

**SILAGE FOR BEEF
CATTLE FEEDING**

Attention has frequently been called to the fact that the cattle feeder gets his largest profit not directly from feeding operations, but rather from the increased productiveness of his land, says the Iowa Homestead. But the average man likes to see a profit on every branch of his operations. Unless live stock farming can be carried on so that by and for itself it pays well for the time occupied in carrying it on, then no amount of screaming from the house top will ever make the live stock industry take permanent root on the farms of the corn belt.

One of the experiment stations recently finished up a bunch of steers that were fed shelled corn, cottonseed



Admirers of Hereford cattle affirm that as rustlers they are unequaled. They will go farther for a bite to eat or a drink of water than any other breed. Herefords will find and consume more waste feed on a farm than any of the thin skinned breeds. Herefords are the best feeders and will make more pounds of gain for feed consumed than other cattle. They are unexcelled in beef type and have plenty of scale, good bone, a blocky conformation, good ribs, heavy quarters and thick loins. The Hereford cow pictured was a prize winner at Chicago last fall.

meal and clover hay. These steers were purchased at \$5.55 per hundred pounds, and they were sold for \$8.25, but in spite of this good spread in value the net profit per steer was \$3.57. It cost \$14.23 to make a hundred pounds of gain on these steers, computing the feed at regular market prices. In an adjoining feed lot a similar number of steers were fed the same length of time, but in this case corn silage was used in place of clover hay. These steers were bought at the same price—namely, \$5.55 per hundred pounds—and they sold 10 cents per pound higher than the steers fed on hay, or for \$8.35 per hundred pounds. Their gains were made at a cost of \$9.88 per hundred pounds, and the net profit per steer in this case was \$20.96.

These results are worth pondering over by those who propose to follow along the same old-fashioned route in feeding cattle. The cheap gains in this case were due to the fact that a given acreage produces a larger amount of good fattening food in the form of ensilage than can be produced in any other way. The man who tries to finish cattle on dry feed alone must in the future compete with those who take this short cut to cheap gains. There can be only one outcome of a situation like this—namely, that the practice of those who use the cheapest ment making foods will be the basis of cost in the future. Those who cannot bring the cost down to this minimum point by the use of this comparatively inexpensive food will be eliminated from the business or they must continue to carry it on at a loss, relying wholly for their profit upon the effect of feeding operations on the productiveness of their land. As said before, this profit will not suffice in the case of the average man. If dry feed cannot be fed at a profit then quit feeding dry feed. If ensilage reduces the cost of making gains anywhere from 2 to 4 cents a pound, then how is this competition to be met by those who do not feed ensilage?

Pig Ailments.

Cough in young pigs is very often caused by dust in the bedding. Dry, short, chaffy cut straw is most likely to cause trouble in this way. The cough often ends in fatal pneumonia. The cough may also be due to exposure or to damp sleeping places. Such causes should be removed. Thumps in young pigs is induced by overfeeding and lack of exercise. If both the mother and pigs are made to take abundant exercise daily trouble such as this will be unknown.

Salting the Curd.

The curd should be spread out thinly over the bottom of the vat and the salt put on in at least three applications. Each time it should be evenly distributed over the surface. After each sprinkling the curd should be stirred with curd forks. If the salt is applied too rapidly the outside of the small pieces harden, and absorption is hindered.

Driving a Horse.

The man who continually yells at his horses so that you can hear him all over the farm gets less work out of them than the man who speaks to them in a quiet tone.

PIG SUGGESTIONS.

Rape has been found to be one of the best forage crops in connection with a light grain ration to make rapid and economical growth in pigs.

The profits of a successful hog man rest largely upon his success in raising pigs.

The meat from quickly grown pigs or hogs is far more palatable and nutritious than when they are fattened otherwise.

Hogs like a drink of water at night. Little pigs like a drink of skim milk most any time.

The growing pigs require protein and not much corn. It is all right to give a little corn, but much is harmful.

Get the suckling pigs to eat whole oats on a clean platform as soon as possible.

THE GROWING LAMBS.

Watchful Eyes Needed in Summer Management of the Flock.

When the ewes are shorn, the lambs all docked and trimmed, healed up properly, the ewes and lambs should be turned on the summer pasture, not to be confined there exclusively for the season, but for a period of a few weeks, then turned into a fresh pasture, says the Iowa Homestead.

The lamb becomes a grazer when but a few weeks old. It at first commences to nibble at the little tender spears of grass and rapidly increases until it consumes quite an amount of pasture if it is fresh and of good quality. The ewe should have all she will eat in order to produce enough milk to grow her lamb properly. In addition to the pasture, if the best results are to be had, a little feed should be provided for the lambs. This can best be managed by building a pen large enough to comfortably hold all the lambs, with suitable feed troughs put up around the walls or sides of the pens so the lambs can conveniently eat out of the trough and yet not be able to get in them with their feet.

Lambs should be taught the use of the troughs while in the sheep sheds or barn before being turned out on pasture. Shorts, bran, cornmeal, chop feed of oats and other grains can be used.

The ewe and lamb flock should have a salt supply in the pasture where they can go to it at any time. A supply of good water is also essential.

The ewe and her lamb need the watchful eye of the flock master practically each day. In warm, wet weather there is danger of the green fly maggots getting started in slight injuries or abrasions of the skin, flth, etc.

One of the greatest sources of loss in the lamb flock is the parasitic ailments which attack the lamb in the summer



The Southdown is one of the popular mutton breeds of sheep and is quite extensively bred. The breed is hornless. The face and legs are of a gray-brown color. The best rams when fat often weigh from 125 to 200 pounds, 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.

and autumn seasons. These are called the stomach worm, intestinal worm and lung worm. The latter possibly is the most destructive in the lamb flock.

The first remedy prescribed after the discovery of the cause of the ailment was oil and turpentine. This was prepared by taking equal parts of turpentine and crude castor oil, giving to each lamb one teaspoonful a day for three days, then omitting three days and repeating this treatment, giving three applications or treatments when the lamb would be on the road to recovery unless in the last stages of the disease, which was adjudged when the purging was manifest. From the time the turpentine treatment was discovered there was no more fatality from this lamb ailment, which is now known as "lung parasite in lambs" or "lung worms."

This disease is yet very destructive in many sections of the country and causes great loss where not promptly and properly treated. It will not do to permit lambs in your flock to drop down in flesh during the summer months and autumn season. Strong, healthy, well fed lambs seldom if ever are troubled with this disease. It pays to keep the lamb increase of the flock in good flesh. Stomach worms and intestinal worms are claimed by some authority not to yield readily to turpentine treatment, but in our experience we have never failed to secure good results with lambs, colts, calves or pigs out of condition from worm ailments.

The McKenzie Highway

The ultimate value of the McKenzie highway to all of Lane county is indicated by the number of vehicles crossing the pass since the first of last June. According to a member of the road camp who spent the entire summer and fall in sight of the road, 557 vehicles crossed over. Over half of these were automobiles. When it is remembered that every automobile party that crosses the pass spends from \$10 to \$50 from the time it enters the county on one side till it leaves it on the other, it becomes evident that a large sum of money has been left here as the result of opening this road.

The McKenzie highway is not essentially a project of the Lane county court, although the members of the county court are deeply interested in it, and are aiding it as much as possible. It has been brought to its present state of efficiency largely by special levies in the districts through which it passes, and the money for its completion will come from the government, from special levies in the McKenzie road districts, and from private subscription. Very little money from the county road levy has been expended upon it. It is almost wholly a community enterprise, backed by people who believe in good roads and who are willing to pay for them.

The McKenzie highway is not merely a means of communication between two points. It is a scenic highway that will attract people from all over the West. It follows one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, and it leads through scenery that cannot be matched. As its attractions become more widely known automobile tourists from every point up and down the coast will include it in their routes.

The benefits that will result from the improvement of this road will not be conferred exclusively upon the people who live along it, but will be distributed all over the county. Attracting a large tourist travel will mean better markets for produce, and better markets will mean better prices.

If approximately 250 automobiles have crossed the McKenzie pass this season, before the elimination of the heavy grades near the summit, it is reasonable to suppose that next year the number will be increased to nearly 1000. A thousand automobile parties passing through the upper Willamette valley will mean the spending of a sum of money that will be a material addition to business capital.—Engene Register.

Status of Irrigation Projects in Crook Co.

Continued from first page.

comprises 13,000 acres in Lake county, the contract with the state having been executed in 1907 and revised and re-executed in 1912. The amount of water available for this project is not known definitely, an adjudication now being under way by the State Water Board. The company has built a part of its main canals and laterals and some work has been done on the dam. Right to sell stock has been given the company and it expects to complete the work within two years. It is planned to make the stock redeemable in water rights when the state authorizes the opening of the land for entry.

Comprehensive Plan Urged

About 1000 acres have been deemed by the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation Company on the east side of the Deschutes river, near the tract of the Central Oregon Land & Irrigation Company. The system is a success in every particular and the land has been deeded to the settlers who promoted the project.

A project comprising 74,000 acres is planned at Benham Falls,

and the Central Oregon Irrigation Company has made application for the segregation of 13,000 acres.

The 1912 report of the Oregon Conservative Commission strongly urges a comprehensive development plan. It says there is available from the streams of the state a water supply sufficient to irrigate more than 4,000,000 acres. It further says there are at least 2,000,000 acres in the state which can be irrigated at a cost which is fully warranted under present conditions, from \$30 to \$60 an acre.

It is urged by advocates of this plan that it would lead to intelligent, constructive criticism for the improvement of both state and Federal service. The state officials would be fully advised as to Federal plans, the lack of complete information as to detailed plans and cost of Government projects having been given as a reason for the indefinite charges as to the high cost of government projects.

"The Reclamation Service gets more actual work for \$1 than do the Harriman lines," is a statement made by H. T. Corey, who closed the break in the Colorado river and saved the Imperial valley, and who for six years was in charge of the maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines in California, Arizona and Mexico. He says his statement is based on a study of detailed costs in connection with a number of projects which came under his observation.—Oregonian.

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Estray Notice.

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(Successor to W. A. Bell)

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Notice of Contest.
Department of the Interior United States Land Office.
BURNS, Oregon, October 1, 1913.
To Lot 16 Willis Cook, Contestee:
You are hereby notified that Alfred J. Washburn, who gives Notice, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on October 1, 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead made July 14, 1912, for w 1/2 n 1/2, w 1/2 n 1/2 section 26, e 1/2 n 1/2, e 1/2 s 1/2 section 30, township 18 south, range 20 east, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges said Lot 16 Willis Cook has wholly abandoned said homestead for six months last past.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifying meeting and responding to those allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the postoffice to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
W. M. FARRIE, Register.
Date of first publication Oct. 19th, 1913.
" " second " " 23d, 1913.
" " third " " 30th, 1913.
" " fourth " " Nov. 6th, 1913

Administratrix's Notice to Creditors
In the county court of the state of Oregon, for county of Crook.
In the matter of the estate of E. M. McCubbins, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Maud McCubbins, the undersigned, has been duly appointed by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, administratrix of the estate of E. M. McCubbins, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims properly verified to said administratrix at the law office of M. R. Elliott, in Prineville, Oregon, or C. A. Wintermeyer, in Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice which is
Dated this 6th day of November, A. D. 1913. MAUD MCCUBBINS, Administratrix of said estate.
C. A. Wintermeyer and M. R. Elliott, attorneys.

Notice of Publication
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. November 3rd, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that John G. Bulger of Prineville, Oregon, who, on April 1st, 1910, made homestead entry No. 06370, for sw 1/4 sec 1, section 10, and w 1/2 n 1/2, nw 1/4 sec 15, township 16 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 12th day of December, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses: John N. Burnett, William W. Davis, Curt Mueller, Curt Wilson, all of Prineville, Oregon.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 11-6p

Notice of Publication
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Ore. October 29th, 1913.
Not coal lands.
Notice is hereby given that Forrest W. Neeld of Hampton, Oregon, who, on July 5, 1910, made Homestead Entry (Act Feb. 19, 1909), No. 05772, for e 1/2 w 1/2 and w 1/2 e 1/2 section 20, township 21 south, range 20 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, United States Commissioner, at Bend, Oregon, on the 19th day of December, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses: Burr Black, Lee Riggs, John Whitaker, Isaac Zeroff, all of Hampton, Oregon.
Jas. F. Burgess, Register. 11-6

Notice of Publication
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. October 27th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that Clarence S. Ferguson of Roberts, Oregon, who, on August 10th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 0880, for e 1/2 n 1/2 and w 1/2 n 1/2 section 13, township 18 south, range 17 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 12th day of December, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses: Henry W. Carlin, Manford D. Nye, Austin Klizer, Granville H. Nye, all of Roberts, Oregon.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 11-6p

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