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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION
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THURSDAY - NOV. 17, 1910

NEEDS COUNTY DIVISION LAW

It was clearly demonstrated last Tuesday that the electorate will not approve any of a miscellaneous lot of county-division bills submitted to the state at large. Yet it must be acknowledged that some of the counties of Oregon, because of their great area and recent growth in population, should be divided. Lawyers are practically agreed that the constitution prohibits the Legislative Assembly from changing county boundaries, and the voters, according to the incomplete have rejected the bill providing a method for local determination of county-division matters. What is to be done?

Although a well-defined sentiment has existed in recent legislative sessions against enactment of laws that have been rejected under the initiative, the defeat of the last-named bill need not necessarily be ascribed to the existence of a general opinion that no method should exist for the changing of county boundaries. Rather it may be supposed that the bill was defeated because of its manifest unfairness in not giving the whole territory affected by a proposed change in boundaries a voice in the final determination of the question. Perhaps, too, some voters indicated their disapproval of the bill under the belief that the law now, although indefinite, provides a method for setting such local vote, and that therefore the general division bills were invalid.

Under either theory no hesitation need properly be exhibited by the Legislature in the formulation of a definite law providing a means for changing county boundaries or creating new counties, and there could now be no legitimate criticism of a movement on the part of those interested in county divisions for the drafting of a bill, fair to all sides in such controversies, for presentation at the next session of the legislature at Salem this winter.

STATE LAND BOARD MEETS

Conflicting interests occupied the attention of practically an all-day session, last Monday, of the Dessert Land Board in connection with the Central Oregon Development Co.'s work in the Deschutes, this company superseding the defunct Deschutes Irrigation & Power Co.

The Water Users Association, the company and A. M. Drake, of Bend, were all represented by attorneys. The Irrigation Company requested that the time of completing the contract as to the lands in segregation No. 6 be extended until February 1913, and the time for completing the contract as to lands on segregation 19 be extended until October 17, 1915.

It was also asked that the interest on liens should begin at the date the lands are approved for sale by the Board instead of the date when the proof was submitted on application for patent.

Objections are made by the water users to sales of land to settlers until water is actually available to be placed on the land for crop purposes, and the Board is asked to take steps to protect the settler in his water right and to refuse to allow liens or privileges to attach in favor of contractors where there is a doubt of the water right, so as to avoid complications and litigation for the water users.

It is practically assured that the settlers will be required to pay the state 50 cents an acre on the lands, probably half at time of filing application and half at time of furnishing proof.

Drake is particularly interested because of a power site at Bend. He claims a prior right on water appropriation and wishes to have at least 1200 second feet of water flowing in the river past the Bend for power purposes. He claims he is entitled to this under original contracts when he disposed of his

properties to the Deschutes Company, and wishes to see these contracts observed.

WORKING TOGETHER

Redmond and Bend work together just like one cogwheel with another. Redmond cast 6 votes against the proposed Deschutes county and Bend cast 6 votes in favor of it.—Bend Bulletin.

Madras claims the honor of being the third cog in the county division vote, as it also polled 6 votes for the proposition. And now that this division monstrosity is out of the road, you will see the three cogs working together for the boosting of the Deschutes Valley.

EXPERIENCE IN LAMB FEEDING.

The time to commence lamb feeding should be governed by the circumstances and conditions that surround the farmer, writes John M. Jamison in the National Stockman. If he wants to finish the work about the holidays he must commence early. If it is the plan to feed and shear the feeding should begin much later. Clover must be used early before frost strikes it, for frosted clover is of no value for lambs. If there is blue grass it can be grazed till inclement weather drives to shelter and longer than that when the fields adjoin the shelter and lots. Alfalfa can also be grazed after the tops are frost bitten, but the grazing should not be close.

On our farm there is a field of blue grass adjoining the lots that usually has a good coat of grass in the fall. This adjoins all other fields of the farm, gates opening into them. Whether the lambs come in early or late the blue grass pasture is almost always used to help start the lambs on feed, grazing during a part or all day when the weather allows and going to the barn and lots at night to find alfalfa hay and a little corn in the racks. Very little hay and corn are put in at the start, as it is best to have them fresh each time they go to them. If there is any hay left over it goes to the horse barn. The corn goes to the pigs or is put some place where the air will purify it so it can go back to the racks in a day or two.

Gradually the corn and hay fed are increased as the blue grass falls. This way of feeding is kept up till the lambs do not care any more to leave the lots for the blue grass pasture. Then the gates are closed, and they do not leave the lots again, unless by accident, till they go to market.

It used to be my custom to work them up to full feed in thirty days, meaning by full feed all the corn they would eat from one feeding time to another. Keeping up to this amount meant too often that some of the lambs would fail to eat, making the lot irregular as feeders. To overcome this fault the plan was adopted to feed a little short of what they would eat, so that all would come to feed every time. This was much more satisfactory than the former plan, and they all seemed to thrive better. The rule is to put in the rack a stipulated amount of ear corn, allowing them to shell it, which they do without protest, finishing before they leave the rack. If two men work at feeding the corn feeder is followed by the hay man putting the hay in on top of the corn. If the hay is alfalfa they do not seem to care which they eat first.

The feeding is done twice a day at as near stated times as possible. The morning time to feed should not be too early, as they are slow to start. Nor should the evening time be too late, for the feeder wants to see that all come to their feed promptly. It may do to feed a hog after dark, but never a lamb. At every feeding time the cobs and refuse hay should be thrown out of the racks. All of the hay we feed is alfalfa, and what the lambs do not eat is taken to the horse barn, where the horses are glad to get it and eat it to the last straw.

Indigestion in Pigs.
Stop feeding corn and oats. Allow the pigs their liberty on grass. Feed a light slop of milk, middlings, bran and a very little cornmeal and flaxseed meal. Add limewater at the rate of one ounce per quart at each meal until the pigs are doing well, then give it once daily. See that the slop barrel and feeding troughs are kept scrupulously clean. When the pigs are well corn may be lightly fed.

Chickens are about the only kind of live stock that can safely be allowed the run of the orchard, and there is no question whatever that they render a very important service in the destruction of a great variety of insects, including bugs, worms, ants, etc. Some husky half grown chicks which have the run of the writer's orchard have got on to the fact that the ants, which do much damage by moving their "dairy cows," the aphides, from twig to twig on the young apple trees, make headquarters in the cracks in the soil at the base of the tree, and they are frequently seen very industriously scratching this soil away that they may get the ants and their larvae. We plan to have ten times as many chicks doing the same thing next season.

Their Bill of Fare.

Two well known New Yorkers, after a lively winter of it, went together to a mineral spring establishment to revive. They called on the doctor, explaining that they wanted to cut everything out and get back on earth again. The doctor told them how to take their baths, what exercise to take and gave them a diet list with various items of food on it checked in lead pencil. They took the baths, but had a hard time of it when it came to the diet, because they liked none of the things marked. Still, they stuck it out for three days, did the best they could with the food, exercised, bathed, then went to the doctor.

"Say, doc," said one of them, "can't you loosen up a little on this diet? We are doing exactly what you told us to, but neither of us likes any of these things you checked on that bill. Can't you let us have a little something more?"

"What's that?" asked the doctor. "I say we don't like a darned one of those things you checked off for us to eat."

"For you to eat?" roared the doctor. "Why, you idiots, the things I checked off were the things you were not to eat!"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Missouri has again butted in and smashed another world's record to smithereens by raising a Holstein cow that gave 16,744 pounds of milk in six months. With all her poultry prestige she can't beat Philadelphia and Baltimore turning out fresh green quacks.

Fred Fisher of Madras, a former well known resident of The Dalles, was in the city the first of the week.—Optimist.

NOTICE—Our store will close at 12 o'clock noon on Thanksgiving day. Madras Trading Co.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

FOR SALE—Good clean seed rye and seed oats at my ranch four and one half miles south of Haycreek. At market price. W. E. Duchien' 4 1

WANTED—About four dozen hens, at the Key's Rooming House, Madras, Oregon.

FARM LOANS!! Madras State Bank.

FOR SALE—A nearly new Automobile in perfect running order. Inquire of Sayre & Hendricks. o27

FOUND—On the road north of Madras, a roll of bedding and clothing. Inquire of A. P. Clark.

FOR SALE—My 186 acre ranch 1 1/2 miles along Deschutes River, within half mile of Oregon Trunk R. R. station, a sacrifice. Price \$5000, or part in proportion, if so'd this month. J. T. Dizney, Madras, Oregon. n17-n24

WANTED TO BUY—Water tank and buggy. Address, stating price, box 38, Madras, Oregon. n17-n24

FOR SALE—Satty sulky plow, 18 in. in good condition. Price, \$25. M. Braun, Madras.

BRING in the old suits or skirts. We will make them look like new. Tailor Shop. a25

FOR SALE—At my ranch four miles south of Madras, four young shoats. Barney Cummings. n10 d1

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture in a Rooming House in the Loucks' building at Madras. Mrs. Kennedy.

FOR SALE—One horse power well drilling outfit at a reasonable price. Inquire of James Fleck, Madras, Ore. o27 n17

FOR SALE—At the Pioneer Office, one Remington Typewriter in good condition, and one Smith Premier Typewriter, nearly new.

FOR SALE—One one-half acre tract with dwelling 14x36, three blocks from public school, four blocks from church. A bargain. See Barnett.

FOR SALE—Cornish Organ, 6 octave, chapel style; Corinthian action. Inquire of E. T. Miner, Madras Flour mill.

ORDER that suit or overcoat at the Tailor's. We will keep it pressed free. Next to pool hall. a25

MOST COMPLETE LINE SAMPLES in the city at the Tailor Shop next to pool hall. a25

PASTURE—Stock taken to pasture by month or all winter. Inquire of J. P. Read, Culver, or Perry Read, Madras. a8tf

PIANOS—I have three new first-class pianos, just received from the factory upon which I can make right prices in monthly payments to suit purchaser. Call and see them. A. C. Sanford, Madras, Or. a18

LOCATED—Nine miles north of Madras, is 400 acres of excellent land for sale at only \$16.00 per acre. 300 acres of A 1 farm land; balance past-

WE NOW HAVE IN STOCK
A FULL LINE OF
Winter Wear
—INCLUDING—
Outings, Flanelettes, High Top Shoes, Winter Coats, Etc., Etc.
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PROPRIETOR
Elite Tonsorial Parlour
NO LONG WAITS
BATHS
MADRAS, ORE.

ure with good springs; 150 acres ready for the plough; good house. Particulars, address, "Owner" No. 1301 Jordan St. The Dalles, Ore. o27

FOR SALE—All or part of my city property in Madras on terms. One snap close in, corner lot 50x100, fine well and 14x18 house, all for \$500.00. Call on or write Harry G. Key, Madras, Oregon.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS. See Madras State Bank.

E. E. Echelberger
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
MADRAS, OREGON

RHODE Island Red cockerels for sale—S. D. Percival, Madras.

FOR SALE—On the Agency Plains, a quarter section of land, all fenced and partly under cultivation. Price \$2500.00, terms reasonable. See Sayre & Hendricks. o27

FOR SALE—A well equipped 6 h. p. gasoline wood saw in good condition. Engine good for pumping or grain chopping. Price \$330.00. Address H. L. Hobbs, box 205, Prineville, Oregon.

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Look for a "Palmolive Advertisement" about Palmolive Soap and Palmolive Cream in the Nov. issue of Good Housekeeping, Pacific Monthly, Red Book, Woman's Home Companion, Ladies' World, Uncle Remus' Magazine, Dec. issue of People's Home Journal, Delineator, Designer, New Ideas, Blue Book, Green Book, Nov. 19th Collier's Weekly, Nov. 5th Saturday Evening Post, Nov. 6th Illustrated Sunday Magazine and Associated Sunday Magazines.
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