## MAKING THE DAIRY FARM PROFITABLE

The man who would make milk farming profitable will select the dairy bred herd for his machinery. It does not matter what breed he chooses, as this may be left to personal preference and to the conditions of his business, but there is one fact which must remain prominent in his mind, and that is that must buy animals of the dairy type or he cannot succeed, says the Kansas Farmer. Having done this, he will test the animals to prove the individual capacity and weed out those which are unprofitable. The question of profit does not depend entirely upon production. If production alone were to govbreeding operations the selection of animals could be safely based upon performance pedigrees and records. This, however, would result in the sure destruction of the breed.

The man who goes into the dairy cattle business should have as his first object the reproduction of the animals of the breed which he has selected. The secondary consideration should be the production of milk. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. Reproduction of the species is the vitally im-



The Ayrshire, wherever found, shows always the same strong breed characteristics of shapely udder, strong constitution and vigorous appetite. She is a fine dairy cow under all conditions and never fails to prove her worth in producing milk economically. The cow shown is Stockerton Primrose III., grand champion Ayrshire cow at the lowadiny congress.

portant point in any breeding operation. Milk production, pork or beef or wool is secondary and incidental. If the dairy cattle breeder undertakes to build a herd on performance records and pedigrees alone he will soon have small, high strung. Ill shaped, weak constitutioned animals which may in-dividually produce largely at the pail. but whose progeny will have little or no value.

The great performance records which have been made by individual cows of all of the recognized dairy breeds are interesting scientifically and highly valuable in advertising the merit of these breeds, but if these records have been made at the expense of the vitality and robust constitution of the animals and especially of the caives they bave no permanent value. The first object to be sought by the breeder who would improve the quality of his chosen breed and who proposes to re-main in the business should be to breed for constitution, vitality and reproductive powers; second, for milk production, and this must always remain a secondary consideration if any real advance is made toward perfecting the breed.

Feed the Young Stock. Instead of being a waste to feed ticing it to take more pride in his busi-young stock liberally it is just the open news. posite. The young animal is growing, and every monthful he can assimilate adds to his weight and increases the value of the feed. Feed in the form of or crib and is much more readily salable. If only a maintenance ration is fed to the young animal and he is through" the winter he has been starding still instead of growing in value, and the feed has been deteriorating with age, and there is a loss both We get no returns from the feed that is consumed. On the other hand, if the animal is well fed he pays more for the feed than the dealer would give, he makes the most rapid gain that can be made at any period of his life, and he enriches the soil.

Profit In Fall Pigs.

An Ohio farmer who has had the experience which teaches him that there is money to be made with fall litters gives results with two Duroc-Jersey sows and their fall litters. These sows farrowed Aug. 30 and Sept. 1 thirteen and eleven pigs and raised ten and nine, respectively. The feed they consumed, counting from the time the sows were bred until the offspring were sold, May 19, 1911, was as follows: Pasture, \$5.90; tankage, \$12.25; ground wheat, \$9.50; skimmilk, \$2; linses tneal, \$2; soy beans, \$2; 193 bushels of corn, \$86.85. Total cost. \$120.50. When they were sold they weighed 1.725 pounds. He received \$6 per hun-Fred weight for them, or \$223.50, making \$103 profit, or 98 cents per bushel for corn consumed.

#### The Breeding Ewe.

Ewes should have attained a good condition of flesh by weaning time if they are to provide ample nourishment for rapid and healthy growth in the, If ewes are fed heavily and not sufficient exercise provided both ewe and lamb will be weak. This condition is often followed by a heavy mortality among the lambs. Better Better have the ewe in moderate flesh, with plenty of activity, than fat and sing-

## CLEAN FEED LOTS PAY GOOD PROFITS

Discussing the causes that operate to prevent the making of satisfactory gains on cattle, a Missouri correspondent of Iowa Homestead calls attention to the importance of keeping the feed lot clean and comfortable. He says:

Many men have failed to make a profit from feeding live stock for market because they have failed to provide a clean and sanitary feed-lot for their fattening animals. Live stock that are compelled to wade knee deep in the mud and sleep in damp, unsheltered places cannot make satisfac-

tory gains in flesh condition.

Every feed lot should be provided with a windbreak on the two sides that are most exposed to the coldest winds and storms. Water tanks should be placed in an elevated position, for many times the fattening animals will go without water rather than wade through a deep mudbole to get to the

On the farm where considerable straw is produced it should be used in liberal quantities about the feed



The Shorthorn approaches the ideal as a beef producer. The head is expressive, being rather broad across the forehead. The neck is moderately thick and set well into the shoulders, which when viewed from the front are wide, showing thickness through the heart, the breast coming well forward and the foreless short and wide apart. The hind quarters are long and well filled in. The hind legs should be short and stand wide and straight. The buil shown was champlon Shorthorn at the lows state fair.

Some of it will be eaten and the balance tramped into the mud to make manure and keep the yard dry. In applying straw to the surface of the feed yards a large application at first is better, as it will form a layer between the soil and the balance of the straw and manure and make it much easier work to clean the yards than when a little at a time is hauled to the yard, and it is tramped into the mud and mixed, adding much to the bulk of the manure and making it harder to work up when the yards are cleaned in the spring after the top soil and

manure have become thoroughly mixed. By making the feed lot comfortable for the stock, by using the straw in the feed lots and stables. It is where it should be in the spring-in the manure heap-and not in unsightly piles in the field to be worked around or moved out of the way. Few farmers realize the increased profits they could make from their feeding operations if they would make their animals comfortable. The comfort that can be had by keeping the feed lots clean saves much feed, besides causing the farmer prac-

To this might be added that in many cases muddy feed lots are partially due to the fact that no attempt is made to prevent the water from the roofs of Compared with the daily cost of feeding a bunch of cattle the cost of a small amount of eaves troughing is a small matter, and where bedding is scarce eaves troughs alone will often make the difference between foul feed yards and yards that are reasonably

Longevity of Dairy Cows.

Professor C. H. Eckles of the Missouri experiment station sums up its investigations along the line of the profitable longevity of dairy cows in part as follows:

Probably the majority of dairy cattle are rejected from the herd on account of fallure to breed or from udder trouble before the effect of advancing years can be observed to any marked extent. It is a fact often observed that a cow may make her best record when ten or eleven years old, although, as a rule, she does her best rather earlier. If a dairy cow continues to breed she usually shows no marked decline until at least twelve years old. Occasionally cow continues to breed until she is sixteen or eighteen years old.

Economy of Silage. A ton of slinge is the cheapest food that we can produce when considered from an economical standpoint. One acre of corn will make from twelve to twenty tons of slinge, equal in feeding value to six or eight tons of hay, besides occupying one-third or one-fourth as much space when stored and costing less to harvest. A cow that is fed silage and clover or aifalfa hay will give a large amount of milk with the add tion of a small amount of grain.

Market Surplus Horses. Avoid keeping too many horses on the farm. Get rid of surplus horses if they are not making money. Do

which the useful ones earn.

## SHOCKED CURN FOR BEEF CATTLE.

In any kind of stock feeding the sount of capital required to begin op erations, the amount of time and feed required, the resulting fertility and the thal profit from the transaction are four vital considerations. There are other things to be considered, some in special cases and some in certain spe clat lines of work, but these four are always present. When considered from this basis the shock corn method of feeding cattle will compare favorably with any, says C. A. Waugh in Country Gentieman.

A pound of corn fed as shocked corn will not produce so much gain under some circumstances as a pound fed to



Hereford cattle are unexcelled in beef type. They have plenty of scale, good bone a blecky conformation, short faces, are wide between the eyes, have roomy middles, good ribs, heavy quarters, wide backs, titleh leins and, in fact, are ideal beef animals. Hereford cattle have the best natural protection because they have the heaviest hides and messiest coats. A heavy hide protects an animal against both heat and cold, in winner feeding more of the feed goes to make beef and less goes to keep up bodily heat. The Hereford buil shown was grand champion at the Kansas City Royal snow.

some other form, but a dollar invested in shocked corn will produce as much beef as a dollar invested in some other feed capable of making greater gain per pound. This does not imply that cattle can be firted for show on this feed. Even though it does appear wasteful to some and though it does not conform to the standards of a bal anced ration, it is for practical pur poses an excellent feed

Some feeders may say that such methods are impractical and wasteful, set the fact remains that over 5,000 cattle are fed in a single county in Ohio every winter, and that this meth od is followed in nearly every instance Moreover, out of their profits these farmers are paying for land worth \$154 an acre which, on account of the great amount of manure that is returned to it is becoming even more valuable.

In every case hogs follow the cattle When the latter are put on feed a pig weighing from 100 to 150 pounds is put behind each steer. Smaller pigs do not do so well as those of this weight When the cattle are weighed out the hogs are usually ready for market Often one is able to fatten two droveof hogs with a single banch of steers Few kernels are missed; and in almost every case every pound of gain made by the logs represents so much clear profit to the feeder.

We have always twee cartist to short feeds of from namely to a hundred days, and for such feeding wi usually aim to get cattle which weigh a thousand pounds or more and which can be warmed up to an advantage Two pounds a day is an average gain though there are many bistances where three pounds have been made pounds daily will put entile of this sort day limit.

It takes time to get a banch of earth on full feed. It may grass is at hand they are put on it and given a light ration each day, the amount being in creased until they are on full feed. A month is often taken up before they reach this stage, but after we are feed ing them to the limit we do not cut down on the ration simply because they do not happen to clean up all that is given them on some particular day The hogs are there to pick up what b left, and it seldom pays to feed in a stingy manner. Straw is always rel ished at the noon hour and we aim to give them such a feed at least three times a week. Outside of this it is seldom that anything other than shocked With meat at the prevailcorn is fed. ing prices of the past few years, it has always paid us to feed clover hay when it can be secured for \$10 or less a ton. Cottonseed meal helps to make

Feeding Young Stock.

The amount of gain the young stock make during winter depends largely upon the feed and care they It is true that the scrub will of make very little gain even with good care, but in these days of high priced feed it does not pay to keep scrubs at all, so we cannot take then Into consideration. A calf of good blood, however, will always answer to good tending, but even it cannot do well without it.

Providing warm quarters for the young stock during winter is also an Important factor. Not only is this to protect them from severe weather, but it will save feed as well. Young stock that is unsheltered during cold weath or cannot be expected to do dwell. It will take a good bit of feed and time to make up for the loss obtained durnot allow them to eat up the profits log a single night if the stock has been out in severe weather.

#### Horses for Sale.

Good brood mares for sale; five well Good brood mares for sale; five well broken mares weighing from twelve to filteen hundred, all in foal by registered Shire Stallion; also two coming two-year-old stallions; one coming vearling stallion; one two-year-old filty, one vearing filly; one three-year-old gelding. All well bred stuff. Will sell cheap or trade for real estate in or near Prineville. Address C. L. Roberts, Post, Oregon.

#### Shoe Repairing.

Riggs, the Shoe Repairer, is located in first building south of Ochoco bridge, on east side of Main street, Prineville, Men's shoes half soled with No. 1 leather for 90 cents per pair. Ladies' 60 cents per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 13 1mp

Oregon Trunk Ry. Train Now leaves Redmond 7:24 A.M. Arrives Portland 5:30 P. M.

This train runs through without change to Portland, crossing the Colum-nia river on the spieudid bridge at the Celilo Falts. Direct connections are made at Fall-bridge for Spokane and all points east. 2-13-3t

Irrigated Land for Rent.

Improved irrigated land for rent in Powell Butte district. Apply to G. A. McFarlane, Redmond, Ore. 2 13 tf I. O. O. F. Lodge meets every Tor a

Strangers welcome.
GEO. NOBLE, N. G.; BERT BARNES,
V. G.; T. L. Clon, Sec.; C. B. DINWID-DIE, Tereas

? o ice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of George W. Baines, deceased, that he has made and filed with the county derk of Crook county. Oregon, his final accounting of his administration of said estate, and the court has set Monday he ith day of April, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the formoon, at the county county of the in the for-moon, at the county courtroom in Prineville, Oreg n, as the time
and place for hearing and settling said
final accounting. At which said time
and place any person interested in said
state mry arp ar and object to said
all accounting.

fi al accounting.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1913

William H. Bannes. Administrator of the estate of Gen W. Barnes, deceased.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution and order By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit coart of the state of Oregon for Crook county, on the 19th day of February, 1913, upon a decree and order of sale entered in said court on the 21st day of October, 1912, in a suit wherein M. R. Elhott was plaintiff and W. F. Hacomer and Fannie Hammer and R. L. Sabin were defendants, indement was entered in defendants, judgment was entered in layor of the ptaintiff and against the desendants, W. F. Hammer and Fannie Hammer for the sum of One Thousand Ninety eight, two bundreths dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annual from the 2th deserged. per cent per annum from the 3 th day of August 1912, I am commanded to sell the following described real estate lituated in the cunty of Crook, state of Oregon, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section four-teen in township twelve south, of range thirteen east of Willamette Meridian. I will on per cent per annum from the 3 th day

Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1913,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front deer of the county courthouse in Princeville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by the said court, all the right, title and interest of the said W. F. Hammer and Fanny Hammer and R. L. Sabin in and to said above described premises, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the subgreent of plaintiff and to satisfy the judgment of plaintiff and the costs of making said sale. Dated this 20th day of February, 1913.

By D. H. Peopler, deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the un-dersigned, the administrator of the estate of Lurkin Weaver, deceased, to the creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against the same to present such claims to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice

Dated this 23rd day of Jan., 1913, DAVID WEAVER, Administrator of the estate of Larkin Weaver, deceased.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate,

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook. In the matter of the estate of John H Jarrett, deceased.

Notice is bereby given that under and by virtue of a decree and order of sale of real estate made and entered in the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, on the 8th day of February, 1913, in the above entitled matter, authorizing, empowering and directing me to do so, I will on the

15th day of March, 1913,

in front of the front door of the courthorse in Prineville, Crook county, state
of Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock in
the forenoon of said day, sell at public
auction to the highest hidder for cash
in hand, all the following described real
estate belonging to the estate of John
H. Jarrett, deceased, and all the right,
title and interest the said John H. Jarrett had, at the time of his death, in rett had, at the time of his death, in and to the following described real property, to wit: Lots 3 and 4 and the south half of the northwest quarier of section 5 in township 14 south of range 19 east of the Willamette Meridian in Comb. Crook county, state of Oregon, and containing one hundred and lifty-three and 84-100 acres, in one parcel and altogether, to satisfy the approved claims against said estate and the expenses of the administration.

This notice is sublished in the Crook

penses of the administration.

This notice is published in the Cro k County Journal of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, for four weeks by order of the Hon, G. Springer, judge of the above entitled court.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1913.
2-13 L. M. BECHTELL,
Administrator of the estate of Jol.n
H Jarrett, deceased.

Notice for l'ublication. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at The Dalles, Origina, January 18th, 18th Notice is hereby given that Charles Lampert

of harnes, Gregora, who, was becomber 28th, 1500, and additional, September 17th, 1500, made homestood No. 1866 agrid No. 2227 and serial No. 2227

day of March, 1915.
Claimant names as witnessen Joseph Street,
Mott Lemons, Wesley Street, Henry Street, all
of Fifs, Oregon,
C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior.

U.S. Land Office at the Dailes, Oregon, Foremany 20th, 1913.

Notice is here'ty given that:

Marton Mayfield of Princylle, Oregon, who, on March 19th, 1908, made besert Land Entry, No. 1998, for say's set, seed section 8, w's m's, and se's m's section 7, township If south, range 11 cast, williamette Meridian, has fixed notice of intention to make Smal proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timethy E. J. Daffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Princylle, Oregon, on the 19th day of March, 19th.

Calmont names as witnesses Michael 8, Mayfield, Henry Slover, Frank Slivester, all of Princylle, Oregon, and Benjamin Hinderman of Roberts, Oregon.

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B. F. Allen, President Will Wurzweiler, Vice President T. M. Baldwin, Cashier H. Baldwin, Ass't Cashier



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