

SHOCKED CORN FOR BEEF CATTLE.

In any kind of stock feeding the amount of capital required to begin operations, the amount of time and feed required, the resulting fertility and the final profit from the transaction are four vital considerations. There are other things to be considered, some in special cases and some in certain special lines of work, but these four are always present. When considered from this basis the shock corn method of feeding cattle will compare favorably with any, says C. A. Vaughn in Country Gentleman.

A pound of corn fed as shocked corn will not produce so much gain under some circumstances as a pound fed in



Hereford cattle are unexcelled in beef type. They have plenty of scale, good bone, a blocky conformation, short faces, are wide between the eyes, have roomy middles, good ribs, heavy quarters, wide backs, thick loins and, in fact, are ideal beef animals. Hereford cattle have the best natural protection because they have the heaviest hides and mouset coats. A heavy hide protects an animal against both heat and cold. In winter feeding more of the feed goes to make beef and less goes to keep up bodily heat. The Hereford bull shown was grand champion at the Kansas City Royal show.

some other form, but a dollar invested in shocked corn will produce as much beef as a dollar invested in some other feed capable of making greater gains per pound. This does not imply that cattle can be fitted for show on this feed. Even though it does appear wasteful to some and though it does not conform to the standards of a balanced ration, it is for practical purposes an excellent feed.

Some feeders may say that such methods are impractical and wasteful, yet the fact remains that over 5,000 cattle are fed in a single county in Ohio every winter, and that this method is followed in nearly every instance. Moreover, out of their profits these farmers are paying for land worth \$150 an acre which, on account of the great amount of manure that is returned to it is becoming even more valuable.

In every case hogs follow the cattle. When the latter are put on feed a pig weighing from 100 to 150 pounds is put behind each steer. Smaller pigs do not do so well as those of this weight. When the cattle are weighed out the hogs are usually ready for market. Often one is able to fatten two droves of hogs with a single bunch of steers. Few kernels are missed, and in almost every case every pound of gain made by the hogs represents so much clear profit to the feeder.

We have always been partial to short feeds of from ninety to a hundred days, and for such feeding we usually aim to get cattle which weigh a thousand pounds or more and which can be warmed up to an advantage. Two pounds a day is an average gain, though there are many instances where three pounds have been made. Two pounds daily will put cattle of this sort in fair condition within the hundred day limit.

It takes time to get a bunch of cattle on full feed. If any grass is at hand they are put on it and given a light ration each day, the amount being increased until they are on full feed. A month is often taken up before they reach this stage, but after we are feeding them to the limit we do not cut down on the ration simply because they do not happen to clean up all that is given them on some particular day. The hogs are there to pick up what is left, and it seldom pays to feed in a stingy manner. Straw is always relished at the noon hour and we aim to give them such a feed at least three times a week. Outside of this it is seldom that anything other than shocked corn is fed. With meat at the prevailing prices of the past few years, it has always paid us to feed clover hay when it can be secured for \$10 or less a ton. Cottonseed meal helps to make gains.

Feeding Young Stock.

The amount of gain the young stock will make during winter depends largely upon the feed and care they get. It is true that the scrub will often make very little gain even with good care, but in these days of high priced feed it does not pay to keep scrubs at all, so we cannot take them into consideration. A calf of good blood, however, will always answer to good tending, but even it cannot do well without it.

Providing warm quarters for the young stock during winter is also an important factor. Not only is this to protect them from severe weather, but it will save feed as well. Young stock that is unsheltered during cold weather cannot be expected to do well. It will take a good bit of feed and time to make up for the loss obtained during a single night if the stock has been out in severe weather.

Maddened by Census Questions.

Serious results followed the taking of the first census in Japan years ago. Observing with approval the work of western countries, the authorities thought it advisable to take statistics of population and for that purpose sent out to all householders notices enjoining them to furnish them with full particulars of their families, age, sex, etc. This step was misconstrued in one of the villages, where suspicion was expressed that Japan was about to be sold or at least some of the people were to be sold to foreigners who were desirous of ascertaining the number of males, etc., before closing the bargain in order to find out what price to pay according to the quantity of blood that would be forthcoming. It was a Japanese belief the foreigners squeezed the blood from all who came into their power. Excited and enraged mobs soon collected and attacked the village offices, and it was some time before order could be restored.—Argonaut.

Mexico's Goat.

To get your goat in Mexico has no meaning other than to say unlawful hands on the quadruped. The goat is to Mexico what the sheep is to Australia and beef to old England, and more, because it is both meat and drink. The republic of bullfights and bandits could not get along without the humble little animal we have at ways associated with Harten back yards and a diet of tin cans. Its flesh sells at 14 cents a pound, Mexican money, and a steaming stew of tender young kid is not to be despised by a hungry man. Every Mexican hotel serves goat meat in some form or other. A fat goat sells for \$3 on the hoof, and a lean one brings only \$1.50. The tallow sells at 12 cents a pound and is commonly used in place of lard. The skins are worth \$1.50 each, and the milk retails at 12 1/2 cents a quart.—New York Press.

The Zodiacal Light.

There is a strange light in the heavens appearing after sunset in the late winter and in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, but few persons in our latitudes have ever seen it. In the equatorial regions, however, and in certain parts of the tropics the zodiacal light appears with great splendor, and some remarkable views of it were obtained by a French expedition to the interior of the Sahara, undertaken for the purpose of studying the effects of the unclouded sun on the dry air of the desert. The mysterious light, in the form of a vast triangle, rising high in the heavens, appeared nearly three times as bright as the Milky way. Science has not entirely solved the problem of the origin of this light, but it is thought that it is an appendage of the sun.—Harper's Weekly.

Hedgehog as Food.

The hedgehog as food is even more neglected than the frog, yet those who have tasted a properly cooked hedgehog proclaim it the best eating of all our native wild animals. According to Mr. Harwood Brierley, "the hedgehog may be stewed or spit-roasted, toasted or roasted. But it tastes best baked in clay in a wood fire. * * * As the incrustation comes off it brings also the adhering spines and all the skin, leaving a luxurious little joint complete, emitting an appetizing reminder of anything from hare to young pork. The hedgehog so treated consists of white, sweet, tender flesh, nowise inferior to sucking pig or a spring chicken, the flavor being even more delicate than the savor."—London Chronicle.

A Good Excuse.

After the Duke of Wellington's victorious campaigns the University of Oxford complimented the duke himself and his principal officers by conferring upon them the honorary and not very appropriate degree of doctor of civil laws. At that time the fees were heavy, and one of the distinguish-

ed soldiers who had gathered more honor than profit in the wars declined the proffered degree in the following verse:

Oxford, I know you wish me well,
But pities let me be,
I can't atak, be D. C. L.
For want of a s. d.

Mermaids.

All the world over there are legends about mermaids. The Chinese tell stories not unlike others about the sea woman of their southern seas. Man-kind is taught on the most excellent evidence that a mermaid was captured at Haugor, on the shores of the Belfast lough, in the sixth century, while another caught at Edam in 1403 was carried to Haarlem and kept there for many years.

Logical.

"John, dear, why are some women called Amazons?"
"Well, my dear, you remember our geographers said the Amazon has the largest mouth?"
But she went out and slammed the door before he could say any more.—London Mail.

Makes the Most of It.

"What sort of a chap is he?"
"Well, after a beggar has touched him for a dime he'll tell you he gave a little dinner to an acquaintance of his."—Lippincott's.

Up to Date.

Fendist—Yep, I reckon I got old man Peevy this morning for fair. His Son—Did ye shoot him, pop? Fendist—Course not, better'n that. I got him on my note.—Puck.

Be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.—Southey.

His Own Words.

Hobby—You could make me very happy if you would only exert yourself a little.
Wife—But you told me when I accepted you that I'd made you the happiest man on earth. How can I improve on that?—Boston Transcript.

GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD



Henry Drummond says, "Love is the greatest thing in the world." Perhaps he is right in the abstract, but the greatest concrete thing I know is A CHILD ON CHRISTMAS MORNING greatest because most joyous, most appealing and most lovable!

To be sure that you add to this joy, SHOP EARLY. Then the gifts will go to the little ones, whatever happens to you. Make sure of the happiness of at least one child. DO IT NOW.

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IN The Bend Bulletin of December 4, there were some articles comparing BEND and its future with Seattle and its past. Did you read them? You undoubtedly did. If you did not, loose no time to do so and while you are reading THINK. After thinking hard, ask yourself if you can afford to let pass another such opportunity as those now wealthy men in Seattle who could see into the future took advantage of--then invest in Bend property.

Once there was a man who said he would never do anything he hadn't done before. Fortunately there were not many of his kind, so the world continued to advance just the same.

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