MAKING THE LITTLE FARM PAY

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

THE large profits which should attend pork raising are dissipated in too many cases through disease and neglect. Hog cholera will continue to scourge the country until all farmers learn that the pig is not naturally a dirty animal and that it requires field range and forage crops just as much as the horse and cow do.

Hog pens and yards should be kept clean, changing to fresh ground every year. Such forage crops as rape, artichokes, Canada peas and alfalfa ought to be accessible all summer. Shade and clean water are the next essentials. In addition it is well to give whey or sour milk and light rations of corn, peas or barley. Heavy feeding of grain is only necessary in the last few weeks when fitting for market. Corn silage is an excellent food. A little crushed coal, wood ashes, salt, charcoal and oilmeal aid a pig's digestion and contribute to its general healthfulness.

Young pigs are seriously injured by overfeeding and by wet floors and cold bedding. There should be no haste to feed grain either to a farrowing sow or a young litter. Both before and after farrowing the dam is better off with slops, mashes and boiled vegetables, such as carrots, potatoes and beets. When the young things get firmly on their feet the mother may be gradually put back on grain for the purpose of hardening up the flesh a little. Sucking pigs should have gradually increasing rations of bran, shorts and boiled vegetables.

Grown hogs require dipping as soon as the weather is warm and again in midsummer. Once will be sufficient for the youngsters, and this may be about the 1st of August. If cholera has ever been known on the place the land occupied by the hogs should be plowed and used for other purposes for a year or two.

The usual medication for dipping and the remedies commonly sold for cholera are safe and effective if used promptly and thoroughly. Prevention is better than any cure, and the farmer who means business will keep his stock healthy by giving them a clear range, sanitary buildings and suitable food. If cholera exists in the neighborhood or has ever been on a place the serum should be given. In wet weather every owner needs to guard his hogs against pleuropneumonia.

It is best to use full blooded sires in pork production, changing every year, so as to avoid inbreeding. Any of the standard breeds can be recommended. A pure bred Poland China sire crossed with a grade Chester White or Duroc Jersey dam will give excellent results, but this is merely given as an illustration. There is decided merit in the other distinct types.

A dam should have one litter in the spring and another in the fall. It is a good plan to market the spring pigs when nine or ten months old and weighing about 250 pounds, keeping the fall pigs until they are fifteen to eighteen months old, when they should weigh 350 to 400 pounds. If dams are retained after they become heavy and awkward the offspring must be guarded or they will be crushed to death. It is best to give them a warm nest by themselves, allowing them to suckle four times a day.

BY A WISE FARMER.

That was a wise remark made by a speaker in a farmers' institute when he said that "good farm judgment consisted largely in understanding principles and their working, and as good an understanding of conditions to know if the principles will apply."

ALFALFA IN VERSE.

The popular song of the Illinois farmers' institute runs:

What makes the landscape look so fair?
What blossoms bright perfume the air?
What plant repays the farmer's toil
And will enrich the wornout soil?
Alfalfa!

THE DOG ON THE FARM.

Get a Good One and Train Him Properly Is an Excellent Rule.

Every farmer should have a dog. A well trained dog, no one will dispute, is the most companionable of all animals and a labor saver to the farmer, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Systematic instruction should be used in drilling the mind and body of the animal to bring out the intelligence required. A well trained, well treated and good tempered dog is one of the most agreeable creatures to have about the farm.

It is a paying investment to the owner to take pains in training a dog. In the house he should be taught thorough cleanliness, and when once this is established the animal is miserable unless it can get out of doors when nature demands it. When the dog is young, say two or three months old, he should be fed in small quantities. Never permit him to eat to his own satisfaction, because the ultimate result will be a very sick and unhappy little puppy. It is well to give him his last meal about two hours before he is shut up for the night.

SCOTCH SHEEP DOGS.

Cornmeal mixed with water, a very little salt and a handful of finely chopped liver or meat thrown in, the whole baked in a cake and when cold broken in bits and fed to the dog makes a very good supper. A great many people insist on giving their pets bread and milk for the evening meal, but this is not a very desirable diet if the dog is to be shut up in the house all night.

There are a great number of tricks which may be taught a dog, but the farm dog should not necessarily be taught tricks. He should be taught sensible things.

A great many, and I may say nearly 90 per cent of the dog owners of the present day, allow their dogs to run lawlessly about through their neighbors' gardens, crops, etc. This is a very injudicious piece of business. It not only brings about a hard feeling, but is absolutely uncalled for.

Untreated Alfalfa Is Best.

The results of five years' tests indicate that for fattening hogs the way to feed alfalfa most satisfactorily is to feed it without grinding or chopping. This method has given faster and cheaper gains than feeding a like amount of chopped or ground alfalfa or a larger percentage of either.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

WASTED FERTILITY.

Failure to Use Liquid Manure Means Throwing Away Money.

The Horticulturist discusses the value of liquid manure. It says:

We believe there is no system of enriching the land for small gardens, with a view to perfection of crops, so truly economical and so available as the use of liquid manure. We occasionally hear of a gardener or an amateur grower of some special crop that has practiced enriching with liquids, but it is only occasionally, yet the result of every record is in its favor, and a searching inquiry into extra production of fruit, flower or plant almost invariably gives watering with liquid manure as the cause.

There is on almost every farm a waste of liquids, which usually go into the sewer drain or possibly upon the road, where they are of no avail, but which if saved by being conducted to a tank would enrich the entire garden of vegetables, small fruits, furnish stimulus to the rose and other flower borders and keep the grass plot green and fresh even in the hottest and driest of midsummer. The use of a little plaster occasionally thrown in and around the tank would always keep it sweet and clean.

By the use and practice of liquid manure no delay need ever occur in planting time because of the manure not being on hand or not being in a sufficiently rotted condition, but planting could proceed and the application of manure be made at leisure.

Training Horses' Manes.

When the horse's mane inclines to the wrong side an excellent plan is to make a cover, like the one here shown, to fit closely over the horse's neck. It may be made of heavy muslin or canvas with buttons underneath to fasten it in place. It does not interfere with the bridle or collar. It can be used on the horse as long as it is needed.—Farm and Fireside.

HORSE COLLAR.

Timely Bee Notes.

It is the veriest folly to try to winter over a weak colony, for it is almost sure to perish, and for this and other reasons unite two or more such colonies to give sufficient bees to insure warmth, etc. Just throw them together in one hive, queens and all, and let the bees fight it out themselves as to which queen shall sway the scepter of power.

It is a mooted question as to whether the entrance of the hives should be contracted where bees are to be wintered out of doors. Many experts consider it best to contract the entrances. A shingle or other piece of wood can be used for this purpose. It should be so tacked over the entrance of the hive as to allow the colony an outlet of one to two inches.

STENOGRAPHY WORK.

Stenographer at The Bulletin office will take copying and general typewriting work at reasonable rates.

A classified ad in The Bulletin is read by hundreds and brings the advertiser good returns for the money invested.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Jesse L. Poush, insane.

The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County, guardian of the Estate of Jesse L. Poush, insane, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Jesse L. Poush and all persons having claims against him to present them, duly verified as required by law, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned at his law office in Bend, Oregon.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1912.

38-41 C. S. BENSON.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook.

Central Oregon Irrigation Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Willard M. Houston, defendant.

To Willard M. Houston:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the day of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: for the cancellation and setting aside of a certain contract, dated September 12, 1908, made between you and The Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company and assigned to said plaintiff, relating to the settlement of certain lands, and the purchase of water rights appurtenant thereto, situate in Crook County, Oregon, and for such other and further relief as may seem to the Court just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication by authority of an order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook, and said order is dated the 25th day of October, 1912, and is duly recorded and entered in said Court and suit.

Date of first publication, October 30, 1912.

Date of last publication, December 11, 1912.

Jesse Stearns & Jacob Kanzler, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook.

Nellie Wright, plaintiff, vs. Harry Joseph Wright, defendant.

To Harry Joseph Wright, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, and for a further decree that the property now owned by the plaintiff shall be and remain hers, free from any rigth, title or interest on your part, either at law or in equity.

This summons is served upon you by publication by authority of an order of the Honorable H. C. Ellis, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County. Said order is dated the 30th day of October, 1912, and is duly recorded and entered in said Court of action.

The date of first publication the 30th day of October, 1912.

VERNON A. FORBES.

34-40 Attorney for plaintiff.

SIMPLE MIXTURE HELPS BEND PEOPLE

That simple remedies are best has again been proven. The Patterson Drug Co. reports that many Bend people are receiving QUICK benefit from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. A SINGLE DOSE helps sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY because this simple mixture antisepticizes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities. (Advertisement)

When you think of cut glass, think of Libby's at Patterson's.—Adver.

STENOGRAPHY WORK.

Stenographer at The Bulletin office will take copying and general typewriting work at reasonable rates.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.

Bend Lodge No. 218

Regular Meetings every Monday night

Visitors welcome.

Ralph Spencer, N. G. — J. E. Engebretson, Secretary.

M. W. OF A.

Pilot Butte Camp No. 9794

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 before the full moon of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

J. D. Davidson, W. M. — H. E. Allen, 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 HUEY, Sec.

REBEKAHS.

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

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

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Regular meeting on second and third Friday evenings at Sather's Hall.

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