should always have steers in good flesh to start with. I cannot tell how much these averaged per month, for I had no scales to weigh them on. They were not large, rough steers, but small, bloated, smooth and well shaped. I shipped them Jan. 22. The cattle went through fine, fatted up well and weighed 1,095 pounds per head.—S. Pritchard, Jr., in Breeder's Gazette.

The Stock Tank.

Be careful about that stock tank during warm, sultry days. If it stands in the sun the water is no doubt very warm and filled with green scum, and this must be very disagreeable to the live stock that must drink it. Would you like your superiors to furnish you with such drinking water? Better clean out the tank, scrub it with soap-suds and lime and pump it full of clean, pure water from the well. The dumb beasts will appreciate it, I'll warrant. Such tanks should have a shade over them all the year round, a protection from the hot sun as well as the frosts. Farm Journal.

THE VETERINARY

Horses that are afflicted with a chronic disease that causes a loud, unnatural noise in breathing are said to have thick wind or to be reivers. This class does not include those afflicted with severe sore throat, as in these cases the breathing is noisy only during the acute attack of the disease. Thick wind is caused by an obstruction to the free passage of the air in some part of the respiratory tract. The noisy breathing of horses after having been ill and put to sudden exertion is not due to any disease and is only temporary. Horses fed on the seeds of leguminous and some other plants have paralysis of the laryngeal muscles, particularly when fed chick vetch. Other cases may come from lead poisoning, sore throat, and many times from heredity. Roaring, the name by which the disease is generally known, is only a symptom and not the disease. In bad cases the animal fairly suffocates. The cure depends much on the cause, and many times such horses are treated with little success. You can try one dram potassium iodide once a day for a week and then one-half ounce of Fowler's solution once a day for the next week in the drinking water, and if this does not do any good you would better go to a good veterinarian.—M. D. Williams, D. V. S., in Rural New Yorker.

Warts in Cattle.

Lumps or sores on the backs of cattle are caused by the larvae of the warble fly, or ox warble, a black fly thickly covered with yellowish hair. They lay the eggs on the backs of cattle from June to September. The grubs hatch out and bore through the skin and live there, next to the flesh, all winter. In the spring the mature grub crawls out and falls to the ground. Put a thumb on each side of the lump and squeeze the grub out, or mix lard and sulphur and rub it into the lumps, which destroys the grub. During July and August rub over the backs of cattle a mixture of four ounces flowers of sulphur, one gill spirits of tar and one quart train oil, and it will prevent the fly from laying its eggs. Rub on once a week. The chief harm these grubs do is the making of holes in the hide, thus lessening its value in market.—Ohio Farmer.

Useful Points, Both.

A pound of fat bacon given a cow that is off her feed will often effect a cure, writes a correspondent to Farm Journal.

I will just send you one little thing, very simple and effectual remedy for warts on a horse's nose or anywhere. Wash the warts with strong soda water. I took a perfect "mat of warts" off a colt's nose by washing them with strong soda water twice only. A seed wart can be taken off by soda. Pick the wart a little till the blood starts, then apply dry soda a few times.—Mrs. M. A. G.

by reference to the appearance of the equine.

"Oh, he is, is he? Well, maybe he is just this minute, but he wasn't an hour ago. He was up by our shop, and then he made up faces at me and stuck out his chin. I told him I'd slap his chops some day, and now I'm goin' to do it. Take that, you old skeleton, you!"

The butcher boy jumped in and gave the horse a slap across the nose, cutted two of the boys and then picked up his basket and hurried on. He left a great state of indignation behind him, and as soon as he could get his breath Humpy explained:

"I didn't want to go to the gallus for killin' a boy, and that's the only reason I didn't break the cub's neck."

"Sposin' the Arab had breathed flames from his nostrils!" exclaimed one of the crowd.

"And reared up and pawed the air and snorted!" added a second.

"And tore himself loose from the wagon and cantered away!" gasped one of the boys who had been cutted.

Humpy stroked the nose of the horse, and the animal responded by closing his eyes and leaning up against the hitching post. He probably would have been asleep in five minutes more if one of the boys had not suddenly asked:

"Say, now, but don't you fellers hear a cat somewhere?"

"Now," chorused two or three after looking around and listening.

"But I can. I've heard cats meowin' around ever since I was born, and you can't fool me on the sound. There it is again. I tell you there is a cat around here somewhere. She may be right in that box on the wagon."

"Don't talk so loud and excite this horse," cautioned Humpy.

"Lemme tell you somethin'," Humpy Skinner," said the boy as he lowered his voice, but made it very impressive.

"If I was put in charge of an Arab horse and wagon and there was a box in the wagon, I'd know what there was in the box. Sposin' it turned out to be a dead man!"

"Poof!"

"You can 'poof' all you want to, but I have read of such things. Twon't do hurt to git up an' look. If you are afraid to do it, then I will."

That was a def, and Humpy took it as such and straightaway mounted the wagon and lifted the cover of the box. Four cats at once jumped all over him and all over the wagon and the horse and then dropped into the street. The boy yelled, the horse backed up, and two dogs at once took after the cats. In fifteen seconds there was wild excitement. In backing up the horse ran the back end of the wagon into a passing team and in seeking shelter the cats ran up trees or into groceries. Humpy Skinner jumped from the wagon and stood with his hands in his pockets and his mouth open. The sudden loss of his heroic job stunned him. By and by one of his crowd kicked him and said:

"Scatter, Humpy, or you'll get a thousand years in state prison!"

Half an hour later when he arrived home with pale face and shaking knees his mother looked at him closely and then said:

"Humpy, you don't look a bit well, and I'm going to speak to your father and have him get you a tonic this very day."

M. QUAD.

Discretion.

The way colored folk have of picking up phrases which they hear used by white people about them is amusingly illustrated by a conversation which was overheard recently on the streets of a southern city.

"Howdy, Miss Mandy? How is you?" called one dusky aunty to another.

"Oh, I jes' totable, Miss Johnson. How yo' feelin'?" was the response.

"Why, I's a-feelin' mighty peart, I is," confided Mrs. Johnson. "I suttin' does feel fine."

"Wellum, yo' sho' is lookin' well," agreed her friend. "Yo' color's so good!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Worth Little Indeed.
"Darling," he said hoarsely, "I love you better than my very life."

"And—suppose I should refuse you?" asked the beautiful girl.

"Then I should kill myself."

"Gracious! Your life must be worth a great deal!"—Detroit Tribune.

The Vacation Season.



Wife—You run on in front, John, and get the tickets.

Create by Contrast.

He cannot paint or write or sing; Unhonored is his name.
He's ne'er been cured of anything
And thus leaped into fame.
He's never led a troop of foot
From which the foeman ran.
In short, we must admit he's but
An ordinary man.

But when we give our fancy wings

And make the vast array
Of folks who have been cured of
things.

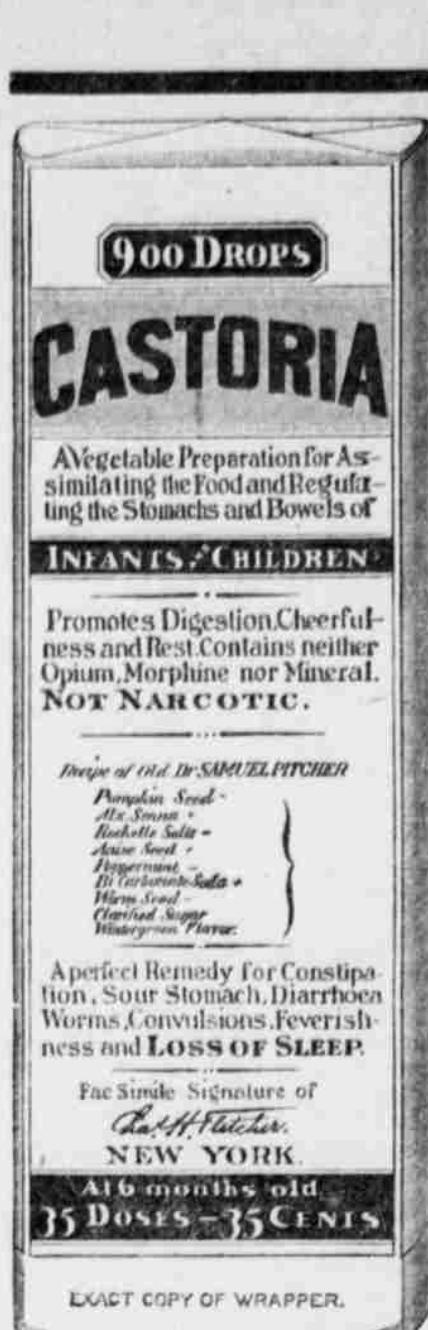
Or sing or paint or play—
When we but contrast, gee whiz.

The novel will be—
We must confess, it's terrible.

No ordinary t-

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Notify your friends in the east that reduced round-trip excursion rates will go into effect June 1, 1906, and tickets will be on sale daily until September 15, 1906.

Final return limit October 31, 1906. Rates from principal Eastern points are as follows:

From Chicago.....\$75.00

“ Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City.....\$60.00

“ Sioux City.....\$62.00

“ Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad.....\$50.00

“ St. Louis.....\$69.00

“ New Orleans.....\$69.00

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Don't make any fence around the sheep pasture, except one of woven wire. This will both keep the sheep in and the dogs out and is really the most economical fence on the market. Don't think sheep can go without water. They will live if they have only dew for drink, but they will not thrive.

Rural New Yorker.

Slow and Sure With Sheep.

Start with a few sheep, learn their habits, gain their confidence and gradually increase the flock, keeping only the finest ewes. The four best mutton breeds are the Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires and Dorset Horns, each having certain points in their favor which the others have not.—Country Gentleman.

Meat Chops.

Don't forget to dip.

Even cul ewes sell up to \$4.75.

It's a pretty coarse weed that sheep will not eat.

By all means dock your lambs and dock them early.

Fold the fleece with the bright side toward the market.

If you wish to do a mail order business in sheep you must advertise.

If you want to see your lambs smile prepare for them a patch of rape.

If there is better roughage than clover hay we would like to know what it is.

Good, big, strong lamb crops are the common report from all over the country.

He who breeds a certain breed of sheep because he likes it is pretty sure to succeed.

Owners of pure bred sheep and goats who do not advertise do not know what they are losing on that account—American Sheep Breeder.

GREEN FEED.

Help In Stock and Pasture In Time of Heat and Drought.

It will be an unusual season if many farmers in the corn belt are not confronted with the short pasture problem during July and August. Nine years out of ten the seventh and eighth months are droughty in some of our agricultural states, and a scant supply of nutritious, green feed at this critical time means decreased returns to the dairyman or the man who is making beef on grass. It is a sorry outlook for stock where this situation exists, and its ill effects are greatly heightened by the presence of flies and hot weather.

In order that stock may get through this period without a setback provision should be made for a liberal quantity of green feed to supplement short grass or entirely to supplant the pastures. A continuous supply of this material is essential to the profitable development of young and growing animals as well as to the maintenance of a paying flow of milk from dairy cattle. It is just as important to provide plenty of feed for the dry months of summer, when grass is inadequate for their needs, as to grow it for winter. The proposition runs right to the pocketbook of every stock farmer, declares Braeder's Gazette.