

HANDLING THE NEWBORN LAMBS

A sheep raiser whose young lambs seem all right when dropped, but soon begin to droop and generally die, wants to know the cause. In our case we have observed that this condition is usually due to constipation, says a correspondent of the National Stockman. For some reason the first milk of the ewe has not caused the bowels to be evacuated, and a poisonous condition soon results. When this condition is general it may be assumed that the whole ewe flock is affected by some



Lincoln sheep do better on good pastures than on rough ranges. The eastern breeder and grower finds much of value in the Lincoln. The west furnishes a market for pure bred rams for crossing on range ewes. The Lincolns are valuable farm sheep. The carcass of the mature animal is not always as good mutton as that of some of the Down breeds, but it weighs heavily and sells at a profit. The wool clip is heavy and brings good returns. The illustration shows a fine pair of Lincolns.

abnormal condition, such as improper feed, low vitality or lack of exercise. The lambs should be watched carefully the first day or two, and if the bowels seem stubborn an injection of warm soapy water should be given. This can do no harm in any case if done in a sanitary way and the syringe is inserted very carefully. At the same time if found necessary the lambs may be given one-fourth of a dram of castor oil in a little milk by means of a nipple.

By observing great care and extreme cleanliness we have saved many lambs by this kind of treatment. At any time, when a lamb is troubled with tenacious, waxy excrement it should be promptly removed by using the syringe and warm water; in such cases the improved condition is prompt.

Sometimes young lambs droop because the ewe does not permit them to nurse. In this case the ewe and lamb should be confined in a small pen and watched at short intervals until nursing becomes normal. Often the ewe shows a great attachment for her lamb, yet will not permit it to nurse; in such cases the attendant must see that the habit of normal nursing is established. This sometimes requires several days.

CARE OF THE HARNESS.

Occasional Oiling Doubles the Wearing Quality of Leather.

Harness that is pliable and reasonably soft is not very likely to rub skinned places on the horses' sides or backs, writes a correspondent of Farm Progress. Stiffened back bands, holly bands, pole straps and cruppers will cut away the hair like a knife when they touch the horse.

The collars should be given attention right along. I won't use anything but a leather collar, and that is a general practice. But unless a leather collar is kept clean and fairly soft it will ruin a shoulder very quickly. Allowing dirt and sweat to cake on the inner surface of a leather or even a cloth lined collar will bruise and rub a shoulder badly in a very few hours.

Harness ought to be both washed and oiled at least twice a year. Before it is oiled it should be washed with warm water and plenty of soap. Use any form of mild soft soap or good laundry soap, scrubbing the harness with a brush to get all the dirt off. After washing the harness use neatfoot oil, working it into the harness by rubbing it carefully. If the harness is pretty dry you will be surprised to find how much oil it will take to soften up a set of double harness. Better have at least three quarts on hand, as it may take every bit of it to fix up one set of double harness.

There are many very good harness blackings on the market, correctly mixed and easy to apply. If you cannot get hold of any of them a little ivory black mixed with the neatfoot oil will give a pretty finish to the harness.

It is a real satisfaction to handle harness that is soft and pliable, as harness ought to be. Undoubtedly well-oiled harness is even a greater satisfaction to the horse that wears it.

Separator Advantages.

There are a number of very good reasons why a farmer should own and operate a cream separator. The other day, while addressing a meeting of Illinois dairymen, C. E. Lee of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin enumerated the following:

First.—There is little or no loss of skim milk, which, of course, has a high feeding value.

Second.—There is less danger of introducing such contagious diseases as tuberculosis into the herd if the milk is skimmed at home and only the milk produced upon the farm is fed.

Third.—Time is saved by not hauling whole milk to the factory.

Fourth.—Fewer products have to be cared for upon the farm.

Fifth.—There is a wider market for cream than for milk.

OH, YOU PIE!

Oh, goodness, wouldn't it just be grand if all the different kinds of pie would form behind a big brass band and magniloquently march by?

The pumpkin and mince would likely lead, And next the raisin without a seed, Then apple, shoofy, lemon and cherry, Peach, rhubarb and huckleberry.

'Twould be great temptation to see all that pie, And wouldn't mouths water as they rolled by?

And wouldn't there be an awful cry: "Pie! Pie! Gimme a pie!"

I bet ten dollars if you were there You'd make a dive right through the air, You'd grab a dozen like a bear, And disappear the Lord knows where!

Our rolls must read "In God We Trust," Our coat of arms is "Pie or Bust!" So pass the pie and help yourself, There's plenty on the cellar shelf.

C. M. BARNITZ

INDISCRIMINATE BREEDING.

Indiscriminate breeding of poultry is a common fault on farms. Many farm flocks are made up of old and young, large and small, early and late hatched birds, and in many cases are common, and when eggs for hatching are needed they are gathered from the common nests, which are often in the haymow, barn entry or under the hogpen. No one knows for sure if they are fresh, fertile or what hen laid them.

Such are nondescript eggs and their offspring is like them, and flocks bred in a such a loose way don't pay. Their laying is poor, the eggs are not uniform in color and size and dressed fowls are likewise.

A lecture tour of nine Pennsylvania counties the past institute season showed many farmers breeding this careless way and getting few winter eggs accordingly. To pay, farm flocks must be thoroughbred, built up by selection. They must be culled down to a paying basis. They must be fed and housed properly. This is not a criticism on the farmer, but we call attention to a mistake that has been handed down from generation to generation. But a good number of farmers have cut out loose methods. They cull hard in the fall and keep a watch for undesirable the year round, and as spring approaches they put the flock through the N. S. and select the very best birds, pen them alone and hatch from them only.

If farmers would join cow testing clubs and have each cow's milk tested for butter fat it would work a revolution in the herds of the country and send lots of supposed paying milkers to the butcher.

If a few trap nests were set up on farms where this indiscriminate poultry breeding is in vogue they, too, would work wonders and there would not be much left on some farms but the rooster.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

A New Jersey farmer lost sixty chickens before he found raccoons were turning the trick. He watched thirty days and nights for another species of coon, and then to his surprise found a family of raccoons, two old and four young, in a hollow tree, and the nest full of feathers and bones from his fancy roosters.

The easiest way to catch an opossum that posters your flock is to track him to his den, and a trap baited with a fish and set at the entrance will do the rest. If you don't like "roast possum and sweet potatoes" give your catch to the colored preacher of your neighborhood and thus make him a friend for life.

In many parts of England there is little snow, and the grass is green the whole year round. This means greater fertility in winter months and a longer, better season for raising chicks and a better chance for winter eggs. With it all, England is among the countries low on the list for poultry production and imports much of her poultry and eggs.

Changing the ration too quickly has disorganized many a flock and knocked the egg record flat. It's all right to try out feeds and formulas, but this should be done with a few hens and thus the risk is small.

While the popularity of the hen's egg, compared to the duck's, is ascribed to the fact that she always advertises it by loud cackling, this is not the whole truth in an eggshell. There is a Rip Van Winkle prejudice against the quack's egg that declares it is strong and unpalatable. Those who have dined on the modern duck egg call this all quackery.

One thing often neglected by poultry keepers in winter is grit. A hen's mouth, her crop, her gizzard, her intestines—of course, they have no teeth. Yet how do these fanciers who neglect to furnish grit expect Biddy to grind hard grain and turn it into eggs and blood without grit?

When a skunk steals your hens he always leaves a loud trail and his burrow is easily found. Eight have been caught in one hole. They are easily caught. You need not bait the trap, you need not even cover it, but you should keep under cover of some sort if you kill him with a club or your bare hands.

Send out, the hulls soaked soft and mixed with fine chopped vegetables and a sprinkle of green cut bone, black pepper and salt, are much relished by the hens and add to the variety which is so necessary in winter to promote health and the egg record.

In setting traps for vermin that catch poultry one thing often forgotten is to kill odor left on traps by the hands. A sprinkle of blood or burning grass on the trap will generally fix this, or if a skunk has previously been in the trap that's deodorizer enough.

C. M. Barnitz

OFF GOES THE LABEL

PURE FOOD DRUGS ACT WILL BE ANNULLED

New Regulation to be Effective May 1, 1915, Allowing Manufacturers to Sell Present Stocks

The legend "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on food and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food inspection decision signed May 5 by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce. The taking effect of the new regulation is postponed until May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stock of labels.

After May 1, 1915, guarantee of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guarantee should not appear on the label or package of the product.

The act has in reality proved a fizzle and misnomer, which everyone knows who is familiar with it. And everybody is familiar with it, it beginning with "guaranteed under the pure food act, etc." It was intended originally as a guarantee by the manufacturer to the dealer, that in case the goods were bogus and the law stepped in, the manufacturer would stand the brunt of the trouble. The label was so written that the public was deceived in the idea that it amounted to a federal guaranty of the quality of the goods.

ALL COUNTIES ALIKE

NO ADVANTAGE WILL BE GIVEN AT STATE FAIR

Oregon Has Been Divided Into Districts for the Awarding of the Prizes

Complete revision of the plan heretofore employed in conducting the county agricultural exhibits at the State Fair is the salient feature of the premium list of the 1914 Oregon State Fair which has been transmitted to the State Printer by Frank Meredith, secretary of the State Fair Board. Heretofore all counties have competed with each other for fixed prizes, but under the revised plan, the state has been divided into three districts—Clatsop, Tillamook, Coos, Curry and Lincoln counties comprising the first district; Wasco, Hood River, Columbia, Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Linn, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Jackson and Josephine, the second district; and Umatilla, Sherman, Baker, Wallowa, Morrow, Klamath, Lake, Harney, Grant, Malheur, Crook, Wheeler, Gilliam and Union, the third.

Premiums are offered pro rata for each district, the amount of money to be divided in each one being based on the number of counties entered, and the basis fixed being \$100 for each exhibit that qualifies.

All competing counties from each district will draw pro rata, in the same proportion as the one winning first, according to the number of points scored. An exhibit must score at least 66 points out of 100 to participate in the division of the money. In addition to the money pro rated \$90 will be divided, \$50 to the first, \$25 to the second and \$15 to the third, among the three counties of each district scoring the highest number of points. Fifteen dollars to the first, \$10 to the second and \$5 to the third, will also be awarded to three counties scoring the highest beauty exhibit, and for this premium alone Marion County will compete.

The livestock classification has also been revised so as to conform to that adopted by the North Pacific Fair Association, and exhibitors will be enabled to show their animals in the same classes throughout the circuit. Four hundred and fifty dollars more is offered in the sheep classification, and the swine department is offering \$216 for Tamworths for the first time. In the County Agricultural Exhibit it is also possible to draw \$2000 more than during the 1913 fair.

Portland now has a Public Market which was opened last week. This new municipal venture, which is a direct slap at the high cost of living is the result of years of agitation and months of vigorous campaigning among both consumers and producers.

For a Torpid Liver

I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springfield, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

LORE OF THE DAIRY.

The newborn calf should be allowed to draw the milk from its dam for three days.

Do not abuse the calf when teaching it to drink by jamming its head in the milk up to its eyes.

Keep all the young calves warm. Chilling does not make them tough. It only retards their growth and knocks off the profits.

There may be many bars, but the Babcock tester is not one of them.

A sour, dirty feeding pail may cause the death of a calf. It pays to be sure that everything is right and regular.

As the calves grow older a mixture of ground oats, wheat bran and a very little cornmeal fed dry in a trough is very helpful.

SILAGE FOR SHEEP.

What an Ohio Flockmaster Thinks of Preserved Corn.

From personal experience in sheep feeding for the last fifteen years I find the silo the best investment on the farm, writes J. B. Peale of Ohio in the National Stockman. When I began raising winter lambs I soon found there was a leak in the pocketbook, and it did not take long to find that the miller was the man who was getting the profits, for at that time no one supposed the ewes would give a sufficient amount of milk without a liberal ration of bran. So the first silo was built—just a home grown affair of elm hoops and lined with Georgia pine flooring—and yet that crude structure, built from descriptions found in the Stockman and other farm papers,



Photo by American Press Association

King George V. of England is a breeder of cattle, sheep and hogs of the best strains and takes a deep interest in matters agricultural. He rarely fails to attend the prominent live stock shows and usually has entries of his own. At the Royal Bristol show the king was in attendance and won several blue ribbons for his exhibits, notably with his Shorthorn cattle. The photographer caught him as he was viewing some of the sheep at the show.

saved its cost in bran bills the first year and has continued to turn the same trick every year since.

People who read the horror stories of wagon loads of dead sheep from the silage fed flocks sometimes ask, What is the secret of feeding silage successfully? There is no secret that I know. The ewes are fed liberally. In fact, we aim to feed in excess, and what remains is thrown out into a rack by the side of the barn and a little fresh silage on top. Here the cows eat what they want, and in the afternoon the horses lick the plate clean. The ewes get nothing but silage and alfalfa or clover, yet they raise their lambs, keep healthy and get fat quickly after the lambs are marketed.

Hind Feet of Horses.

It is a not infrequent trouble with the hind feet of horses that they get to growing outward at the outside quarter, forming a wing thereon and thus growing away from the proper line of the limb and therefore not properly supporting it. This outside wing should be gradually rasped off and the shoe fitted snug, close inside of the wall under this irregular growth and a shade fall along the inside from toe back to heel. This will weaken the support of the overgrown side of the foot and strengthen the weaker side and, says the Horse Journal, assist nature to cure this irregularity of growth.

Milk For Calves.

The young calf should never be overfed. Its stomach is not large, and the ordinary calf should not have more than a pint and a half or two pints of milk at a feeding when very young. That is one advantage in leaving it with the cow for a day or two. It feeds when it needs to and it does not overfeed.

LICE AND LIVE STOCK.

Homemade Remedy For Treatment of Infested Animals.

Cattle, cattle and live stock may be treated for lice, but unless the quarters are cleaned up and disinfected they will constantly be a pest. All litter should be taken out and removed, the partitions, floors, ceilings and mangers should be whitewashed or sprayed with any good lice disinfectant, and this should be repeated in ten days to make a thorough job of lice destruction, says the American Agriculturist.

For treatment of the infested animals any of the coal tar sheep dips now on the market will answer the purpose. All infested parts should be carefully wiped with the solution, and there is no objection to going over the entire animal. A good home remedy is secured by mixing a pint of linsed oil, eight tablespoonfuls of oil of tar and eight tablespoonfuls of sulphur. This is rubbed on the affected parts once a day for a couple of days and allowed to remain for a few days, after which it is washed off with soap and water. An application in a week or ten days to destroy a new brood from the eggs will be advisable.

Pumpkins For Live Stock.

Pumpkins are worth approximately two-thirds as much as ensilage for cows or sheep. Brood sows will make good use of them, writes H. P. Miller in the Ohio Farmer. In the ration of fattening hogs they should occupy about the same place as grass. Perhaps \$2 per ton would be a fair money value to place upon field pumpkins for feeding cattle, sheep or hogs. It will be noted that they contain so much water that no animal should be confined to pumpkins alone.

Chamberlain's Liniment

This preparation is intended especially for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and like ailments. It is a favorite with people who are well acquainted with its splendid qualities. Mrs. Charles Tanner, Wabash, Ind., says of it, "I have found Chamberlain's Liniment the best thing for lame back and sprains I have ever used. It works like a charm and relieves pain and soreness. It has been used by others of my family as well as myself for upwards of twenty years." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers.

How's Your Sight?

By MOSS.



WAKE UP! Rub your eyes hard. Open them wide. See what you look at.

Success is based on good eyesight. The faculty of observation is one of your most prized possessions. Don't waste it. Don't limp along through life in a daze with your eyes half closed as many do, unfortunately.

Stupidity crawls along with eyes that see not.

He who sees enjoys most in life.

Seeing is profitable. One way it is profitable is in actually seeing what you look at when you glance at the advertisements inserted in this paper by the business men of this community.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Whooping Cough
"About a year ago my three boys had whooping cough and I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only one that would relieve their coughing and whooping spells. I continued this treatment and was surprised to find that it cured the disease in a very short time," writes Mrs. Archie Dairymple, Crooksville, Ohio. For sale by all dealers.

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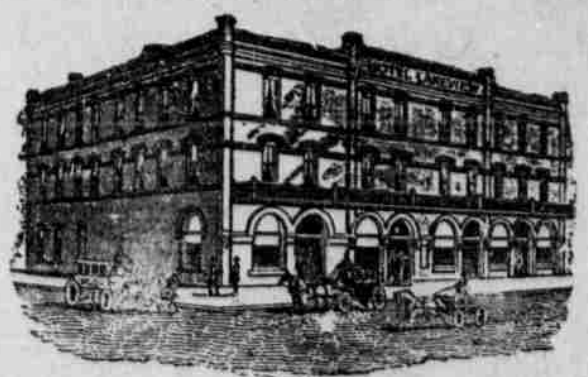
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