

The Bend Park Company

HAVE been actively engaged in buying and selling property in BEND for the last five months, during which period they have sold upwards of 1100 lots. They are the largest owners of close-in business and residence property in the city. They have been the means of bringing many settlers to BEND and Central Oregon, and believe, as the Great Northern expresses it in their Oregon booklet, "that Bend will be the center of a great farming community, and will itself become a great manufacturing center because of the enormous waterpower in the Deschutes River." They thoroughly believe in the town and in the great future which lies before it.

They have just issued a very attractive illustrated folder on BEND, which they will mail upon request.

They still have a large number of highly desirable lots, at prices ranging from \$150 to \$300, which they will sell on the basis of \$10 down and \$10 per month per lot. Upon receipt of a remittance they will pick out the best unsold lot they have and send the contract for the same.

Those interested in the great future of BEND and Central Oregon can address any of the following offices.

Bend Park Company

General Offices, 860-861 Empire Building, Seattle, Wash.
Portland, Oregon: Court Entrance, Hotel Portland.
Spokane, Wash.: 321 Paulsen Bldg.,
Bend: Fourth and Greenwood.

GOOD RETURNS RAISING HOGS

BEST METHODS AND RESULTS

Prof. Smith Outlines Plan for Feeding Pigs—Greatest Profit Made by Crowding Them Until They Are Ready to go to the Market.

By Prof. C. L. SMITH,
Agricultural Expert, O-W. R. & N.
(Written especially for The Bulletin)

A very careful investigation of methods practiced and results secured by a large number of farmers who are producing pork at a profit, indicate that there is a wide variation in the measure of profit, and that many farmers might very materially increase their measure of profit by some slight changes in their methods. The following conclusions based upon the methods and results of the most successful are worthy the thoughtful consideration of the feeder and breeder.

The largest measure of profit is secured by feeding grain to the young pigs while on pasture. With pasture alone the growth is too slow to obtain the best results. A ton of grain fed to pigs on pasture will produce more than double the amount of meat that it will feed to hogs in fall and winter.

Crossbred or grade sows as a rule are better breeders than pure breeds. A good breeder and mother should be kept as long as she will breed. Care should always be exercised to avoid too much fat. Breeding stock should always be kept separate from that being fed for market. The sire should always be pure bred. Never keep a scrub or crossbred boar on the farm.

The fattest pigs are crowded until they go to market the larger the measure of profit—provided always that they are never fed more

than they can digest and assimilate—over-feeding and irregular feeding cause indigestion. As the pig increases in weight the feed should be increased. Pigs fed for profit must never stop growing for a single day, and they ought to be marketed when they reach 200 pounds weight.

On good pasture the daily grain ration should be one-half pound for each 25 pounds live weight.

Feed all grain dry in shallow and flat bottomed troughs, slatted so the pigs must eat from the side, and eat slowly.

Barley and shorts, rolled wheat and rolled barley are the feeds that secure the best results. One of the men who secures the largest measure of gain at the least cost per pound feeds the pigs weighing 25 to 50 pounds one-half pound of bran and shorts daily when on good pasture. Fifty to 75 pounds of live weight, one pound of bran and shorts per day and one-half pound of rolled wheat, increasing the wheat as the pig grows, is excellent; when 100 pounds of live weight is reached add rolled barley, continuing the increase of one-half pound of grain daily for each 25 pounds of live weight.

Plenty of cool water should be at all times supplied the pigs. Shade of some kind is also a requisite.

A mixed pasture, including alfalfa, red clover and bromegrass, is better than straight alfalfa. When permanent pasture is available, rye and vetch, or winter wheat and vetch seeded in the fall, is good. For spring seeding use a mixture of oats, spring wheat and barley, seeding 100 pounds to the acre.

If the hog pasture is divided into four sections, and the hogs changed each week, it will provide more and better feed than if they run all over the field.

However good the pasture, supplement it with peas, oats and corn—plant one-half acre of the peas and oats for each 10 spring pigs, and one acre of early corn, and one acre of medium dent variety.

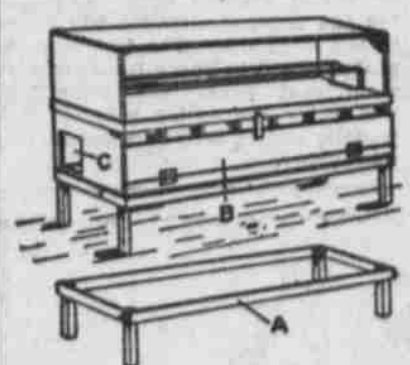
Provide enough portable fence to surround as large an area as the hogs would clean up in four or five days. When there is a permanent pasture, the peas and oats can be mowed and fed in the pasture.

To grow the peas and oats to best advantage, manure the ground in the fall and disc, mixing the manure well into the surface soil. The ground may be fall plowed, or plowed as early in the spring as it is dry enough to crumble from the mould-board. Disc or pack with a Campbell subsoil packer, and drill in the peas $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep, 120 pounds to the acre. Then seed 40 pounds of oats per acre half as deep as the peas.

MAKING BIDDY HAPPY.

Try to Please Your Hens With Combined Roosts and Nests.

I think I have studied out and made a perfect combined nesting and roosting box, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside. The nesting boxes are of easy access and at the same time so secret as to please the hens and make them very secure from the hens learning that pernicious habit, so often learned in the winter, of eating their eggs. The roosts are in a position to allow all possible access of fresh air without draft and at the



COMBINED ROOSTS AND NESTS.
(From Farm and Fireside.)

same time allow protection from a severely cold night. The third important advantage lies in the fact that it is made so much in section as to be moved with ease. Every part is perfectly accessible, so as to be easily oiled or whitewashed, to prevent and remove disease or lice. The foundation is a bench, A, fifteen inches high which allows the hens to use the floor space underneath, so that is not wasted; twenty-five inches wide and as long as desired, conforming to the space available and fowls to use it. Remember the nests E should be fifteen inches square, so the length should be an equal multiple of fifteen. The nest boxes should have a door, B, to turn down in front, with sufficient open space in cracks to allow the hen a little light and yet dark enough to encourage them in hiding their eggs and also to discourage the idle hens from hunting after the newly laid eggs. You will not the hens enter an entrance, C, at back right (or left) hand corner, at the end and into an alley, D, that runs back of the nests E and opens into each. On top of the nest is a cleated cover of matched boards that carries an open faced box without top or bottom, that sets on the cleated cover and in turn supports a cleated cover. In

this box is placed a roost of two poles nailed to 1 by 3 inch strips, twenty-five inches long, for supports. At the front edge of cover is fastened a piece of burlap or strip of blanket to turn down on very cold nights after the hens are at roost. Large fowls need a cleated board set slanting, in order to walk up to the roost. A small box should be set at the entrance of the nest boxes.—Farm and Fireside.

ADVICE TO AMATEUR FARMERS.

Never set a fried egg with the expectation of hatching a fried chicken. In excessively hot weather place canvas over the potato patch in order to shield the eyes of the potatoes from the blinding sun. Investigations of modern science have disclosed the fact that there is no essential connection between duck raising and quack grass.—Farm and Fireside.

Using Nitrates of Soda.

The North Carolina plan of using nitrate of soda in growing field corn or other corn is to cover it in near the roots, but not on them, as soon as the stalks are eighteen to twenty inches in height. The paying value of nitrate of soda when used as directed is greatly underestimated.—Farm and Fireside.

"Critter" Wisdom.

The Merino ewe and the mutton ram make about as profitable a sheep combination as it is possible to get.

When you buy a beef or dairy animal insist on getting an official certificate showing that it has been tuberculin tested with no reaction.

The farmer in New Zealand provides his horses and cows with a heavy canvas cover during the winter and in wet weather, the covers being generally used for animals turned out to pasture.

Nine parts of corn and one part of tankage make the best and cheapest ration for growing shotes and will operate to reduce the amount of corn consumed for each pound of gain when compared with a ration of corn only.—Kansas Farmer.

You can make your harness last twice as long by giving it proper care, and it takes but a very little time to do it. "A good set of double harness," says C. F. Chase, assistant in farm mechanics at the Kansas Agricultural college, "if properly cared for should last the working lifetime of a horse."

Accepting the average price of commercial feeding stuffs at \$30 a ton and considering one pound of dry matter in mangels equal to one pound of dry matter in grains, mangels may be used economically in the ration to replace one-half the grain ordinarily fed when they can be produced and stored ready for feeding at \$4 per ton.—New Hampshire Station.

Cutlery.

"I call 'em the cutlery family." "Why so?" "Well, the daughter spoons, the father forks out the money and the mother knives the other guests."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Correct Diagnosis.

Tess—Really, it was a love match. Jess—Nonsense! He's old enough to be her grandfather. She simply married his money. Tess—Of course, but you don't doubt that she loves money, do you?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Caring For Horses' Shoulders. In getting the shoulders ready before one starts working he should clean them well, washing and brushing to remove the dandruff. One should keep the mane out from under the collar while working.

A good wash is made of one-fourth salt, one-fourth alum, one-fourth borax and one-fourth saltpeter. Dissolve this fully in a gallon of rainwater and then put it in glass jars and keep it covered. One should wash the horses' shoulders every night. They must not be brushed too hard, for that would irritate the skin and cause it to get sore.

One should never clean horses' collars in the morning, but clean them at night, rubbing them clean with the hand. In case one forgets to clean them at night he should take a wet cloth to clean them in the morning. If one scrapes the collar with a knife or a curry comb it will scratch the surface of the collar, and the result will be a sore shoulder.

Rations For Dairy Cattle.

The following general facts should be observed in making up the ration for a dairy cow: A cow should be fed all that she will eat and digest well, giving due consideration to the cost, digestibility and composition of the food fed. The more palatable the food the greater quantity a cow will consume. Variety often increases palatability. A part of the ration should be succulent in nature, as such food stimulates action in the intestinal tract, which stimulates vigor, thrift and health in the animal. Another important part of the food supply is water. Too often this is not given proper consideration.

Poultry as a Second Crop.

The possibilities of the poultry business as a second crop on ground primarily devoted to the production of other crops are not at all appreciated as they should be. Poultry not only can be produced in connection with other crops without any damage to the crops, but decidedly to their advantage.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Just because one does not have a ton of money to put into it is no reason why the job of trying to improve the home premises should be abandoned. If the borders and corners are cleared up, the lawn kept nicely mowed and a flower bed or two set out and a few shrubs planted a pretty ordinary front door yard can be transformed. A little time and a real desire to make the place neat and attractive will do wonders. How does your place look as you come on to it off the main road and are the boys and girls living there proud of it or do they think of it as a sort of roosting place?

PHOTO MAILERS FOR SALE.

Photo mailers in sizes 8x10 and 7x11 inches may be obtained at The Bulletin office. Bear this in mind when you have a picture to send through the mail.

Don't forget the name Rexall at Patterson's.

Township blanks, neatly bound in books, 25 cents each, at The Bulletin.

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J. H. CORBETT, Agent, Bend, Oregon.