

TREATMENT FOR CUTS ON HORSES.

When a horse gets a barb wire cut do not apply kile grease or any greasy substance, writes A. H. Alexander, M. D. C., in the Farm Journal. Wash the part clean. Clip off the hair around the wound and then wash again to get rid of hair and any foreign substance that may have lodged in the wound. If necessary to remove sand, earth or cinders from a wound, due to a fall, for instance, use clean cotton batting or absorbent cotton and not a sponge. A sponge becomes dirty and readily infects a wound. Each day use fresh absorbent cotton to do any cleansing necessary in treating a wound or sore. When the wound has been cleansed do



The Percheron was first introduced into America about fifty years ago, and it seems to be growing in favor. The breed is known for its characteristic gray color. However, black is coming into favor as a color, and the bay, roan and chestnut may be found. The Percheron is a massive, heavily muscled animal, from 14 to 17 1/2 hands high, weighing usually from 1,600 to 2,300 pounds. The Percheron has good action, although it is said that the stride is not so showy nor quite so active as that of the Clydesdale.

not put in stitches sutures if the wound is deep or ragged or in a place that will not be perfectly at rest when the horse is standing, walking, lying down or rising. If there is a need to stitch a wound in front of the hock joint or on the thin skin in the bend of any joint or in the skin and muscles of the rear parts which are strained and used in rising. Often a horse suffers a wide open wound of the skin and the muscles at the side of the tail inflicted by the kick of the horse in the next stall. This wound rarely can be sutured successfully. The stitches tear out when the horse gets up, and the wound is made worse than before. Tie up the animal so that he cannot lie down when such a wound has to be treated. It may then be sutured if the muscles are not deeply cut. The wound then should be wetted often with white lotion, or a dry dusting powder may be applied twice a day.

A cheap dusting powder is made by mixing together equal parts of alkali lime, sulphur and charcoal. Run this through a flour sifter to make it fine. This is a good powder to dust on large sores. In fly time add a dram of iodine per ounce and the flies will be kept off. A more expensive dusting powder for use on sores and wounds may be made by mixing together one dram of iodine and seven drams of boric acid. This is good powder to use on a wound of the hoof head (coronet). Such wounds should not be stitched. Cleanse them, clip away the hair, dust freely with the powder, then cover with cotton batting or absorbent cotton and bandage snugly. Renew the dressing once daily. If there is a big wound and a flap of skin a callosus bunch is likely to remain when the wound has healed. This can be largely prevented by placing a flat wad of oakum over the first turn or two of the bandage immediately upon the flap and wound and then bandaging tight.

ly to cause pressure upon the part. When a horse gets a nail prick, and such wounds are very common and serious, always have the wound cut down upon to give vent to any blood, serum or pus which should come away. Even the slight nail wound should be so handled. After the cutting saturate the wound with a one five-hundredths solution of corrosive sublimate and then cover with the last prescribed dusting powder, absorbent cotton and bandage. Renew the dressing daily. If pus issues from the wound be careful to cut away every part of the underhorn or sole; then scrub with the corrosive sublimate solution and use dusting powder and cotton and bandage once a day. Pouring turpentine in a nail prick does not suffice. The slight wound may be followed by lockjaw. The treatment we have prescribed prevents that disease.

The Sile For Beef Production.
Heretofore the only chance for profit in winter feeding of cattle has been in the margin between the prices of the feeders in the fall and the finished heaves in the spring. This margin had to more than compensate for the loss on the gains put on in the feed lot. If the cost of production could be so reduced that the gains secured would pay the cost of production the chief element of uncertainty would be eliminated. This is where the silo makes good. Not only does it save the entire crop, but it reduces the feeding cost to a profitable basis.

Milk With Dry Hands.
Never milk the cow with wet hands. No more filthy habit is indulged in than that of milking on the hand in order to strip the teat. Milking should always be done with a full, dry hand.

Eton and Harrow.
One of the Eton and Harrow school cricket matches recalls an amusing incident. Eton had a monotonous series of wins for some years, and one day the Harrow captain received the following:

O ye boys of Harrow school,
Of cricket ye have no knowledge
It is not cricket, but the foot,
You play against Eton college.
The Harrow school poet was hunted out and commanded to send a fitting reply. This clever response made him famous:

If, as you say, we play the foot,
No wonder we were beaten,
For at that game no other school
Could e'er compete with Eton.
Aliens In Old London.
Here is a curious report of the aliens in London in the year 1567: "There being a great increase of foreigners in the city, her majesty ordered the lord mayor to take the name, quality and profession of all strangers residing within the city of London." The list was headed by the item, "Scots, 40." Other nations were represented by "French, 428; Spaniards and Portuguese, 45; Italians, 140; Dutch, 2,030; Burgundians, 44; Danes, 2; Liegeois, 1."

Her Costume.
"Marie," asked the star of her maid, gazing perplexedly at her reflection in the mirror, "what was I about to do—step into the bathtub or go on the stage?"
Marie shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Mademoiselle is dressed for either."—Judge.

Making Good.
The finest—When I asked you if you had given me a quiet room you said that after 9 o'clock I could hear a pin drop, and now I find it's right over a howling alley. The Night Clerk—Well, can't you hear 'em drop?—Exchange.

Paw Know.
Willie—Paw, what is a telling situation? Paw—Any occasion when two or more women meet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—George Washington.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Remove the milk from the stable and strain immediately. Use a salt sieve, the best dairy suit and keep protected from dust. Clipping flanks and udder will help keep cows clean, and also the milk. The separator parts should be cleaned on each occasion immediately after use. The dairy barn should be well lighted, well ventilated and well drained. Separate as quickly as possible after milking. Cold milk means loss of butter fat. Reject the first few drops from each teat when commencing to milk, whether by hand or machine. The feed for maintenance may be the same for a cow that returns 500 pounds of butter fat per year as for one that returns 100 pounds.

FATTENING SHEEP.

Feeds Suitable For the Economical Production of Mutton.

Experiments carried on at the various stations show that there are many feeds suitable for fattening sheep. The question as to the value of corn will naturally arise in the minds of the farmers of the middle west, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota stations carried on a series of experiments, in which the average corn ration was one and one-quarter pounds and the average clover ration one pound. It required 500 pounds of corn and 350 pounds of hay to produce 100 pounds of gain.

Five trials at four stations showed that a ration of wheat and hay is less valuable than a ration of corn and hay. For 100 pounds gain 475 pounds of wheat and 583 pounds of hay were required. Oats and hay prove slightly less valuable than corn. At western stations five trials with barley showed barley is slightly below corn.

The Michigan station found that sugar beets are slightly better than corn silage for fattening lambs and that corn silage was better than rutabagas. At the Iowa station lambs fed corn silage showed almost as good gains as when fed mangels and at a lower cost. At Wisconsin experiments showed that rape pasture was more valuable than blue grass. The lambs not only did better when on this pasture, but continued to do better when confined to a feeding lot. The Wyoming station found that lambs pastured on field peas



The Cheviot has proved a valuable sheep on American farms and makes a good cross on native stock. The 200 are fine milkers and good mothers, raising few lambs. The wool is moderately long, straight and free from short hair and covers well all parts of the body. When crossed on native stock the offspring show a marked increase in mutton quality and wool production. The fleeces of the Cheviot ewes weigh six to eight pounds.

made larger gains and were in better condition than those fed on shelled corn and alfalfa hay.

Corn is the best grain for fattening sheep. On the western ranges barley takes the place of corn. Wheat is worth less than corn, as it produces growth rather than fat. Wheat screenings when of good quality are about as valuable as corn when fed with alfalfa hay. Oats are excellent, tending to produce growth. They should be mixed with corn.

The concentrates such as cottonseed meal, gluten feed and the like may be fed at times if mixed with corn or other grain. Field peas and soy beans are rich in protein. In common with other concentrates, they should be mixed with corn.

Clover, alfalfa and cowpeas are about equal for fattening lambs, though alfalfa is somewhat superior to clover. Corn fodder properly cured is also a valuable roughage. Roots of all kinds are relished and perform a valuable function in stimulating the appetite, especially in the winter months. Equally valuable with roots in silage, the possibility of producing silage on the average farm should make it a valuable part of the ration when sheep are to be fed.

Water Horses Frequently.
Take to the field a barrel of water for the horses as well as a jug for yourself. If, after turning their heads to the wind, you give them a drink every time you take one yourself or every time you oil the machine you will be surprised what an effect it will have upon the team. In addition to being kept fresher in the field, the horses will not gorge themselves at the tank when they come in and will be in much better shape internally to handle their feed. Plenty of good water never hurts a horse if the water is given frequently instead of waiting until the animal becomes half exhausted from thirst.

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The Ink Bag Squid.

When the squid is alarmed the ink bag that connects with the siphon opens its valve and a cloud of black fluid is ejected into the water, where it becomes quickly diffused, forming an effectual bar to pursuit. The squid also has a faculty of changing their color with great rapidity, and when laboring under great excitement waves of color seem to pass over them in quick succession. Their motions are extremely rapid, darting along with the velocity of light, now rushing into a school of small fry tail first, turning quickly to seize a victim and press it against the birdlike beak, where, by making triangular slips, the vertebrae is generally instantly severed. It is interesting to note that the bite is always in the same place—the neck.—Charles Frederick Holder.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 8, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Martha Good, of Bend, Oregon, who, on November 3, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 07664, for N 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 35, Township 19 South, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, United States Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 20th day of September, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Geo. Milligan, O. C. Henkle, F. E. Kopper, and U. N. Hoffman, all of Bend, Oregon.

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