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**FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.**

**I. O. O. F.**

Bend Lodge No. 218  
Regular Meetings every Monday night  
Visitors welcome.

Ralph Spencer, J. E. Engstrom,  
N. G. Secretary.

**M. W. OF A.**  
Pilot Butte Camp No. 974  
Meets every Tuesday in Sather Hall.  
Visiting Neighbors always welcome.  
E. A. Sather, V. C.  
N. P. Weider, Clerk.

**DESCHUTES LODGE NO. 103**  
K. of P.  
Meets every Wednesday  
evening at 8 p. m.  
Knights welcome.  
In Castle Hall, E. A.  
Sather Bldg. Visiting  
M. A. Palmer, C. C.  
N. P. Smith, K. R. & S.

**BEND LODGE NO. 139**  
A. F. & A. M.  
Meets on Tuesday on or be-  
fore the full moon of each  
month. Visiting brothers  
always welcome.  
D. Davidson, H. E. Allen,  
W. M. Secretary

**FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.**  
Regular meetings held by Bend  
Lodge No. 897 in Sather's Hall on  
the first and third Thursday evening  
each month. Visiting members of  
order always welcome.  
J. B. MINER, Pres.  
FRED SHUEY, Sec.

**REBEKAHS.**  
Bend Lodge No. 208 meets every  
second and fourth Friday evening  
in Sather's Hall. Visiting brothers  
& sisters welcomed.

**MRS. A. L. FRENCH, N. G.**  
**MRS. C. M. BRAGG, Sec.**

**ROYAL NEIGHBORS**  
Regular meeting on second and  
fourth Friday evenings at Sather's  
Hall.

**MRS. A. C. LUCAS, Oracle.**  
**MRS. A. ORCUTT, Recorder.**

**MAKING THE LITTLE FARM PAY**  
By C. C. BOWSFIELD

**A DAIRY** pays just in proportion to the skill and care with which it is managed. Owners of little farms who have transportation facilities can afford to make a dairy the basis of their operations. A piece of thirty to fifty acres will maintain a dozen cows, without excluding poultry, vegetables and fruit.

The way to make such a dairy pay is to establish a reputation for high grade milk, cream and butter. Private customers can be secured who will pay liberally for these commodities if they are sweet and wholesome and show evidence of intelligent handling. The owner must insist on cleanliness about the barn and in the pails and cans.

One problem of the dairyman is to keep the milk from being contaminated, either through dirt falling into it or by its absorption of undesirable odors. If the stables are clean, dry and well ventilated there will be no bad odors for the milk to absorb. Of course there should be no cesspools about the stables, and the ground under the barn should be well drained. Poor drainage cannot help but cause objectionable odors about the barn. The udder and the flanks of the cow should be thoroughly wiped with a damp cloth before milking.

One of the cardinal points that a good dairyman will observe in handling his cows is regularity in all his work. He will feed the cows at definite hours and milk them at stated intervals. If a cow is milked at 6 o'clock in the morning she should be milked again at 6 at night, the best results being obtained when the time between milkings is twelve hours. If for any reason it is advisable to

change the feed of a herd it should be done gradually, so that the cows will become accustomed to the change and not get "off feed" so readily.

Cows should not be abused, as any ill treatment affects their milk production. On the contrary, they should even be petted, as they respond wonderfully to kind and gentle treatment in a way that is profitable for the owner.

One milker may be able to get 20 per cent more milk than another. The milker should not worry the cow by loud talking or abuse of any kind. A cow should be milked quietly and quickly, and as the last milk drawn contains far more fat than the first, special care should be taken to get all the strippings. In milking the whole hand should be used, closing first that part next to the udder. The cow's teats should be dry when she is milked. Wetting the teats is not only a filthy habit, but it also allows the teats to chap in bad weather. If there is difficulty in milking a cow dry a small amount of vaseline may be rubbed on the hands.

In the summer the cows get plenty of exercise, but they should be provided with a shady place where they can rest. In fly time it may be advisable to keep the cows in the barn during the day, darkening the windows to keep the insects out.

With ten or a dozen cows the farm or needs a reliable hired man, for there is a great deal of work in running a dairy, and it should be performed in a thorough manner. The family will find much to do in connection with the poultry, vegetables and fruit without undertaking all the drudgery of the farm and dairy.

To produce a perfect plant there must be a perfect seed, planted in a perfectly prepared soil and cultivated by a trained intelligence. In just so far as there is a deficiency in any one of these particulars will the result fall short of a perfect crop.

It's the exceptional year—the season of adverse conditions—when really good farming shows itself superior to poor farming. Many a farmer loses his labor by failing to do the right thing at the right time in the right way.—Kansas Farmer.

**KEEPING "BOARDER COWS?"**

Or Are Your Animals the Kind That Pay For Food and Labor?  
The cow, from an economic standpoint, is simply a manufacturing plant through which is run so much raw material in the form of nutrients to turn out the finished products—milk and cream. Many of these manufacturing plants are run at a dead loss, but their owners do not know it, as they are too indifferent to take the trouble to keep books so they can find it out. This is one of the lamentable defects



Photograph by University of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station

**SPECIMEN OF THE "BOARDER COW"**  
In farming as a manufacturing enterprise in any other phase of industrial activity such negligence of business methods would spell bankruptcy. The Babcock test and a pair of scales make it possible for every farmer to keep accurate accounts with each cow in his herd and where this is done it does not take long to convince the owner that the cow that does not pay her board had better move on. But as yet the major portion of dairy farmers have not risen to the point where they test each cow's production. Through the organization of co-operative cow testing associations in a number of different states improvement is being rapidly made, but it is probably a safe estimate today to assume that 20 per cent of the milk producing cattle in this great dairy state of Wisconsin are not paying their owners for the feed and care which they require.

In these days, when modern machinery has so greatly reduced the relative use of hand labor, a lamentable lack of efficiency is shown where a man spends his time milking and caring for a number of animals whose returns often do not pay for the feed consumed, let alone the labor expended.—Circular of Information, University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Value of Alfalfa Hay.**  
That alfalfa hay contains more pounds of protein for each 100 pounds than any other kind of cured hay and also contains a large amount of carbohydrates are interesting facts brought out in a recent bulletin of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

**Protect Your Post.**  
When making a cement hitching post re-enforce it with a good stout bar of iron. If you do not, first thing you know some one will run against it with a heavy wagon and break it. The iron rod will strengthen the post.—Farm Journal.

**FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS.**

**Corn Silage is Better Than Mixture of Field Peas and Oats.**

Canada field peas and oats sown on good soil and under favorable conditions will be ready for silaging or ensilage in about two and a half months. The growing of oats and peas together, says Board's Dairyman, produces a larger amount of nutrients per acre than when grown separately. The combination works well and produces a very palatable feed.

In 100 pounds of corn silage there are 17.2 pounds of digestible nutrients and in 100 pounds of oats and pea silage about 13 pounds. The composition of all feeds varies, especially when cut green; but, on the whole, it is safe to say that corn silage will contain more digestible nutrients than oats and peas, although the oats and peas are richer in protein.

It would not be advisable to sow clover or timothy seed with oats and peas, for they form a very dense growth which would not permit the young clover or timothy plants to grow, and, if they did, they would be so weak that after the peas and oats were removed, the sun's rays would be very apt to kill them. We do not think it advisable under any conditions to sow grass seed with oats and peas.

**Novel Chicken Roost.**

G. Dever, an Oklahoma subscriber of the Iowa Homestead, sent a unique plan for a chicken roost. Take a cart wheel and stand the axle info ground or cut the axle in two, bolt it to a post and set the post in the ground. When the chicken house needs cleaning all you need to do is to lift the wheel off and it is out of the way. Then, too, if there is a chicken on the other side from you that you wish to catch, just turn the wheel around. This makes a very convenient chicken roost.



CHICKEN ROOST.

**What the Lawyers Tell Us.**

A lease which is altered after its execution and without the consent of the lessor by changing the dates of the commencement and termination of the term is void.—St. Louis Advertising Company versus Babstite, Mo. 116 Southwestern 438.

A landlord who furnishes supplies to enable a tenant to make a crop is entitled to a lien for the price of the supplies, and it is immaterial whether the tenant could or could not have had the crop without them.—Fermanan versus Nowlin, 120 S. W. 370.

Every contract made for or about any matter or thing which is prohibited and made unlawful by statute is void, and hence, under the Arkansas statutes, which require the killing of glaucous animals, the sale of an animal affected with glanders is void.—Companionette versus McArnrick, 120 S. W. 400.

# Free Fruit Land at Paisley

**DON'T BE AFRAID OF U. S. GOVERNMENT CAREY ACT IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN OREGON.**

The day of irresponsible irrigation companies in this state is past. When the Northwest Townsite Company of Philadelphia took over the Paisley Project in Lake County, it gave the largest bond ever given in the state—fifty thousand dollars—guaranteeing completion of the project. Every three months it makes an itemized statement of expenses to the Desert Land Board. All of its advertising books, maps, contracts, subscription agreements and literature is submitted to the Desert Land Board for inspection before being issued.

**THE LAND IS LEVEL, FREE FROM ROCK, AND IS A RICH VOLCANIC ASH SOIL.** The climate is perfect for fruit, which now grows to perfection at Paisley.

## Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Prunes.

Construction work upon the dam and reservoir has now been in progress for three months, with Thomas Hawthorn, State Inspector, on the ground. He was formerly with the U. S. Government Reclamation Service on the Umatilla Project.

Send for 32 page illustrated book. Go to Paisley by automobile stage from Bend and see the land. Our agent at Paisley, Hugh K. Gilmore, will show you the land. It is free to those who pay the cost of putting water on it.

Northwest Townsite Co. are among the largest taxpayers in Oregon, owning townsite subdivisions at Prineville, Madras, Redmond, Bend, Burns, Vale and also the 840-acre Corn ranch at Paisley, including a 50-barrel-a-day capacity flour mill, and general store.

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Write now. The average cost of water will be \$46 dollars an acre. We will give you a square deal.

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