

REMODELING AN OLD DAIRY BARN

Frequently a farmer or a dairyman asks help or advice in remodeling an old barn, writes H. E. McCartney in National Stockman. Recently the writer was called out on such an errand. The barn was found to be a very substantial frame affair, once a beef cattle feeding barn, but a few years ago put to its present use. The chief faults of the barn from the standpoint of a dairy barn were:

There was an insufficient supply of light. There was really no light on the south at all. The mangers were of lumber and built rather high, so that the cows breathed against them instead of above them. The stall partitions were of lumber and rather high, making them not only insanitary, but very serious obstructions to light and air in the barn. Then there was no system or effective means of ventilating the building. Such conditions exist in a great many herds, but they may be overcome quite readily when it is undertaken systematically.

The plan worked out for the renovation of the barn in question and which the owner expects to follow is to dis-



Guernsey cattle are gaining a great reputation in this country for milk and butter production. The cows are economical producers, and their vitality and constitution make them satisfactory on the average farm. Guernsey cattle are very prepotent and will rapidly improve the milking capacity of native herds on which they are crossed. Glencoe's Hoppep, the Guernsey cow shown, is one of the most famous cows of her breed. She was first in the aged cow class at Chicago in 1912 and has won many prizes in competition with the best in the land. She is owned by W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia.

card interior furnishings of wood. All the high wooden mangers and stall partitions will be torn out and floors and mangers of cement constructed. A single curved iron pipe will be used for stall partitions. Thus the interior will be made light, sanitary and easy to clean. The south end and the east and west sides of the barn will be opened up and almost continuous glass thirty inches high put in. Then for ventilation two open shafts will be constructed in the middle of the barn and from some distance below the ceiling to the roof. Fresh air will enter through the outside windows and the foul air pass out through the central shafts.

Along with cleaning up the barn we may well consider cleaning up the yards. Clean milk cannot be secured from cows running in a dirty yard, for if the yard is dirty the cows will be also. Frequently we find cows during a wet season almost to their knees in manure and filth. Such conditions are unhealthful for the cows and mean contamination of the milk. The manure had best be hauled to the field as fast as a load accumulates. The cows should have a dry, clean place to run during the day. It means better milk and more milk and more healthy cows.

Buy the Herd Boar Early.

One of the greatest advantages that the farmer can have in the early purchase of his herd boar lies in the fact that he has first choice from among the animals offered. No breeder has yet succeeded in producing a perfect lot of pigs. The most successful breeders are those who produce the largest number of good pigs, but all breeders produce inferior pigs and those which have only a mediocre quality. The farmer who waits until he is ready to use the boar before buying him is forced to take what is left of the breeding herd after all other sales have been made from it. He may possibly get a good animal, but the chances are against him, and the small cost of feed which the boar consumes during the months before he is actually used is more than offset by this opportunity for first choice and by the fact that the farmer can train the boar himself and fit him to his environment in his new home. There is profit to be had in buying the boar young for these reasons, as well as for the added and important reason that he does not cost so much when bought young as he does when grown to maturity.

Serum For Calf Scours.

In the past considerable loss has been sustained by Wisconsin cattle breeders from a fatal disease of calves known as white scours or calf dysentery. The veterinary science department of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin calls attention to a serum which has been found especially reliable as a preventive treatment for this disease. White scours occur in the newborn calf and is manifested by a very profuse, malodorous white diarrhea, which usually results in death within a few hours. On account of its infectious nature affected calves and their dams must be isolated to prevent the disease from spreading to other animals. Careful disinfection of the navel and contaminated surroundings must not be neglected.

THE SWINEHERD.

A sow that is raised on concentrated food without sufficient exercise will never make a profitable brood sow.

Sows will grow sluggish and lazy if allowed to grow too fat, and this condition will work havoc at farrowing time.

The more comfortable you keep your hogs the more profit they will return to you.

Feed the boar for vigor, not for fat, and let exercise enter into his development.

Use the dishwater for fertilizing purposes and give the pigs pure, clean water to drink.

Give the hogs every day all the clover hay they will eat.

Sugar beets are a most valuable addition to the pig ration.

If the hogs squeal, find out why. Comfortable hogs never squeal. There is no money in squeals.—Farm Journal.

WINTERING THE FLOCK.

Sheep Require Proper Food and Sensitive Care to Thrive.

The farmer who carries his first flock through the winter is apt to run up against the rocks of inexperience.

If the owner is wise he will first consider the condition of his flock. For instance, ewes that are pregnant will not receive the same attention as ewes that are not, nor will young lambs being raised for ewes receive the same treatment as the others. This calls for three different bunches. To secure the best results these three classes should be separated—that is, the pregnant ewes by themselves, ewes not pregnant and wethers for fattening purposes in another flock. When all are allowed to run together none seems to make the progress it ought to. Knocked around, the young lambs will not make the growth necessary to develop the good, healthy breeding ewes, the pregnant ewes will not bring forth as strong, healthy young, nor will those being fattened for market make the growth they should.

The ewe flock should start into winter in good, thrifty condition—in fact, what many farmers call fat—and during the winter they should be so handled and fed that they continue thrifty. Consideration must be given the lamb which the ewe is growing. Feeds



Photo by University of Idaho.

The pure bred Hampshire yearling wether Buxom Boy is from the flock of the University of Idaho. He was champion wether at the Oregon and Washington state fairs of 1912 in competition with Southdowns, Shropshires and Horned Dorsets. At the time the photograph was taken Buxom Boy weighed 225 pounds. He was bred by the University of Idaho and was dropped in February, 1911.

which produce growth should be supplied and also plenty of exercise. Both are important.

One method which gives generally satisfactory results is to have a shed to which there is a good sized yard adjacent. Here once a day, preferably in the morning, cornstalks may be fed upon the ground and good clean straw in racks. For the evening feed clover hay is best, being fed in the racks in the shed. A feed of grain, two parts oats and one part corn, one-half pound per head, is a good supplement to the morning feed. If the hay should be coarse or contain much timothy a good portion of bran, say a quarter in bulk, can profitably be added.

Pure fresh water should be accessible at all times. If it is some little distance from the yard, just so that it is easily accessible, it will give the ewes good exercise in traveling to it. The water must be clean.

The yard is necessary, for in it the ewes can secure needed exercise, and it should be for their sole use. Do not turn in the cows and hogs and horses and expect the ewes to thrive. Then, too, one must see that there are no sharp corners nor small doors nor openings in which the ewes can crowd or injure themselves. This yard should be so located that it is protected from the prevailing wind, and the ewes should have access to it at all times.

Care of Fall Calves.

Fall calves will require a little more care and attention. However, fresh skim milk, alfalfa and silage will keep them growing nicely. When spring comes they will be ready to be turned out on grass and will be large enough to get along nicely without additional food. Calves that are intended for sale have a distinct advantage if they are dropped in the fall. They are larger and present a more attractive appearance to any prospective buyer.

Butter From Butter Fat.

Butter fat will make more pounds of butter than you have fat, because the butter contains decidedly pure fat, water and salt and casein. There are about 16 per cent of water in butter, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of casein and from 1 to 2 per cent of salt.

01880

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, March 20th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Nelson Wilber, of Payette, Idaho, who on May 27th, 1911, made Homestead application, No. 01880, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 2, Township 17 S, Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Vale, Oregon, on the 3rd day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charles D. Warren, Angus McDonald, Aug. H. Senkbell, of Vernie, Oregon; D. B. Stokely, of Payette, Idaho.

Bruce R. Kester, Register.

Vale 0273, Burns 01308
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, March 5th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Guy P. Morgan, of Ontario, Oregon, who, on January 22nd, 1909, made Homestead application No. Vale 0273, for E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, Tp. 17 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Vale, Oregon, on the 18th day of April, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Welch, Joseph Little, Charles F. Hager, of Ontario, Oregon; John Taylor, of Payette, Idaho.

Bruce R. Kester, Register.

Vale 01135, Burns 03944
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, March 5th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Rusk, of Ontario, Oregon, who, on November 22nd, 1909, made Homestead Application, No. Vale 01135, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22, Township 17 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Vale, Oregon, on the 18th day of April, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Welch, Joseph Little, Blain Mays, of Ontario Oregon; John Taylor, of Payette, Idaho.

Bruce R. Kester, Register

Vale 0271, Burns 01304
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, April 5th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Rolla V. Rusk, of Ontario, Oregon, who on January 22nd, 1909 made Homestead application, No. Vale 0271, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 14, Township 17 S, Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, on the 20th day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Guy P. Morgan, Frank Welch, Joseph Little, John Taylor, of Ontario, Oregon.

Bruce R. Kester Register.

Notice for Bids

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Recorder of the City of Ontario, Oregon, for the construction of a city hall in said city in accordance with the specifications therefor on file in the office of the said City Recorder up to 8 o'clock p. m. on April 17th, 1913. Bids must be sealed and marked "Proposals for City Hall," and must be addressed to the City Recorder, Ontario, Oregon. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of 5 per cent of the bid. On the 17th of April, 1913, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. the city council will meet and examine said bids and the contract for the construction of said city hall will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, subject to the right, reserved by the Council, to reject any and all bids. Dated this 8th day of April, 1913.
By order of the City Council.
Harry B. Grauel,
City Recorder.

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Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Malheur, D. B. Purcell, Plaintiff

vs.

The Oregon Short Line Railway Company, (Oregon Short Line Railroad Company successor in interest) The Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company, James W. Virtue, Robert E. Strahorn, trustee, and Mary Jane Janney, Defendants.

To The Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company, James W. Virtue, Robert E. Strahorn, trustee, and Mary Jane Janney, of the above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by Friday, the 4th day of April, 1913, or for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, namely, for a decree forever barring any right or claim which you may have in the following described real property to wit: Lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 in Block No. 21, in the City of Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof, in the Ontario Argus for six consecutive weeks, beginning on the 20th day of February, 1913, and ending on the 3rd day of April, 1913, by order of Hon. Dalton Biggs, Circuit Judge of the above entitled Court.
Dated February 18th, 1913.
C. McGonagill,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Malheur, A. J. Steward, Plaintiff,

vs.

George Benjamin, Defendant.
To George Benjamin, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit Friday, the 9th day of May, 1913, or for want thereof Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, namely for a decree, requiring and commanding the said George Benjamin, defendant, to convey to the plaintiff all of the following described lands to wit:—An undivided half interest in the Northeast Quarter of Section Thirty, in Township six, teen, south of Range forty-seven, East Willamette Meridian, in Malheur County, Oregon, in fee simple, subject to the lien of a certain indenture of Mortgage to secure the repayment of \$500.00 in favor of Joel Rouillard, as shown by exhibit "A" of the complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made. This Summons is served by publication thereof for six consecutive weeks in the Ontario Argus, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in said county and State, by order of the Hon. Dalton Biggs, dated March 25th, 1913.
Date of first publication March 27th, 1913; date of last publication May 8th 1913.
Harris & Smith and C. McGonagill,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice

In the County Court of the state of Oregon for Malheur County.
In the matter of the estate of Clementine Chambers, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Malheur County, administrator of the estate of said Clementine Chambers, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said Clementine Chambers, deceased, are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned with proper vouchers as by law required within six months from date hereof.
Dated at Ontario, Oregon, this 27th day of February, 1913.
George W. Chambers,
Administrator of the estate of Clementine Chambers, deceased.

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Vale 0708, Burns 02517, H. E. 3447.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, April 1st 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Angus McDonald, of Vernie, Malheur county, Oregon, who, on March 30th, 1909, made Homestead Application No. 0708, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 6, Township 17 S., Range 47 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Harry B. Grauel, U. S. Commissioner, at Ontario, Oregon, on the 6th day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witness:
Heman W. Clement, of Ontario, Oregon; Roy B. Kelley, of Welsch, Idaho; George Thiel, of Payette, Idaho; A. R. White, of Ontario, Oregon.

Bruce R. Kester, Register.

For Sale

1 motor, 3 H. P.—3 phase 1,700 R. P. M. No. 2 Krough centrifugal pump. Pump and motor are on one base and have direct shaft, transmission, practically new and just the kind of an outfit for lifting water for irrigating purposes. This outfit must be sold and will go at a bargain. Write or inquire of R. W. Larson, Ontario, Oregon.

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