WHAT THE SILO DOES FOR FARMERS.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

Remember that the ewes suck-

ling lambs require much more

water than those without lambs.

lambs to improve the flock.

every sheep pasture.

There is profit in it.

Have some of the best ewe

It is a most wasteful practice

to feed grain of any kind on the ground. Light, wat bottomed

troughs should be provided in

The ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed very liber-

ally. The young lambs will grow

rapidly, so give them a chance.

To do their best sheep should

either have free access to sait or

The novice when selecting a

ram of the Downs or other born-

less breeds of sheep should be

very careful not to select one

RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

Developing Good Animals.

er's Gazette. To be highly regarded

nowndays a drafter must have more

than niere bulk to recommend him.

He must be rugged, but must also

have quality with it to make him a

stayer and a good wearer. Softness of

joints and unsoundness are sure to be

much more discriminated against in the

future than in the past. Size and

fat will not hide such a multitude of

sins, as was formerly sometimes the

The misfits and unsound ones are the

hordest to peddle. They are always

discriminated against most severely in

case of a bad market. No one ever

made money raising the mixed class of

horses called "southerns" on the mar-

ably not so much as the grower lost

In no point are drafters showing

more systematic improvement than

with respect to their action. This is

The dealer makes some, but prob-

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ket.

in producing them.

with stubs-miniature horns.

else he saited once a week.

The Missouri Red Rook summarizes tersely the economic possibilities of the silo as a means of conserving food value. It is pointed out that no one thing will do more to add to the food production of the world, the farmer is learning, so far as conservation of food value, than the silo, snys the lowa Homestend. In future years, when arable lands will be taxed to the utmost to furnish sufficient food for the teeming millions who will five on fand now occupied by thousands, this food conserver, it is declared, will be in-



The sile practically increases the The sile practically increases the producing capacity of the farm at least 10 per cent and often more, anys Professor Grout, Minnesota College of Agriculture. A 160 acre farm with a sile will produce as much revenue as one of the 180 acres without. Therefore the first roat of a sile. Ilke that of a dwell-ing house, a harn or a team, should be considered part of the initial in-vestment, and if one's capital is be considered part of the initial in-vestment, and if one's capital is limited it is better to buy a farm smaller by 10 per cent rather than initial is a set. The producing value of a sile on fifty dellar land to old be equal to that of twenty errors added to the 100 are farm, or \$1,000, on \$100 land it would be E.000 This is a low entirely for the This is a low estimate for the stock carrying capacity of the form will often be increased fully in per cent by the adding of a sile.

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strumental in saving thousands from starvation. So much for the sile from an altruistic standpoint.

From the viewpoint as a means of adding to the profitable output of farms the large increase of production to the acre average is considered equally remarkable. Farmers, usually quick to adopt improved machinery and new ideas in farming, have been alow, it is conferred, to understand the wonderful presibilities in slinge feeding. The innovation in methods of feeding and the cost of the improvement have eperated against the adoption of the silo

Where farmers feed stock 200 days in the year and give animals thirty pounds of slinge per day one-third of an acre of corn will carry the animal through the winter. The average acre of corn placed in a silo will produce from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of slinge. oue acre, therefore, furnishing feed for at least three automia. One hundred and fifty cattle could be wintered on a fifty acre cornfield.

With stall feeding all the year." hich is now followed in many see tions of the cast, a cow can be fed the richest milk producing feed in the world on alinge and kept in good condition on the products of three-fourths of an acre of corn. With careful handling of the fertilizer products by providing floors and troughs to catch all droppings and keeping it well spread over the ground certain dairymen have given proof of supporting twenty cows on fifteen acres of land. Mlik cows are fed on rations averaging about forty pounds slinge per day. When fattening beeves a forty pound feed of allage, with ten pounds of alfaifs hay, makes an ideally balanced ration. On the estimate of forty pounds of silage per day to the animal the value of an acre of corn in feeding nutrition is increased about 40 per cent. The large increase comes from the use as feed of the entire stalk of corn, which is cut up while green and all the strength of ear, leaves and stall conserved. Were sllos in universal use and the larger part of the com crop thus utilized at least one-third more stock could be handled and in many cases better kept and fattened than under the old system of feeding.

TRAINING THE DAIRY HEIFER. One of the first things we do is to. teach the dairy beifer to lead and be

handled while she is young. Not only is she coaler to handle at this age, but she is easier to train to the halter than when she grows to be a blg, strong two or three year old heifer, writes M. Coverdell in lows Homestead. By teaching her to lead now there will be no "breaking in" to be done when she drops her first calf. It is not only hard work, to handle the matured heifer that always has run wild, but it is positively dangerous and may even result in serious injury to the helfer or her owner before she is subglued. In this same connection it is also our policy to teach the dairy calf to be approached from either side. None of ours ever know any difference between the wrong side and "the right side." There are numerous advantages to be derived from milking a cow on either the right or the left side, whichever is bandlest.

Clean, warm, snug quarters at night The farmer breeder of horses must for the dairy hener will mean not only strive to raise the kind of horse which a saving of feed, but a cow of higher will do his work best and bring the grade when she is grown, as exposure most money when sold. Prejudice in to the elements or scant rations check favor of the wrong type of horse from



The Hoistein cow Nancy Spot-ford, herewith shown, was the first prize and grand champion cow at several leading state fairs during recent years, sho at many other shows, says American Agriculturist. shows, says American Agriculturist, She is the dam of four A. R. O. daughters, also Sir Spofford Liests, winner of many first and junlor champion prizes. This cow weighs 1.20 pounds and is one of those that are a suick choics and have many admirate. One of bar daugh-ers bar states one to bar daughters has given over 100 pounds of nills per day. Her last three cuives are still owned at Riverside farm, in northern Illinois, R. E. Haeger proprietor.

proper development, which never is quite regained. At the same time, confinement in a close, dark stall is just as much to be avoided as the cold. flithy quarters. The calf will need daily exercise in the open air and sunlight.

Plenty of water is another pressing essential to best results, and the supply should not only be generous, but it should be pure, clean and not ice cold. Just as it comes from the well is about the correct temperature. Salt also should be kept where she can reach it at all times, as it is of great assistance in promoting ideal digeston and assimilation and in warding off disease. An occasional currying and brushing is also productive of good results, keeping the skin clean and healthy and still further training the helfer to be handled all over.

The question of feed is also given careful attention. Many farmers do not consider this worth the effort, but let us remember that we must develTHE HORSEMAN. During the last ten years with the growth in the use of the au-

tomobile the price of borses has increased 76 per cent. Nothing will use a horse up thore quickly than to be fed right along on musty hay. Grain of any kind that is partly moldy

will have the same effect. "No foot, no horse." It won't take long for an ignorant shoer to ruin the best foot.

Don't let a bungler shoe your horses. Go to the intelligent shoer who knows how if you have to drive ten miles or more. A stumbling habit may be caused by poor shoeing or it may be caused by ignorant or careless hitching. Too tight checking is often the cause. Sometimes a harsh bit with a tight check rein will destroy the balance, and the horse is liable to full. A blockish built mare with a

large barrel on short legs is likely to produce a better foal than the tall, leggy kind.

sheep there are several mistakes usu ally made, among which may be men tioned, first, the temptation to turn them out too early in the spring with the thought of saving feed, says W. H. Underwood. If they are turned on the regular pasture they will get the start of it and fail to obtain the sustenance they abould from it the rest of the season, whereas if it had been allowed to get a sufficient start it would served them much better inter in the season.

If the pasture is a field to be plowed I feel quite sure the extra vegetable matter that would be turned nnder if left, rather than to have it pastured off, is worth much more to the land than to the sheep. In any event, this soft, watery grass, while relished by the sheep, has little nourishment in it. It fills, but does not feed. The animals will get to scouring and lose flesh. while it will take more and better feed to put them back in good condition. Another mistake is to shear the

sheep, as the custom was, in June. By all means shear before they go to pasture. If they are put on grass with the wool on, the looseness of the bowels, always following a change from dry to green feed, will soll much of their wooi about the hinder parts, which is

It out as it will bring. The old talk about the gain from accumulation of oil in warm weather is nonsense. If the weather is at all wet

hearing and settlement of said Final Account, at which time and place any person interested in said Estate may appear and object to said settlement. Dated this 29th day of May, 1912. JOHN L WEST,

Administrator of the Estate of James A. Mitchell, Decensed C. S. Benson.

Attorney for Administrator, 12-15

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon. May 20th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Lucius S. Rickard; assignee of Cora B. Ferguson, of Bend, Oregon, who, on December 8th, 1908, made desert land entry No. 01905, for W % SE %. Sec. 13, and N%NE%, section 24. township 18 south, cange 12 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final desert proof, to establish claim to the land above doge lbed, before H. C. Etila, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Head, Oregon, on the 5th day of July, 1912

Claimant names as withesses: William J. McGilleray, Charles D. Rows, John F. Thomas and Ernest Servett, all of Bend, Oregon. 12-16p C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, May 9th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Behumacher, of Tumalo, Oregon, who, on June 19th, 1907, made homestead entry No. 15567, Serial No. 04125, for lot 3, NE% SW%, SE% SW%, Sec. 6 and E% NW%. Section 7, Township 16 south, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make fina! five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Hend, Oregon, on the 19th day of June, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alexander Leverenz, William Hart William Leverenz, and Hubert A. Scoggin, all of Tumalo, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register. 10-14

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, that she has made and filed with the clerk of the County Court of Crook County, Oregon, her final account as administratrix of the estate of Orson F. Persons, deceased, asking that said final account. be settled and allowed and that the a loss, for it will cost as much to wash administratrix and her bondsmen be released; and said County Court has set Mohday, the 1st day of July,

1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court Room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place at which any person interested in said estate may appear and object to the settlement and allowance of said account. IDA PERSONS,

Administratrix of the estate of Orson F. Persons, Deceased. Vernon A. Forbes, Attorney for Administratrix, 12-16

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook. In the matter of the estate of George W. Knapp, deceased. Notice is hereby given by undersigned, duly appointed and act- Reg. Meetings every Monday night ing administrator of the estate of George W. Knapp, deceased, to the O. M. Patterson, N. G. creditors and to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them duly verified as required by law within six months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of his attorney, Vernon A. Forbes, in the First National Bank Building, Bend. Oregon, the same being the place of transaction of the business of said estate in said County and State. Dated this 29th day of May 1912. O. C. HENKLE. Administrator of George W. Knapp, deceased.



Visitors welcome

G Meets on Thursday on or before the full moon of each

Bend lodge No. 897 meets on the

first and third Friday evening in the

always welcome. J. D. Davidson, W. M.

FRATERNAL

N. P. Weider, Secretary,

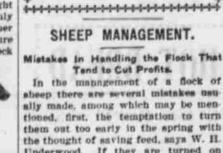
BEND LODGE No. 139

A. F. & A. M.

month. Visiting brothers

H. E. Allen, Secretary

BROTHERHOOD.



The Good Dairy Bull.

In selecting herd buils either mature autinals which have already demonstrated their worth as sires or younger animals from high testing dams and sires only should be used. Remember that the best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has stred beifers with good records. A good dairy bull should be tept until he is twelve or fifteen years eld-in fact, as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.

Points on Horse Breading. Breeding a draft sire to a light trotting bred dam will produce a colt with egs and feet too light for the body. he will have blemishes. On the other hand, breeding a trotting bred disposition. Don't gross, STATES A PARTY & A RALINGTON

-1000EEs

draft breed has made such progress as has the Belginn in the past twenty-five years Rigid selection, good feed up and general care have neen the dominant factors in bring-ing this about. Many Delgian horses tave been imported into the United States within recent years. Thuse who know this breed best like it best also. The horse pictured here is a two-year-old Beigian owned by Hell Brothers of Wayne county, O. This young stallion won first and reserve championship at the last international live stock show. All of the massiveness, strength and quality of this breed stand out prominently in this horse.

1. 14

Admirers of the Belgian breed of draft horses claim that it surpasses all others in uniformity of type and breed characteristics. Probably no

evident wherever draft horses are used and in the show ring. There is more profit in using big fast walking borses with mochanically perfect action. The art of making better walkers from naturally good ones is an art not as much practiced by farm teamsters as it should be. Cost would be cut down and speed increased by keeping teams at a good walk instead of a slovenly slow one and an occasional jog to make time. The good, small moving big horse is a prize worth striving for. even though it is hard to produce. This kind of heres is largely free from criticlams which are made of the sluggish sort in hot summer weather.

Practically all of the work on the land must be done at the walk. This a why work on the land makes much safer work for in-foal mares than wagon work, with more trotting and back ing loads. No pregnant mare should be required to back heavy loads or do work on allppery footing.

Silage Cheaper Than Blue Grass.

Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture makes the statement that cows can be maintained more cheaply on silage than they can be carried through the summer on blue Fass pasture, where the land costs about \$100 per acre and suifable for growing corn. He says that there is very little pasture land where a cow and a calf can be pastured on less than one and one-half acres, but it is entirely possible to get twelve and onehalf to twenty tons of silage from one acre. A cow and her call can be carried through the summer on two pounds of clover hay and thirty-five pounds of slinge per day as well or better than on a blue grass pasture. statilion to a draft mare will give a Thus, he declares, that you can carry Hold bally heavy less and an uncertain a cow and her calf six months on less than a half acre of sitage.

op dairy tissue in the young and rapid ly growing helfer if she is to prove a heavy milk producer when she arrives at maturity. This is not a difficult matter, since the kinds of feed that possess the qualities necessary to the nourishment and healthy development of the beifer are the ones that will build for milk and cream production. Such rations as clover, alfalfa and elean, bright corn fodder are our favorite roughages in feeding the dairy helfer. For the grain portion of the feed we give one-fourth oats, onefourth bran or olimeal and two-fourths corn chop. Musty or unclean feed in either the grain or roughage is carefully guarded against, as they are productive of digestive derangements Corn is made the larger portion of the ration only while the weather is cold in order to promote heat for keeping

the body warm.

Milk From Silage Fed Cows. The department of spriculture reports a lest af the filinois station, where the dairy herd was divided in two lots, one which was fed forty pounds of corn slinge per cow daily, while the other lot was fed only clover hay and grain. During the course of the experiment samples of milk from each lot were submitted to 372 persons for an opinion as to any difference in flavor, the tester being, of course, kept in ignorance of which milk was sliage produced. The result showed that 60 per ceat readily preferred the milk from the silage fed cows, 29 per cent the milk from cows not fed slinge. while 11 per cent could not make up their minds either way.

Warbles in Cattle.

The grubs may be killed by smearing on a little mercurial ointment or injecting a drop or two of turpentine, but this is objectionable treatment, as the dead grubs decompose and continue the irritation. It is much the better plan to squeeze out the grubs and destroy them.

Sheep and Silage.

Sheep cannot eat sliage in as great a proportionate quantity as do caule, though no one seems to know why. However, they do well on it, and it saves a great deal of hay and other feed.

Same and the second state of the second state

While the Shropshire sheep is generally classed as a mutton pro-ducer, it is a good general purpose animal. The first essential of breed animal. The first emeential of breed-ers of this sheep has been to se-cure a correct multon conforma-tion, but as a general rule the fleece from the animal has been of fine fiber and of fair weight. It is getheer and of pair weight. It is get-ting to be quilte common, says G. Mokerrow. Breeder's Gazette, to see Shrupshire fleeces at the lead-ing shows that would compare fa-ing shows that would compare fa-vorably in crimp and fiber with the fine wool types. The Shrupshire shown is a good type of the breed.

the rains will wash out more oil than will accumulate twice over, to say nothing about the discomfort of the sheep with its heavy fleece in the hot 12-16 days.

A third mistake is to leave the young rams uncastrated and lambs with their talls on. In removing the tall place it on a hardwood black, shove the skin toward the rump and sever it with a sharp two inch chisel. The skin will cover the bone, and it will heal quick ly. If a knife is used with a drawing cut the bone will pretrude, making an ugly wound. In all these operations it is very important that the knife or chisel be clean. By this I mean disin feeted by dipping in carbolic acid. cor rosive aublimate or, what I have used for years, sheep dip. A tool used for all sorts of things, loaded up with germa, in responsible for more bad "luck" following such operations than unskilled operators all put together. Furthermore, every farmer should learn in his youth to perform all such operations. To see a man brought up on a farm running around to find some one to castrate his lambs or pigs or to tap an animal in case of bloat, as well as to dress his sheep, hogs and beeves. indicates, to my mind, one who is not

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

thoroughly posted in his business.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that he has made and filed with the Clerk of the County Court of Crook County, Oregon, his Final Account as Administrator of the Estate of James A. Mitchell deceased, and that said County Court has set Monday, the 1st day of July, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the County Court room in Prineville, Ornsen, as the time and place for the

