

Baseball! July 29 and 30 - - Davidson Ball Park Prineville vs. O. W. R. & N Grays

CHEAP AND DURABLE HOLLOW BLOCK SILO

The silo shown in the accompanying illustration is built of hollow vitrified clay blocks. It is twelve feet inside diameter and forty feet high, with a capacity of 100 tons of ensilage. The bottom of the silo is about eight feet in the ground.

It takes for silo of this diameter thirty-eight blocks for one course and fifty-three courses to complete it to a height of forty feet. This would require, after deducting eight blocks for each of the six openings, 1,966 blocks. No skilled labor, forms or machinery is necessary in the erection of this silo, writes a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. It is only necessary to start with a perfect circle and keep the blocks level and perpendicular.

The hollow spaces in the blocks and between the ends of the same are filled with concrete and slightly tamped to fill all crevices. Almost any one can lay the blocks and fill with concrete. The silo is re-enforced with two No. 9 galvanized wires placed in the grooves left for the purpose in the top of each course, and these wires are connected by short wires of the same size securely fastened to the horizontal wires above and below at a number of places in the circumference of the silo.

The silo is therefore practically re-enforced by a No. 9 galvanized woven wire fence within the silo blocks. The openings or doors are closed from the inside by sheets of heavy galvanized iron about six inches larger than the



VITRIFIED CLAY BLOCK SILO.

openings, which are 24 by 36 inches. Two strips of iron are bolted lengthwise on these sheets and turned up at the bottom so as to hold them in place until they are made secure by the pressure of the ensilage in filling the silo. In the construction of this silo seventy barrels of cement were used in about the proportion of one to four. No account was kept of the amount or cost of sand and gravel, as both were obtained from a creek bed on the farm. The blocks cost 10 cents each f. o. b.

One small carload of blocks will build a silo of the size 12 by 40 feet. This silo was erected in September, 1909, and was almost immediately filled with corn. It has stood through the winter without a crack or leak of any kind and to all appearances is as solid and will stand as long as the Washington monument. The vitrified blocks and concrete make an absolute air tight silo for all time and under all conditions, with a hard, smooth inner surface, impervious to moisture and acids and therefore perfectly sanitary. In addition to this the silo, save for the roof and shoot, is absolutely indestructible.

Lameness In Horses.

Shoeling is a very frequent cause of lameness, and in a great many cases of incurable lameness. Sufficient attention is not given to this matter. It often happens that by a little mechanical contrivance in the alteration of the shoe or in the way the foot is shod the horse will travel sound or become workably sound. Bad shoeling and the mutilation of the foot render many a horse valueless, and cutting away the frog, removing frog pressure, cutting at the bars and shortening the toes are main causes of chronic diseases of the foot. The horse's foot being exceedingly vascular and its blood supply great, it naturally follows that if the foot is mutilated the blood supply becomes impeded, and consequently chronic diseases and atrophy are set up.

Cause of Ropy Milk.

Bacteria cause ropy milk and are usually found in the milk utensils and not in the cow's udder. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash stables and perfectly scald and sun dry milk utensils. See that the drinking water and water used in cleaning the vessels are free from contamination. If the milk is affected when drawn from the udder the cause is garget and bacteria in the udder. For that treat by physicking the cow, giving a tablespoonful of saltpeter twice daily in water for a few days and then mixing half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda in feed night and morning for a week. The milk will be safe for pigs or chickens. - Breeder's Gazette.

GOOD AND POOR COWS.

Often the Man Rather Than the Cattle Marks the Herd Standard.

The good cow is an investment. The amount we shall be able to make out of her depends entirely upon how much of feed and care and cow sense we put into her. She may be bred over so well and be capable of doing a great and profitable work, but if her ways have fallen into the hands of an ignorant, stingy or careless man her birthright of royalty is reduced to scrub conditions. All this for the good cow.

The poor cow is a poor cow, and that is all there is to it, and we need waste no saltpeter on her. But I believe in defense of her, she not being a free agent, that always somewhere in the early pedigree of the poor cow is written



DE ROI QUEEN LA POLKA II.

ten the stigma of a poor, scrub mbr. Many an intrinsically good cow is handicapped by such an owner, who is limiting the scope of her possibilities. If it were possible for the cow for a short time to change places with the man and she run the dairy on lines of her ability and experience and weed out and feed up her former owner what changes we would have in some dairy matters—what an uplift would come to the business! It is the man rather than the cows that marks the standard of the herd.

Take, for instance, the pure bred Holstein cow De Roi Queen La Polka II, which has recently smashed all world's cow production records up to thirty days. It is not at all unreasonable to assert that with indifferent care or neglect she would never have developed into the magnificent milk producer she has proved herself to be.

De Roi Queen La Polka II is the property of Clayton S. Sisson of Sherburne, N. Y. Mr. Sisson is an enterprising young Holstein breeder and dairy farmer who had the good fortune to purchase this animal about a year ago for less than \$200 from an owner who did not begin to appreciate her real worth. She is valued at \$10,000 today, while an offer has been made of \$2,500 for her few weeks old male calf, and it is doubtful if \$5,000 would buy it.

De Roi Queen La Polka II's record is: One day's milk, 124 pounds; seven days' milk, \$418 pounds; thirty days' milk 3,376.5 pounds; seven days' butter, 35.38 pounds, and thirty days' butter, 145.13 pounds. She is six years old and weighs about 1,500 pounds. She was milked four times a day during her test, and the average yield of fat in the milk was 3.41 per cent.

The roughage part of the ration during the first part of the test was about forty pounds of good corn ensilage, ten to fifteen pounds of mixed hay and about all the beets the cow would eat. The grain ration was an average of fifteen pounds per day of a mixture of the following proportions: 200 pounds of bran, 200 pounds dry distiller's grain, 250 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 100 pounds of hominy meal and some milk. During the last part of the test grass was substituted for ensilage and beets.

THE FLOCKMASTER

Pumpkins Good For Sheep.
Pumpkins are good feed for sheep in the fall of the year. When winter comes on and the pastures do not furnish enough feed to keep them thrifty and growing nicely begin feeding corn and fodder, cowpeas and clover hay and sometimes thrashed oats or shent oats.

Starting a Flock.
In getting together a flock the farmer with little experience should work into the business gradually and cautiously by buying from six to twelve well bred ewes, which can usually be purchased for from \$15 to \$25 and upward, and the best ram that can be found at a reasonable price.

Stomach Worms.
American sheepmen perhaps suffer as much loss from stomach worms as from any other one cause. Old pastures are credited with the propagation of this parasite, but it is safe to assume that insufficient feeding or other negligence is responsible for much of the loss occasioned by the pest.

Value of Rape For Sheep.
Men who were fortunate enough to sow rape the past spring are going to reap large benefits from it from this time on. It has been used extensively among sheep breeders in every county where sheep are handled in large numbers, and it has been indorsed by a great many of our own experiment stations.

Sheep Repay Good Care.
Many farmers keep a flock of sheep because of their ability to renovate the soil and keep down weeds and sprouts, in both of which roles they are a demonstrated success. But the men who will make the most profit from their sheep are the best farmers, who will provide their sheep with comfortable and sanitary quarters and feed them the best that the farm affords.

CAUSE OF ROPY MILK.

Not the Fault of the Cow, but of Surrounding Conditions.

There are various ideas afloat among men as to the cause of ropy milk, says Hoard's Dairyman. Farmers in general think it is due to some condition of the cow, inflammation in the udder or the like. But scientific investigations say not so.

The germ that causes ropy milk, B. lactis viscosus, finds its natural habitat in water. It will flourish in ice cold water, but it grows with difficulty at blood heat, says Professor Ward, which proves conclusively that it is not the result of disease in the cow. Starting with the proved fact that the disease originates in water, here are some of the causes as stated by Professor Ward in his book, "Pure Milk and the Public Health."

Cows wading in muddy sloughs and the germs falling from the body of the cow into the milk pail; foul stables, where this trouble exists; the organisms are found in the floor dust of milk room; infected water used for cooling milk in cans; the corrugated milk cooler may have a leak whereby the water is mixed with the milk.

The bad practice of merely rinsing the milk utensils at night in cold water and not scalding them out is another cause, and a quite frequent one. Indeed, unclean utensils constitute the most frequent cause for bad milk.

Grinding Grain For Hogs.

The gain from grinding corn is comparatively small. Numerous experiments have been made with other grains to determine the effect of grinding, it being generally supposed that grinding would be more effective in the case of small grains than it would be with corn. Grinding small grains, such as peas, barley, oats and rye, has almost invariably proved beneficial. Sometimes the advantage of the ground grain has been very slight and sometimes very marked, but the general evidence indicates that it is advisable, when practicable, to grind such grains. When the cost of grinding is excessively high the practice may not be advisable, but under ordinary circumstances it is the safe course. According to a compilation of experiment station results made by G. M. Rommel (bulletin 47, United States department of agriculture), the average saving effected by grinding small grains is 12.25 per cent, which is double the saving effected by grinding corn in Wisconsin experiments.

Yorkshires Profile.

Eight pigs per sow have been raised at the northeast experiment station at Grand Rapids, Minn., the past three years. The Yorkshire breed is noted for its large litters and strong constitution. The brood sows are wintered on second crop of clover, boiled roots, skim milk and half a pound each of grain daily. They are comfortably housed, with access to a yard in the daytime. Exercise is an important element in their care. The sows are bred in December, farrow in March or early April and raise but one litter a year.

Ayerdales For Sale

Thoroughbred Ayerdales puppies for sale. G. W. ROBERTS at Prineville Machine Shop. 7-29-tf

The Clark Hair Dressing Parlors

Are located one block west from the Commercial Club Hall. Puffs, switches, wigs, toupees, hair jewelry, etc. ordered on approval direct from the manufacturers. Send in your hair comings and have them made up as you want them.

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Horses for Sale.

On the old C. Sam Smith ranch, near Prineville, 125 head of mares and geldings, large enough for work horses, will be sold in any number at reasonable prices. For further information address G. H. Russell, Prineville, Oregon. 12-16-tf

For Sale.

Buggy with top for sale, or trade for hack or cart; good condition. *Box 225, Prineville, Oregon. 6-1

Will Relinquish Cheap.

A good 160 acre claim under ditch survey 4 miles from Prineville. For information write L. A. Gibson, Prineville, Oregon. 7-6 4tp

Purse Lost

On the McKay road between W. D. Arnold's place and Prineville. Finder please leave at this office. 7-13-2p

\$750 for Quarter Block.

\$750 buys a quarter block one block south from new public school grounds; cultivated. Address Box 34. 7-13-tf

For Sale.

Some furniture, two stoves, some tools, also thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs. Inquire of Mrs. Fair, at Hugh Lister's residence, Prineville. 7-13-2tp

House and Lots for Sale.

Good six-room house and three lots, with barn and outbuildings; one block from Main on 2nd street, at reasonable price. Address T. J. Ferguson, Roberts, Or. 6-15tf

Land for Sale.

640 acres of good farming land in the famous Powell Butte country. Inquire of F. A. Rice, county surveyor, Prineville, Oregon. 4-6

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