WHAT THE SILO DOES FOR FARMERS.

The Missouri Red Book summarizes tersely the economic possibilities of the silo as a means of conserving food value. It is pointed out that no one thing will do more to add to the food production of the world, the farmer is learning, so far as conservation of food value, than the silo, says the Iowa Homestead. In future years, when arable lands will be taxed to the utmost to furnish sufficient food for the teeming millions who will live on land now occupied by thousands, this food conserver, it is declared, will be instrumental in saving thousands from starvation. So much for the silo from an altruistic standpoint.

The silo practically increases the producing capacity of the farm at least 10 per cent and often more, says Professor Grout, Minnesota College of Agriculture. A 160 acre farm with a silo will produce as much revenue as one of the 180 acres without. Therefore the first cost of a silo, like that of a dwelling house, a barn or a team, should be considered part of the initial investment, and if one's capital is limited it is better to buy a farm smaller by 10 per cent rather than dispense with a silo. The producing value of a silo on fifty dollar land would be equal to that of twenty acres added to the 160 acre farm, or $2,000; on $100 land it would be $2,000. This is a low estimate, for the stock carrying capacity of the farm will often be increased fully 20 per cent by the adding of a silo.

From the viewpoint as a means of adding to the profitable output of farms the large increase of production to the acre average is considered equally remarkable. Farmers, usually quick to adopt improved machinery and new ideas in farming, have been slow, it is confessed, to understand the wonderful possibilities in silage feeding. The innovation in methods of feeding and the cost of the improvement have operated against the adoption of the silo.

Where farmers feed stock 200 days in the year and give animals thirty pounds of silage per day one-third of an acre of corn will carry the animal through the winter. The average acre of corn placed in a silo will produce from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of silage, one acre, therefore, furnishing food for at least three animals. One hundred and fifty cattle could be wintered on a fifty acre cornfield.

With stall feeding all the year, which is now followed in many sections of the east, a cow can be fed the richest milk producing feed in the world on silage and kept in good condition on the products of three-fourths of an acre of corn. With careful handling of the fertilizer produced by providing floors and troughs to catch all droppings and keeping it well spread over the ground certain dairymen have given proof of supporting twenty cows on fifteen acres of land.

Milk cows are fed on rations averaging about forty pounds silage per day. When fattening steers a forty pound feed of silage, with ten pounds of alfalfa hay, makes an almost balanced ration. On the estimate of forty pounds of silage per day to the animal the value of an acre of corn in feeding nutrition is increased about 40 per cent. The large income comes from the use as feed of the entire stalk of corn, which is cut up while green and all the strength of cut, leaves and stalk conserved. With silos in universal use and the larger part of the corn crop thus utilized at least one-third more stock could be handled and in many cases better kept and fattened than under the old system of feeding.

The Good Dairy Bull.

In selecting bull calls other mature animals which have already demonstrated their worth in sires or younger animals from high testing dams and sires only should be used. Remember that the best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired before with good records. A good dairy bull should be kept until he is twelve or fifteen years old—in fact, as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.

Points on Horse Breeding.

Breeding a draft sire to a light trotting bred dam will produce a colt with legs and feet too light for the body, and he will have blemishes. On the other hand, breeding a trotting bred stallion to a draft mare will give a fine body, heavy legs and an uncertain disposition. Don't cross.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The profit in keeping cows comes from the extra amount of milk that they give above the ordinary yield on common pasture or coarse feed.

The successful dairyman endeavors to raise as much of the feed needed as possible on his own farm.

Cows are not always to blame for being unprofitable. Often the fault is nearer home.

The cow that your neighbor does not want to sell is the cow you really ought to try to buy if you are going to buy at all.

The best cream is usually taken from the milk that is separated as soon as it is drawn.

The cleaner the milking and the sooner the milk is strained and cooled the longer it will keep sweet.

A cow which is gentle and which has never been known to kick will soon learn to kick if she is beaten. She will treat you pretty much as you treat her.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

Things to Consider When Purchasing Animals For the Dairy.

While I think that a man should know the points of a good dairy cow, there are some other things to be remembered as well, says W. D. Neale in the Iowa Homestead. Some of them may be of great importance, as knowing the points of a good milker.

First.—The cow's age is important. An old cow is not often profitable, and if her teeth are bad she may go dry in a short time. The old cow is also very liable to die. She cannot be profitable many years at best, so it is not a very wise plan to purchase an old cow, however good a milker she may be.

Second.—The health of the cow should be considered. She should undergo the test for tuberculosis and should be examined for any blood disease. I have lately seen two cows with good sized lumps on their jaws sell at sales for good prices. The owners represented them as good milkers and their trouble the result of sand bur wounds. The auctioneer passed over their defects with a favorable remark in each instance. The farmer who purchases such cows is endangering the health of his family. Milk and butter from such cows should not be used.

Third.—The amount and quality of the milk should be taken into account. When a cow is represented to give five gallons at each milking the milk is very liable to be poor in quality. It would be well to test the milk to ascertain the amount of butter fat. My neighbor paid $65 for a five gallon cow. She gave that amount, but he is buying butter all the time. She is a complete failure as a butter cow. If one wishes the milk for chickens and pigs and does not care for the quantity of butter such a cow would be profitable.

Admirers of the Guernsey breed of dairy cattle say they have no pronounced weak points. The addition of Guernsey blood in crossing with cows of mixed breeding will result in a higher milk flow and in a richer milk. The deep and prolonged milking qualities of the pure bred Guernsey, together with the adaptability to the conditions of the average farm, make this a valuable type of dairy cow. The average Guernsey cow will weigh about 1,000 pounds, the bulls 2,000 to 2,200 pounds heavier.

Fourth.—Ascertain the cow's disposition. A cow that will kick a fellow out of the stall at milking time is undesirable. She may give a pail of rich milk, but if a man must endanger his life to secure it he is taking too great a risk. And it is endless trouble to be compelled to chain a cow's hind feet every time she is milked.

Fifth.—Try the cow to learn whether she is easily milked. A man will wear his patience out and consume a great deal of time milking a cow that gives a stream about the size of a pin. I have had my hand so cramp many times when milking such a cow, and I believe it is best to send such an animal to the butcher as soon as she is fat enough to go.

Keeping Milk Sweet.

The best method for keeping milk is to keep it from the air, as many bacteria get into milk from the air. The bacteria in warm milk are in the best medium for growth and reproduction. A variety of bacteria reproduces by division, and a generation of bacteria may grow in twenty minutes. As thousands of bacteria can play little and work through a needle's eye, one can appreciate the manner contained in a drop of milk. They cannot grow and multiply if the milk is kept cool.

Use the Whip Sparingly.

Do not get the whip habit and if you already have it leave it off today. Many men cannot take the reins in their hands unless the whip is there too. Such constant use only worries a horse, takes away the fear that it should have in rare cases and makes the driver appear anything but a good horseman.—Farm Journal.

HANDLING LAMBS FOR GREATEST PROFIT

It is well to consider just how to handle lambs in order to make the greatest profit. The ewe lambs will, for the most part, be kept over for breeding purposes. The wether lambs will all be sold within twelve months. The problem is whether to push these forward and sell them on the early market, say June, July or August, or to keep them through till Christmas, January or February and sell them for about the same number of dollars per head that can be secured in midsummer. Which of these methods should be adopted will depend on the possibility of selling them in carload lots or to sell them to men who make up carload lots.

In a community where there are a great many sheep breeders and where it is possible for shippers to buy carloads of lambs as they do of hogs I have no hesitation in saying that the best way is to have the lambs eat oats and corn and give them free access to these at all times in clean troughs, allow them the milk of their dams and sell them at seventy to ninety pounds before weaning. Where one is so largely engaged in the sheep business that he can handle a carload of wethers at a time this is certainly the way to make quick and easy money.

My experience has been that by pushing the early lambs forward in this way I could get as many dollars for them in July and August as I could in January and February. In the meantime they have consumed far less grain, the risk of disease has been reduced to the minimum and money is quickly turned.

The Southdown is one of our popular mutton breeds of sheep and is quite extensively bred. The breed is hornless, and the face and legs are of a gray-brown color. The best rams when fat often weigh from 175 to 200 pounds and the ewes from 125 to 150. The body is rather blocky. This breed furnishes a fleece of good quality, weighing from six to seven pounds. The wool is rather short, but of medium fine texture. The mutton is of excellent quality. The Southdown ewes produce more than one lamb at birth, often two and sometimes three. They are a very valuable breed for early lambs, as the lambs grow rapidly. The Southdown is an English breed, taking its name from the Southdowns, the broken and hilly lands of Sussex and neighboring counties of England.

Where, however, one must depend on the local butcher for his market for lambs it is quite as well to finish them off at about 100 pounds at nine, ten or eleven months. If any one will compare the weights and prices of lambs on the city market in July and August with the weights and prices in January and February, he will find that the lamb sells for about as many dollars in the first mentioned months as in the last.

One of the main advantages in selling early is that the risk from disease, especially the stomach worm, is reduced to the minimum. Lambs fed generously are seldom injured by these worms, even when kept on infected pastures. But when kept on infected pastures and given only the milk of their dams they are very likely to succumb to the disease along in August or September.

The Sheep Flock.

Few lines of work offer greater financial returns for the capital invested than a good flock of breeding sheep. This is especially true where good mutton conformation is combined with a good fleece, fine fleece. The question of constitution is very important in sheep. In selecting from stockrams, breeding ewes, wether lambs, lambs and fleece, well filled fleece quarters should be always demanded. The head should be broad and masculine in appearance, the neck short and the shoulder broad and compact. The legs should be short and straight, especially at the hocks. The skin should be pink in color and the fleece long, dense, fine and uniform on all parts of the body. Too much attention cannot be given the importance of density of fleece. It insures a heavier clip of wool, protects the sheep from rain, snow and cold weather, and also sheds chaff and other foreign materials so detrimental to the wool.

Barren Sows.

A sow is more liable to become barren because of overfeeding and by reason of being too fat than from any other cause. In such a case the proper remedy is to get her back to suitable condition. Give a full dose of epsom salts to move the bowels thoroughly. Afterward give all the exercise possible and cut down her feed so that she will lose flesh. For ten days give her five grains of iodide of potash night and morning. Stop for a few days if it makes her sick. Breed in two weeks. If she does not breed she should be fattened and killed, as barrenness is often incurable.—Rural New Yorker.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If a horse sweats easily take particular pains not to let him stand out in a draft or drink too heartily.

It rests a horse greatly to have the harness slipped off while taking the nooning. Then he will feel more at leisure and so take more comfort eating.

A hot sweat collar is apt to soften the shoulders of a horse if you do not look out. Perspiration and heat scald the flesh. By our attempt at kindness we may do our horse much harm.

There is no animal on the farm that turns a larger profit in proportion to the money invested than a sheep.

Blood tells with sheep as well as with everything else.

The wise sheep owner will never allow a setback in the growth of the lambs.

Teach the lambs as early as possible to eat grain in a lamb creep to fit them for the early market.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

How a Bunch of Market Toppers Were Handled in the Feed Lot.

Two young Kansas farmers last winter marketed four carloads of of steers at Kansas City which broke all records for top prices for the month. The steers averaged 1,492 pounds in weight and sold for $7.90 a hundred after having spent 100 days in the feed lot, says the Iowa Homestead.

The cattle which established the record consisted of high grade Shorthorn two-year-olds, which averaged 915 pounds in weight at the time they were bought. These steers were wintered on wheat straw supplemented by shocked corn. About the first of May the animals went out on grass weighing 1000 pounds, as the endeavor through the winter had been to merely maintain them in good condition without attempting to develop any pronounced gains. All through the summer the steers ran on blue grass and clover pasture, and on the 3d of October, when they were put in the feed lot, they averaged 1,273 pounds.

In the feed lot the steers were started on a ration of shocked corn and all the alfalfa hay which they would clean up with a relish. At the end of the first week a little ear corn was introduced into the menu, and the amount was gradually increased until at the end of the third week the steers were receiving full feed. It was not until the fifth week that the rapidly fattening animal, were supplied with shelled corn, which was gradually increased in amount. The owners say that they would have used shelled corn earlier and in larger amounts if they had had enough available for this purpose, but as it was they were rather restricted in their use of this efficient feed due to its scarcity and resultant high price. At the end of the four month of finishing and conditioning shocked corn was supplanted by silage in the feeding ration, the great succulence of the silage being especially valuable in maintaining the steers in fine, healthy condition as well as materially influencing their appetites. Each steer received about ten to twelve pounds of silage daily in addition to the supply of alfalfa and grain.

Shorthorn bulls are noted for prepotency, and when crossed with cows of a coarse description they improve the quality of the meat produced by cattle which are descended on the female side from inferior live stock. While classed as a beef breed, many families of pure bred Shorthorn cows have possessed in a high degree both milk and beef producing properties. Certain strains of Shorthorns are famous for their milk producing qualities. Cows of this breed have records for milk and butter that closely approach those of the recognized dairy animals.

At the end of the sixth week the steers were fed two pounds of cottonseed meal daily per animal, this concentrate being introduced into the ration in small amount and then slowly increased until the cattle were receiving a full feed of it. When the steers were on full feed the sixty-six animals consumed about twenty-five bushels of corn daily, the shelled corn and cottonseed meal being mixed together and fed twice a day, morning and evening. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the silage was fed in the corn troughs. The sixty-six steers sold for $7,779.25 and returned a profit of approximately $50 per animal to their owner.

Look After the Ewes.

The breeding ewes, in addition to good pasture, should from now until breeding time have some grain, in order that they may be brought up in good condition in September.

PASTOR RUSSELL IS CHALLENGED

A Complete Answer to the Query, "Who Ordained Him?"

The Whole Subject Clarified For the Public Benefit—Clergy and Laity Unscriptural Terms.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—As always, Pastor Russell got the crowds today. We report his discourse on Ministerial Ordination and Titles. Very evidently it is a reply to an attack recently made upon him by a Mr. W. T. Ellis, field editor of *The Continent*, and alias, the "Religious Rambler." Ellis claims that Pastor Russell's ordination as Pastor is fraudulent. The address shows that Pastor Russell fully understands the situation. He fully justified his position before his vast audience and showed up the "Rambler" editor in the unenviable light of either being ignorant of the subjects discussed, or attempting to deceive the public. His text was, "Not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised Him from the dead" (Gal. i, 1). He said:—

The time has come for telling the people what the Bible teaches respecting ordination to teach and preach. The doctrine of Apostolic Succession started in the second century A. D. The bishops claimed that they had the same authority that Jesus gave to the twelve Apostles. Upon this claim they ordained the inferior clergy.

This principle is wholly unscriptural. According to the Bible, the Church of Christ is not composed of two parts, clergy and laity. Jesus declared, "All ye are brethren; One is your Master, Christ." St. Paul shows that in the early Church the ministers were the servants of the flock. They were of the people, chosen by them by the stretching forth of the hand.

Many of the reformers coveted the titles accorded the Catholic clergy. They did not care to tell the congregation that its word was supreme, and that its ministers were merely its servants. Others, realizing that these titles were unscriptural, declined to use them; preferring to be called pastor. My Bible Student associates, knowing my objection to the title "Reverend," address me as Pastor. I am the elected Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, and also of the London Tabernacle congregation, and I fail to see ground for criticism in this respect, nor do I attack Christian brethren who accept other and unscriptural titles.

Must Pastors Be Ordained?

Ordination is necessary to the office of pastor. The question is, What constitutes an ordination to preach amongst the people of God?

This question has received various answers. The Roman, Anglican and Greek Churches, claiming Apostolic Succession, declare that authorization to preach must come through their apostle-bishops, and have not allowed Protestant ministers to enter their pulpits—until the Episcopalians, about a year ago granted this concession. Of course, if their proposition were correct, I am just as much unordained as all other Protestant ministers—and no more so.

Each denomination at its beginning was opposed by all others; yet each taught that the clergy were separate from the laity. Only since the organization of the Evangelical Alliance (1846) have the different sects of Christendom acknowledged each other's ordinations. Each denomination makes use of such ceremonies as it deems proper. If, therefore, the congregation of Christian believers in Brooklyn and London ordain or appoint me as their pastor, it is their own choice what ceremonies, if any, shall accompany that ordination. Who can dispute this? No Protestant denomination, surely; for their own ordinations are on this very basis.

The subject of ordination seems to have fallen into confusion during the Dark Ages. St. Paul particularly emphasizes the fact that he did not receive his commission as preacher and Apostle of Christ from his brother Apostles, but by Divine authorization. This is the Scriptural principle underlying Divine ordination to the ministry of Christ.

No denomination claims that the ordination of its ministers either made or kept them perfect. All admit that there have been sad failures amongst their ordained ministers. Neither would they claim that ordination has given their ministers superior discernment of Divine Truths. On the contrary, it has injured the clergy by making many of them domineering and lordly, contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ and the Apostles, and the laity by leading them to conclude that merely secular matters should engage their attention.

The True Ordination.

Finally the Pastor showed the true ordination to be the impartation of the Holy Spirit. Whoever receives this has God's authority to be His ambassador and mouthpiece. Such show the work of the Holy Spirit regenerating their minds and hearts, giving them insight into the Scriptures, and enabling them to be God's mouthpieces, ministers of His Truth.

Stop That Itch!

I will guarantee you to stop that itch in two seconds.

No remedy that I have ever sold for Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other diseases of the skin has given more thorough satisfaction than the

D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema

I guarantee this remedy.

The Winnek Company, Prineville, Or

Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that registered county general fund warrants Nos. 1 to 63 inclusive will be paid on presentation. Interest stops after this date.

Also high school warrants Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive will be paid on presentation. Interest stops after this date.

RALPH L. JORDAN,
County treasurer.

Dated this 14th day of Nov., 1912.

O. O. O. NEST NO. 1588 Subordinate Order of Owls, meet the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Belknap hall. All migratory owls cordially welcome. T. E. J. Duffy, President. Willard H. Wirts, Secretary. 1-4tf

"RECEPTION"

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Porter, Ale and Olympia Draft Beer on Tap.

Imported Wines and Liquors.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Barnes, deceased, that in pursuance to an order of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, made and entered on the 7th day of October, 1912, the undersigned, the administrator aforesaid, will sell at private sale, for cash, or part cash and balance on time, subject to confirmation by said court, after saturday, the 21st day of December, 1912, at his home in Prineville, Oregon, all the right, title and interest the said George W. Barnes had at the time of his death and all the interest the estate has acquired in addition to that of the said George W. Barnes at the time of his death, in and to the following described real property situated in the county of Crook, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lots Nos. two (2) and three (3), block eight (8) of Monroe Hodges original plat of the town of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon.

Terms and conditions of sale: ten (10) per cent on day of sale, balance upon confirmation by the court, or part upon confirmation by the court and balance on time.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1912.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Administrator of the estate of George W. Barnes, deceased. 11-21-5t

Sheriff's Sale.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.

Crook County Bank, a corporation, plf.
vs.
Lone Pine Trading Company, a corporation, defendant.

To the sheriff of Crook county, Greeting:

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, on the 21st day of October, 1912, in a certain suit wherein Crook County Bank was plaintiff, and The Lone Pine Trading Company was defendant, in favor of the plaintiff, Crook County Bank, and against the defendant, the Lone Pine Trading Company, and commanding that I recover from the above-named defendant the sum of thirty-six hundred eighty-nine 96-100 dollars with interest thereon from said 21st day of October, 1912, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and three hundred dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of eleven and 50-100 dollars costs, and that I sell the following described real property, to-wit: All of section sixteen and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen in township thirteen south of range fourteen east of the Willamette Meridian, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the county clerk of Crook county, on the 21st day of October, 1912, notice is hereby given that I have levied upon and I will on Saturday,

the 21st day of December, 1912,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title and interest the said defendant, The Lone Pine Trading Company had in the above described premises on the 21st day of October, 1912, to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs. Said sale subject to redemption as provided by law.

First published November 21, 1912.

T. N. FACTOR,
Sheriff of Crook county, Oregon.