

## THE MAKING AND FEEDING OF SILAGE

Silage during the last three decades has come into general use throughout the United States, especially in those regions where the dairy industry has reached its greatest development. Silage is universally recognized as a good and cheap feed for farm stock, and particularly so for cattle and sheep. These are observations made in farmers' bulletin No. 57 of the United States department of agriculture.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use. An acre of grain can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that cannot be used in making hay or curing fodder, which is an important consideration in some localities.

A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed and in addition very palatable. Like other succulent feeds, it has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, and more stock can be kept on a given area of land when it is the basis of the ration.

On account of the smaller cost for labor silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically

## THE DAIRYMAN.

The cow is a beautiful machine, but the engineer must be on his job to get proper results and satisfaction.

In the morning before they go to pasture give the cows a good feeding of hay.

Full feeding must be practiced now if paying results are to be expected during the summer.

A herd of sleek cows on a green meadow is a picture calculated to stir the heart of the most unimaginative.

Warm cream should never be mixed with cold.

If the churn is likely to remain idle for some time keep it filled with lime water.

Cow testing proves that many cows considered the highest are really the lowest.

## HALTER PULLING COLT.

Loin Tie Recommended as a Cure For This Bad Habit.

Halter pulling is a very aggravating habit, easily acquired and often practically impossible to overcome, says M. W. Harper, New York Agricultural college, in the American Agriculturist. Many hitches have been suggested, of which the loin tie is as efficient as any. This can be made from a half inch rope about fifteen feet long. Tie a stationary loop in one end and place about the horse's body just in front of the hips with the loop under the abdomen. Now run the free end through the loop, then forward between the front legs, up through the ring at the halter, then around a post and back and tie into the ring at the halter.

With this device, as the horse pulls, pressure is brought about the body, which usually causes him to bound forward and stand close to the post. In case of the confirmed halter puller some horsemen excite the animal to pull on this device, thus causing pain about the body. In the hope that the horse will remember the pain and not try again. It frequently happens that the halter pullers give little trouble when tied with a weight.

## GOOD BLOOD TELLS.

Experience of a Sheep Breeder With a Pure Bred Ram.

Most every agricultural lecturer on live stock topics tells the farmers who hear him that the male is half the flock, says the Iowa Homestead. A German sheep breeder tested out this statement a few years ago and proved that with sheep at least the ram may be the making of the flock.

The shepherd purchased four ewes from a Wyoming range. At the time of the purchase it was almost impossible to determine the breed of the sheep because they were so scrubby and so much run down. Nothing was known to their parentage, but it was very apparent from their appearance that they were the scrubbiest of the scrubby.

He mated these four ewes with a ram of very high character. He was unusually vigorous, a pure bred and with breeding of the very highest quality. The first crop of lambs told the story. Seven were born to the four ewes, and all of them resembled the ram. Of course, they were not pure bred and were not perfect in all respects, but they were so far in advance of their mothers that you would scarcely recognize any relationship.

Not only were these lambs of high quality, according to the judgment of the shepherd, but they proved to be

than can selling crops unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land sooner than if the corn crop is shocked and husked, and because of these advantages silage, in the general opinion of dairy farmers, has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre.

In all parts of the United States where the silo has come into general use the principal silage crop is corn. One reason for this is that ordinarily corn will produce more food material to the acre than any other crop which can be grown. It is more easily harvested and put into the silo than any of the hay crops, such as clover, cowpeas or alfalfa.

Furthermore, corn makes an excellent quality of silage. The legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are liable to rot unless special care is taken to pack the silage thoroughly and force the air out. The best variety of corn to plant is that which will mature and yield the largest amount of grain to the acre, since the grain is the most valuable part of the corn plant. The variety commonly raised in any particular locality for grain will also be the most satisfactory to grow for silage.

## Study Breeding Records.

It is a good plan for the hog farmer to begin early in the season to study over his breeding records with the idea of making selections from the gilts for future brood sows. Even the farmer merely producing pork can well afford to keep litter records and study them carefully in making his selections of breeding animals. The character of prolificacy is a hereditary character. The selection of a gilt from a litter in which only three or four pigs were farrowed is likely to inherit the same character, although this does not always follow. Where the records of several years are available this character may be studied in the next generation back.

## Clipping Horses.

The condition of a horse's skin plays a very important part in the health of the animal, for a great amount of waste matter is expelled through the skin. During the warm days of spring a horse with a heavy coat of hair will perspire with slight exercise or even when standing in a barn. The hair becomes gummed or matted and often causes the glands in the skin to become closed and in time results in skin and other diseases. Taking it all in all, the benefit of clipping horses cannot be overrated.

## YOUNG MARES FOR BROOD PURPOSES

In his book on "Management and Breeding of Horses" M. W. Harper has this to say on the breeding of two-year-old fillies:

Among practical horse breeders there is much difference of opinion as to the advisability of breeding a two-year-old mare. Many persons assert that the breeding of a filly at so early an age tends to retard her development, that she will not make so large or vigorous an animal as she otherwise would and that the foal is handicapped in its development because of having an immature dam. On the other hand, there are breeders who state that early pregnancy has a tendency to stimulate the development of the dam, to increase the fertility, and that the first foal, if from a filly at least three years of age, stands just as good a chance as the first foal from a mature mare.

From experience it seems that the practicability of breeding a two-year-old filly depends on at least three factors—the breed, the individuality of the mare and the object sought. As a rule, horses of the heavy type mature younger than those of the light type. A draft filly at two years of age is often as mature as a trotting, running or saddle filly at three years of age. Individual mares differ in the way they mature, as a smoothly turned, neat and well finished one develops much younger than a rough, coarse and growthy individual. Maturity is influenced by the feed and care. A filly that is kept growing continuously



An Ohio farmer, writing in the National Stockman, says: "We prefer the Percheron breed full of vim and quick action. Have raised some 1,500 pound mares that would out-walk and trot faster than one-half of the so called road horses. The Shire and the Clydesdale are good horses, but have too much feather on the legs for me." The Percheron stallion herewith shown is a fine specimen and typical of the breed. Owners of good mares should study both breeding and individuality of the sires they patronize.

from birth will mature earlier than one imperfectly cared for and which receives a setback each winter. Finally, if breeding pure bred animals and the object sought is to improve the strain, the advisability of breeding a two-year-old filly would be questionable. On the other hand, if working with grades and the object is to produce draft horses for the market there is no reason why fillies cannot be bred at two years of age if they are well grown and mature and their owner is willing to feed and care for them properly during their pregnancy.

Perhaps one reason for much of the discussion as to the wisdom of breeding a mare at two years of age is from the fact that fillies at this age breed with much difficulty. From practical experience it seems that only about one filly out of four will conceive at so early an age.

## SHRINKAGE OF CATTLE.

Animals Lose 3 to 6 Per Cent In Going to Market.

After weighing 19,000 cattle in 265 shipments, government experts have concluded that the normal shrinkage of cattle in shipment is from 3 to 6 per cent. There are no exceptions to this rule, and no one can say beforehand just how much cattle will shrink in going to the market. It depends on the treatment of the cattle, the length of time they are held without feed or water, the nature of their feed before loading, the character of the trip to market, the distance shipped and the time of arrival.

The shrinkage of the first twenty-four hours is greater than for any subsequent twenty-four hours. Steers generally shrink a little less than cows of the same weight. Fed cattle and range cattle shrink about equally. There is no way to prevent shrinkage, but careful handling and good feeding will keep it within reasonable bounds.

One of the chief causes of heavy shrinkage is a too severe drive to the loading pen, especially during the hot weather.

## How to Fight a Bull.

To fight a cross bull go for his eyes. I saw one put to flight in a very short time when a man nearly eighty years old was nearly overcome by a two-year-old Jersey bull, says a writer in the Farm and Fireside. A man sweeping in a barn near by saw the situation and came with his broom. The old man moved out of his way, and he jabbed the broom in the face of the bull two or three times. The fight was then over. The bull ran away. My opinion is that anything to injure his sight would have had the same effect—sand, dust or anything similar.

## Prineville Drug Co

THE NYAL Store

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Perfume and Toilet Water

Each Bottle Contains the National Flower Beautifully Preserved

"Get the Parcel Post Habit"

LAFLETT'S STUDIO  
Prineville, Ore.

## Millinery

Always the latest styles at the most reasonable prices. Special rates to teachers and others attending Summer School. We also carry a full line of Velvetina Toilet Preparations which never fails to give satisfaction, at

Mrs. Estes  
MILLINERY PARLORS  
Prineville, Ore.

## Farm Loans

For a short time we have subject to our disposal

\$25,000

for loans on highly improved irrigated ranches in the vicinity of Prineville. Loans to be for \$5,000 or more and run from 3 to 5 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

We charge a small commission to be paid by the borrower. See

A. R. BOWMAN  
with Central Oregon Title & Trust Co. 619  
Prineville, Oregon

PATRONIZE THE Prineville Steam Laundry  
Why not take the Journal?

## Ordinance Number 213.

An ordinance providing for the supply of the City of Prineville, Oregon, and its inhabitants with water for public and private use, and granting to H. S. Cram a franchise and license to construct and operate a system of water works in the City of Prineville, Oregon, and providing for an option to purchase said water works system by the City of Prineville.

The people of the City of Prineville, Oregon, do ordain as follows: Section 1. The privileges hereby granted to H. S. Cram, of Prineville, Oregon, his successors and assigns, for and during the term of fifteen years subject to the right of purchase and forfeiture hereinafter provided, to erect, construct, maintain and operate a system of water works in the City of Prineville, Oregon, for the purpose of supplying pure, living water for municipal and domestic purposes.

Section 2. The water to be supplied under this license shall be procured from springs without the city limits, and conveyed from such springs in closed ducts or pipes to an open reservoir outside of the city, from which reservoir the same shall be transmitted through a distributing system of pipes twelve inches in diameter to the center of distribution.

Section 3. Such reservoir to be provided by grantee, shall have a capacity of three hundred thousand (300,000) gallons and said reservoir shall be kept at least eight-tenths (8-10) full at all times. Reservoir must be not less than two hundred feet above street surface at Third and "A" street in said city.

Section 4. The grantee shall furnish and lay at a depth at not less than three feet below the grade of the streets as much six, three and two inch pipe as may be required to supply the consumer and all such pipe installed shall be capable of withstanding a hydrostatic pressure of one hundred twenty-five pounds per square inch. In the event grades of streets have been established the city agrees to make good any expense to which the grantee may be put if the city shall hereafter lower the grade of any street or streets, where the grade is now established, provided that prior to the lowering of such grade the city shall have given due notice to the grantee of its intent to change the grade, and the grantee shall have filed objections to said contemplated change. In cases not falling within this proviso the city shall not be held liable for any expense to which grantee may be put by the lowering or changing of the grade.

Section 5. The grantee is hereby granted the privilege and right of laying pipe and fittings and to maintain and repair the same under and along the street, alleys and public ways of the city for the purpose of supplying the city and its inhabitants with water, and the grantee shall keep the city harmless from all liability for damage on account of negligence of the grantee in using streets, alleys and public ways of said city for the above purposes, and after using said streets, alleys and public ways shall restore them with due diligence to as near as practical their former condition.

Section 7. The grantee may charge and collect during the continuance of the privilege herein granted the following tariff of maximum rates to consumers of water or other rates that may be established by the grantee and approved by the city and its council. Monthly water rates: Bakery, \$2.50; Barber shop, 1st chair \$1.50, each additional chair 25c; Bathrooms in hotels or for public use \$1; bathtub in private family 50c; Breweries special rates.

Building construction—Wetting 1000 bricks 15c, wetting one barrel of lime 15c, wetting one barrel of cement 15c; for stone work per cubic yard 20c. Butchershops, \$1.

Family rates—One family \$1.50; one family closet 50c, one family bathtub 50c. Hotel or lodging houses unless governed by special rates, having five bedrooms \$4 each, additional room 10c. Laundries, public, \$6.

Meter rates: 1000 to 50,000 gallons 25c per thousand, 50,000 gallons and over 20c per thousand. Offices, stores, public halls, printing offices \$1. Photograph galleries, saloons and private halls \$1.50.

Sidewalk sprinkling, each 25 ft., including washing windows 50c, each 50 ft., with washing windows 75c, at each 25 additional feet 25c. Stables, each cow and horse, including washing carriages \$1. Livery and feed stables special rates.

Steam engine, five horsepower or less \$2, each additional horsepower 50c. Boiler and steam heat \$1.50. Soda water manufacturing \$3. Urinals in stores 25c, in hotels and saloons 50c. Water closets in hotels, boarding houses or saloons \$2, each additional \$1.

Water motors special rates. Irrigation—For each one thousand feet or less 70c; each 2000 square feet \$1.25; each 3000 square feet \$1.50; each 5000 square feet \$2.

Section 8. The City hereby reserves the option and right to construct and install in connection with the water system herein authorized and granted to the grantee as system of fire protection piping and hydrants sufficient in capacity and number to meet any emergency or danger from fire or deemed necessary by the city and the grantee shall after such option and right has been exercised and such piping and hydrants erected, installed and connected, furnish to the city free of rent, toll or charge all water necessary for fire protection or for fire drills involving use of expenditure of water or incident to testing such fire protection system, and the city shall also have the option of right to use for irrigation purposes only on and in the city park of Prineville, water not to exceed 50,000 gallons per month for five months of each

year, and in the event of the city using more than 50,000 gallons during any month aforesaid, then all such excess of water over and above 50,000 per month shall be paid for by the city to the grantee at the rate of not exceeding 20c per 1000 gallons used in excess thereof.

Section 9. The city reserves the right to at any time purchase the entire property installed or acquired under this license, the appraisal of the value thereof to be made by a board of three, two to be chosen one by each party hereto, and the two so chosen to select the third member of the board, and a decision rendered by such board shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto.

Section 10. The grantee is granted the privilege of cutting off consumers water supply to enforce payment of rentals.

Section 11. The grantee shall commence active operations of installing said waterworks on or before the 1st of October, 1914, and shall have completed said installation not later than the 1st of October, 1915.

Section 12. Should the grantee fail to begin or complete the construction of the said waterworks within the time limits herein set forth, then and in that case this franchise shall be forfeited and this ordinance shall be null and void.

Section 13. Whenever the words grantee and city are used herein, they are understood to mean H. S. Cram and the City of Prineville, respectively.

Section 14. Passed by the city council of the City of Prineville, Oregon, on the 20th day of April A. D., 1914, after the third reading thereof. Approved by the Mayor of said City the 20th day of April, 1914.

G. N. CLIFTON, Mayor.

I, the undersigned, H. S. Cram, of Crook county, Oregon, hereby accept each and all and every of the terms and conditions of that certain ordinance passed by the City Council of Prineville, on the 20th day of April, 1914, granting to H. S. Cram certain rights and privileges to construct, maintain and operate a system of water supply to Prineville and its inhabitants, over and alone, in and upon, certain streets, alleys and public ways, and public grounds in said city of Prineville, Oregon. Dated and accepted this 20th day of April, 1914.

H. S. CRAM, grantee.

State of Oregon, }  
County of Crook, }  
I, E. O. Hyde, do hereby certify that I am the duly elected, qualified and acting city recorder of the City of Prineville, Oregon, that I have carefully compared the above and foregoing copy of ordinance with the original thereof, that the same is a true and correct transcript from such original and of the whole thereof as the same is filed in my office.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1914. 7-9-3t E. O. HYDE, Recorder.

Notice of Contest. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore. June 16, 1914.

To John McGinnis, of Grizzly, Oregon, contestee: You are hereby notified that Mattie E. Gray, who gives Lamonta, Oregon, as her post office address, did on May 21, 1914, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. 15508, serial No. 04094, made June 11, 1907, for  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, sec. 2, sec. 5,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 6,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, township 13 S., range 15 E., Willamette meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said John McGinnis has wholly abandoned said tract of land for over two years last past; that he has wholly failed to reside upon, improve or cultivate said tract of land for over two years last past as by law required, or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, 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, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Date of first publication June 18, 1914.  
" " second " " 25, 1914.  
" " third " " July 2, 1914.  
" " fourth " " 9, 1914.

Notice of Contest. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon. June 16, 1914.

To Fembroke S. Gardner of Bothell, Wash., contestee: You are hereby notified that Laura A. Hill, who gives Lamonta, Oregon, as her postoffice address, did on May 21, 1914, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry, serial No. 09272 made July 14, 1911, for  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, sec. 2, sec. 7,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 9, township 13 S., range 15 E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said Fembroke S. Gardner has wholly abandoned said land for over one year last past; that he has wholly failed to reside upon, improve or cultivate said land for over one year last past as required by law or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, 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, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

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