

### TAKING CARE OF THE HERD HEAD

As many farmers are anxious to get information about this, an expert on handling these animals suggests the following plan for taking care of them:

The first thing is to gain the bull's confidence and let him know that the persons handling him are his friends. Be kind, but firm, and always make the bull know his place. Never take any chances by getting careless, and a person should never fight a bull unless he wants trouble. But right here I wish to say there is a great difference in making him keep his place and fighting him. To illustrate:

I once bought a four-year-old bull that would chase the boy on horseback out of the pasture, and when I got



A HORSE RIDE

him home he tried to run me out of the corral where I was working. But his nose came in contact with fork tines, and when he walked off I left his nose just as though nothing had happened, and the result was he never bothered any one afterward. However, he was still watchful and king of the herd, I believe him? Yes, if he shows any disposition to push, I reborn him to prevent accidents.

I had a bull I had under control perfectly. I had bred him altogether, and he seemed to be docile, and we seemed to have a mutual agreement between us, but somehow the gate was left open accidentally one day, and he killed my best mare in about two minutes. Needless to say that bull's horns came off speedily, but it hasn't changed his dislike for horses, but he can't kill any more should he get to them.

It is my experience that a bull with a strong temper is worth two bulls without temper. He will be a strong or invader. He will infuse his get with his good qualities, especially the heifers. I believe the strongest bull I ever had killed his keeper, the keeper, however, was drunk. Bulls should be provided with a good stable, with a runway for exercising, and always handled and fed by the same man.

### SILLO VALUABLE

Space Economizer—Permits Large Amount to Be Grown on Acre.

For dairying and cattle feeding the silo is now considered almost indispensable. A large amount of succulent food to help balance the ration, to insure the health of animals and to improve the appetite is a necessity on every farm that maintains live stock. The fact that alfalfa, cowpea hay and other crops rich in protein are now quite extensively grown in the southwest makes the need of the silo more apparent. Ensilage is a bulky food, furnishes carbohydrates and gives better results when fed with legumes or a concentrate. Those who have given this subject thought say that silage and alfalfa hay or cowpea hay make one of the cheapest feeds known.

While silage does not contain a relatively large amount of nutrition, yet it is valuable. One ton of ensilage is about equal to a ton of sugar beets or one ton of pumpkins. Three tons of ensilage are equal to one ton of alfalfa or one ton of cowpea hay. Silage is rarely found upon the market, but an average ton of silage is estimated at \$5.

When the stalk of corn is left in the field about 34 per cent of the feeding value of the plant is lost in drying. The silo utilizes the entire plant and dispenses with the loss incurred by curing fodder. It is the only means now in practical use of preserving succulent foods for animals. It economizes space and permits a large amount of feed to be grown on one acre, thus increasing the number of live stock that can be maintained on the farm. An acre of corn when put in the silo is usually valued at \$25. Who gathered in the usual way it is worth about \$20. According to this estimate, one acre of corn for the silo is worth two and three-quarters when gathered by the wasteful method now in general practice.

### The Good of Sheep.

There is no class of live stock that looks as well on the farm as a flock of well cared for sheep, and no other stock will take as good care of the farm. Sheep may be regarded as gleaners of profit, for they will eat almost all kinds of weeds and briars. And, then, the weed seeds eaten by sheep will not germinate in the manure and when once destroyed by eating are entirely destroyed.

### To Put Fat on the Calf.

A good way to fatten the Jersey calf for market is to give it three quarts of milk morning and night after it is two weeks old, with some fine clover hay and a handful of ground oats, cornmeal and linseed oil meal mixed, placed in the feed box three times per day. This will fatten it fairly well. Before it is two weeks of age two quarts of milk at a feed will keep it growing.

### Up to Date "Santa Fe Trail."

According to a prominent Kansas City newspaper, a modern highway 275 miles long through the "short grass country" in western Kansas would not only prove an illuminating object lesson for the entire state, but for all the country as well. The people of western Kansas have started a movement to afford the world just that object lesson in road building. From Newton to the Colorado line it is proposed to construct a continuous boulevard along the Arkansas river and call it "the New Santa Fe Trail."

### RAISING GOOD CALVES.

For the Best Results a Deep, Clean Bed is Necessary.

An authority on dairy matters recently visited a farm where the calves were in very poor condition. They looked as if they had been starved for a month. When feeding time arrived the owner gave them a good, generous feed. He remarked that he did not know why his calves were not thrifty. He was surely giving feed enough, and it was of the right kind.

The pen had not been cleaned nor bedded for some time. It was located in a very inconvenient part of the barn. The other parts of the premises were kept clean and bedded, but that calf pen was always neglected.

The calves would seldom lie down and then only when completely exhausted. They were always restless and uneasy. The owner's attention was called to this. The pen was cleaned and bedded. That afternoon every calf was found lying down and seemed to be perfectly at home.

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The next morning the pen was again cleaned and bedded, and this was thereafter made a regular practice. At the end of two weeks there was an entirely different looking bunch of calves in the pen. The tired look was gone. A good bed, light, cleanliness and fresh air add much to the contentment of live stock. Contentment is just as essential as good feed in the successful care of live stock. Unless contented they will not make the desired gains.

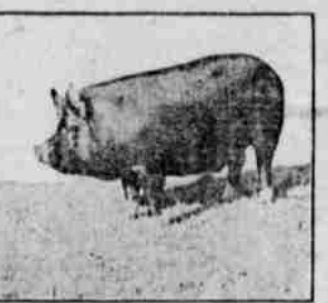
### PROFIT IN SPRING PIGS.

By Judicious Management They Can Be Kept Growing Continually.

If a contract were taken to raise a certain number of pounds of pork in a season it would be much wiser to produce it with spring pigs weighing when finished not to exceed 150 pounds than with fall pigs that should be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds, says a popular breeder. It should be the aim of every farmer to get his spring pigs to the 150 pound mark as soon as possible. The one thing to keep in mind is that the best profit is the continuous growth, and by judicious management this weight may be secured in five or six months.

Full bloods of high grades make the best growth and profit. And it should be borne in mind that it is not feed alone that guarantees success. The man who does not cultivate a love for the stock and does not feed and care for them properly cannot expect the highest success. To make sows pay the best dividends they should be watched closely and bred again as soon as possible after farrowing. As a general thing, this is in about two weeks.

It is of the utmost importance to guard against indigestion both in the sows and pigs. This condition is often



A WELL BAIRED FIG.

induced by feeding the animals too much sour swill. To overfeed is as bad as to feed too little. This is especially true after the sow has farrowed.

Meager rations of thin gruel should be the rule for the first few days, to be increased as the pigs and the strength of the dam warrant. This gruel should be made of bran and shorts and fed warm. The sow that comes to the trough hungry and demands more feed is the healthy one. Watch the bowels closely to ascertain the condition of health. They should never be allowed to become constipated, for an animal afflicted thus cannot do well.

### How to Wash Butter.

The department of agriculture calls attention to a new method employed in Great Britain of washing butter with separator skim milk twice pasteurized. By this method the bacteria are said to be reduced to one-fifth their original number, and this is a practical way of avoiding the use of impure water if one happens to have it.

### What the Cows Drink.

At the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station it was found that Jersey cows drink the most, 5.25 pounds of water to one pound of milk produced; the Guernseys came next, the Shorthorns, Devons, Holsteins and Ayrshires after them in diminishing order. Milking cows will drink 50 per cent more water than dry ones.

### The Abuse of the Currycomb.

Much has been said regarding the use and very little about the abuse of the currycomb. Some horses should never have a currycomb put on them. A fair sized corncob in some cases will be found vastly superior. In winter horses not at work are in no way benefited by currying.

### Setting the Barber.

"Hair's a bit thin on the top, sir," remarked the barber. "Won't you try a bottle of our hair restorer?" The victim squeaked. "You made the same observation last week," he said, "and I expressed my desire to see you try the stuff on the doornut." "Sorry; I didn't know you had been here before, sir," replied the barber as he went on shaving. "I didn't recognize your face." "No," was the growling reply; "my face has healed since then."—London News.

### SIPHONING HIGH LAKES.

Switzerland System of Utilizing Mountain Water.

The utilization of the water of mountain lakes may be accomplished either by tapping them at the bottom or by siphoning. The former method is very troublesome, as siphoning must be driven and the water pumped out at the tunnel junction, and where soft soil is encountered it is particularly troublesome. In Switzerland, where many mountain lakes are found, the siphoning system has been introduced. This consists in sinking a vertical shaft a short distance from the shore of the lake. The water is siphoned from the lake to the shaft, to which latter the head race is connected.

Such an installation will be found at Kuel and at Lake Poschiavo in connection with the Brusio power plant. The shaft is sunk about seventy-five feet from the water's edge and carried 7.5 feet below the low water level of the lake. The siphon tube leads from here into the lake and is 6.5 feet in diameter and 270 feet long, partly resting on ironwork. The suction leg is twenty-six feet long, provided with a screen and butterfly valve, while the discharge leg is 27.7 feet long, the bottom end of it being provided with a disk valve for regulating the flow of water.

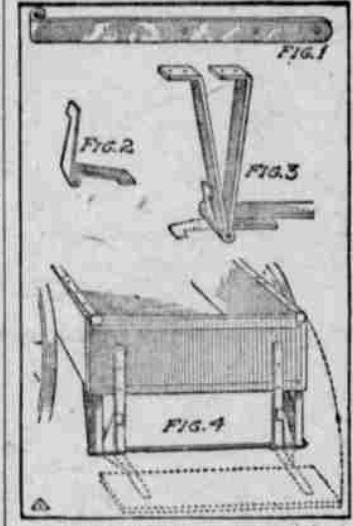
The siphon is started by means of an air pump connected to the horizontal leg of the tube at its highest point, the slope of this leg being five feet in a thousand. It may also be started by the centrifugal pump which is installed for cleaning the intake screens.

The system must not be confused with the so-called "invert siphon" system, which is a misnomer, being nothing more than a pressure system. It must furthermore be remarked that this Swiss system is by no means a small affair, as it siphons the supply of water for twelve 3,500-horsepower turbines installed in the largest hydroelectric plant on the continent of Europe.—Engineering Magazine.

### VEHICLE ATTACHMENT.

Combined End Board and Step For a Light Wagon.

The accompanying illustration shows an end board attached to a wagon in such a way that it can be lowered and used for a step. Two straps of iron, one of which is shown in Fig. 1, are similar to one side of a hinge with the end board bolted to their upper ends. The eye made on the other end of the straps is slipped over a rod which



END BOARD AND WAGON STEP.

passes through two brackets attached to the underside of the rear end of the wagon box.

The catch that holds the end board in position for the step is shown in Fig. 2. One of these catches is provided for each bracket and hinge strap. They are attached to the bracket and rod, as shown in Fig. 3. The complete arrangement appears as in Fig. 4. The dotted lines show the location of the step when the end board is lowered.—Popular Mechanics.

### Exploded Tradition About Bronze.

Some of our inherited beliefs, even though demonstrably fallacious, die hard. Here is an instance. It has been supposed that the ancients had some method of hardening bronze tools, the secret of which had been lost. Professor Gowland of the British Institute of Metals says that the ancient bronzes were very impure, so that their hardness could not have been due, as sometimes assumed, to their exceptional purity. On the other hand, inasmuch as modern bronzes by careful hammering can be made as hard as the ancient ones, the legend of a lost art in bronze hardening seems to be exploded.

### Rosin Soaps.

A German paper states that Messrs. W. Daffert and J. Weithauer have conducted a series of experiments with soaps containing 10 and 30 per cent of it in order to determine their washing value. The tests have shown that, contrary to the opinion generally held, the resinous soaps have less value than those without rosin, all other things being equal. The yield in washing diminishes with the content of rosin increasing. In no case was rosin found to be favorable.

### Science of Smithing.

Germany, the home of technical instruction, there are seven special schools devoted to the sole purpose of training locksmiths and blacksmiths. They are in the cities of Burgstadt, Grossenhain, Frankenberg, Meissen, Glauchau, Rosswein and Zittau. Only graduates of public schools are admitted. The course of instruction in three of the schools lasts three years; in three of the others it is shorter.

### CHARITY.

How often it is difficult to be wisely charitable—to do good without multiplying the sources of evil. To give alms is nothing unless you give thought also. It is written not "Blessed is he that feedeth the poor," but "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.—Ruskin.

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## L. KAMSTRA,

Jeweler

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Statement of Resources and Liabilities of The First National Bank of Prineville, Oregon. At the close of business Jan. 7, 1911. Table with columns for Resources and Liabilities.

Crook County Agent For 1911 REO. \$1500. Complete with Top and Glass Front, F. O. B. Portland. 30 h. p., 5 Passenger Touring Car and 4 passenger Roadster. "APPERSON" A High Grade Car, 30 h. p., to 50 h. p. J. C. ROBINSON, Madras, Oregon

Every Dealer Knows that the most satisfactory brand of whiskey he can offer his trade is "I. W. HARPER". Often, however, they recommend something else because there is more profit in the poorer kind. As a consumer you want the best, therefore insist on Harper. Sold by Silvertooth & Browder, Shaniko, Oregon.

Free Auto Excursion to Prineville Heights. Prineville's latest residence district, just platted and now on the market. Buy a lot in Prineville's sanitary residence district on easy terms. No sloughs, marshes or mosquitoes. Less frost than on the river bottom. Fresh air, pure water and an excellent view of the city. City water will be conveyed to the property at our expense. Lots 40x114; prices range from \$80 to \$200. Half cash, balance payable at \$10 per month; 6 per cent on deferred payments. Examine the maps at our office. HENDERSON INVESTMENT CO. Prineville Hotel Building, Ground Floor, Prineville, Oregon.

### Professional Cards.

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B. F. Wyde, Secretary, Prineville, Oregon.

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J. H. Rosenberg, Physician and Surgeon (County Physician).

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Dr. J. Tregelles Fox, M. D., L. S. M. D., L. S. A. L. D., D. O. Prineville, Oregon.

Office, Main St. Prineville, Oregon. Hours—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays from 2 to 5 p. m. Other times on call.

N. W. Sanborn, Attorney-at-Law, Adamson block, Prineville.

W. A. Booth, Pres. D. P. Stewart, Vice-Pres. STATE BANK NO. 128, Prineville, Oregon.

CROOK COUNTY BANK PRINEVILLE, OREGON. Capital Stock fully paid \$25,000.00. Assets: Loans and Discounts \$134,029.28, Overdrafts 1,363.82, Furniture and fixtures 2,250.94, Real estate 5,500.00, Cash on hand and due from banks \$79,157.19. Total \$228,691.23.

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Application for Grazing Permits. Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST during the season 1911, must be filed in my office at Prineville, Oregon, on or before February 8, 1911. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request. A. S. IRELAND, Supervisor, 1-5 175, 12-1-2m.

W. P. MYERS O. C. YOUNG, Lawyers, Prineville, Oregon.

W. A. BELL FRANK MENEFFEE, Lawyers, The Dalles, Oregon.

G. L. BERNIER, Attorney-at-Law, Will practice in all the Courts, Office next door to Dr. Rosenberg's, Prineville, Oregon.

WADE HUSTON, Surveyor, Homestead locations a specialty, Prineville, Oregon.

Jersey Bull for Sale. One fifteen-month-old bull, J. E. ADAMSON, Prineville, Oregon. 10-27-11.

Prineville Steam Laundry. Have your clothes washed at the Prineville Steam Laundry, special attention given to travelers. Laundry is located in the McCullister building, near the School. JAMES EWING, Prop'r. 5-31.

E. O. Hyde, Physician and Surgeon, CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY DAY OR NIGHT OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMSON'S DRUG STORE. Both offices on residence telephones. Prineville, Oregon.

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