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OAT SPROUTS FINE WINTER GREENS.

In winter, when all's so cold and white and there's nothing green in sight, a block of sprouted oats looks good enough for humans to eat. Biddy certainly gobbles it greedily. It has become a standard green food for winter, not so much for its food value, but for its stimulative effect on the digestive organs, for variety, for a substitute for summer greens, to make the crop spongy, to mix with the rich con-

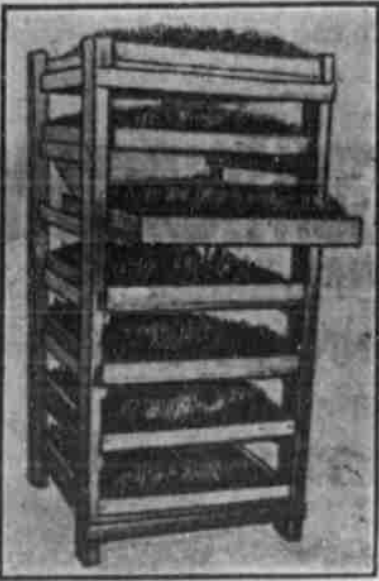


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

BACK FOR SPROUTING OATS.

centrated grain ration so that the hen may not get overfat and indigestion.

The fancier who does not feed succulent greens as well as good grains need not expect many eggs in winter, for it's the good green stuff that helps to bring the big bunch of eggs in spring and summer, and it is just as essential for winter laying.

Sprouting oats is easy. Sprouting cabinets with heating apparatus are now on the market. A rack like the picture or any old box with narrow rim will do.

Simply soak clean, sound oats in warm water for a day and then spread in trays about two inches deep and keep in temperature of 60 to 70 degrees or warmer.

Many sprout the oats beside the cellar furnace.

The oats must be kept thoroughly wet and for the first two days should be stirred so that every grain gets moisture.

It is fed when four to five inches long, new oats being set to sprout right



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

SPROUTED OATS.

along, to take the place of that fed, a square foot of the sod being broken up for twelve hens per day.

In this process oats sometimes mold and are then unfit for food.

To prevent, the oats should be sterilized before soaking.

To sterilize, say, fifteen bushels of oats mix a half pint of formalin with fifteen gallons of water.

Spread the oats, thoroughly wet with solution, and cover for half day, so that grain is thoroughly disinfected; then dry the oats, bag and sprout as needed.

When sprouts are too long they are tough and indigestible.

As hens are greedy for this food it must not be fed strong at first, especially where greens have not been fed regularly, as they are apt to overfeed and get hard crop.

DON'TS

Don't use all the adjectives in the English vocabulary to sell a fifty cent hen. A buyer knows a liar.

Don't take soiled eggs to market. People judge you by the goods you sell.

Don't scald the head and legs of poultry. They discolor and spoil the appearance of a pretty carcass.

IN THE DAIRY BARN.

In building or remodeling a cow stable remember the importance of plenty of sunshine, pure air, tight floors, walls that are easily kept clean and comfortable stalls.

The more grain there is in silage the better it will be. Silage can vary in quality as much as corn fodder, and this should be remembered when comparing results with some other feed.

Good bright corn fodder is worth more than timothy hay to feed the cows, but it won't bring as much on the market.

The good pasture fills the milk pail, and the silo does the same in the winter.

The silo is one of the fundamental necessities for profitable winter dairying.

PORK FROM FALL PIGS.

An Oklahoma Farmer's Successful Method of Feeding Shots.

Last June we sold on the Chicago market forty-six head of hogs at an approximate profit of \$580, or \$12.50 a head, writes Hugh Webster of Oklahoma in Orange Judd Farmer. These were winter grown hogs, farrowed the middle of September and cared for under suitable conditions until turned off as nine months-old shots. They weighed on an average 290 pounds and brought the long price of \$9.35 per 100 pounds. By the last of September all of our eight sows had farrowed, presenting a fine bunch of pigs to start operations on.

Now in regard to shelter, and we consider this as an important reason for our raising a thrifty bunch of hogs, we have a centralized hog house. It is built in a side hill with southern exposure. It is 20 by 100 feet in size and has two stories, the upper story being used for feed, straw, etc. Below are adjustable pens, with a central aisle, stove and feed cooker. Here during the entire winter we kept the pigs, allowing them access to outdoors, but always having a place of shelter and warmth. The pigs from the first were well bedded and thrived well in these sunny pens.

The first three weeks the pigs depended largely on the sows for feed. Then as they began to eat from the troughs we made a creep where they might eat at will. Here we fed them a thin buttermilk slop and a little shelled corn. We never gave them more than they could eat. When six weeks old we weaned them, having previously castrated the male pigs. By three months the bunch of fifty-five pigs were eating a barrel of slop each day, together with a half bushel of shelled corn.

For the next three months the pigs were fed two barrels of slop per day and five ears of corn apiece. The slop



Photo by Oregon Agricultural college.

The Berkshires are supposed to be the only breed of swine of purity of type, pedigree and lineage of more than fifty years. The breed originated in Berkshire, England, about 150 years ago. In the hands of expert breeders they have steadily developed in size, good form and early maturity, gaining in flesh one or two pounds per day until they reach large size. It is doubtful if there be any pure breed of swine that is more certain of producing its good qualities when crossed with grades. The young Berkshire boar shown weighed 190 pounds at four months of age. He is from the herd of the Oregon Agricultural college.

was made of one-fourth sack of shorts to about forty gallons of buttermilk. To this was added hot water, thus making a steaming feed. We did our feeding at one end of the house where were arranged permanent troughs and a feeding spout. The corn was fed after slopping. We did not water the pigs the slop taking its place. After feeding the doors were opened and the pigs driven out to exercise or lie in the sun on the south side of the barn. We kept tankage in a trough in easy access to the pigs and put a half pailful in each barrel of feed.

The pigs grew rapidly. The slop and tankage aided in growth, and the corn kept up a degree of fat. By the 1st of March the shots weighed on the average 140 pounds. They were a uniform bunch and growthy. The weather was moderate, and they were out most of the time. We had to get them out of the house in order to make room for the early March litters that were coming on. At the same time the gilts that we wanted to keep were separated, leaving the bunch of forty-six shots to be fitted for the early market. These were put in a small lot with an open shed. From this time on we fed the corn to them, keeping tankage on hand. By the time they were on full feed we were giving the bunch of forty-six about a bushel to each five head. They had all they could eat and grew fast.

We shipped the forty-six head on June 17, receiving choice prices and a total sum for the lot of \$1,247.52, besides having nine fine gilts reserved for breeding.

THE EXAMPLE OF A SMALL COMMUNITY.

How Winter Haven is Pushing Itself to the Front.

The day of small things is not to be despised, nor is the example of small communities. Winter Haven is a small place in Florida, but it has civic aspirations just the same. Among others it wants to present a clean and decent appearance (something our larger cities do not always present). Here is how Winter Haven went about accomplishing its desire. The words are those of the Florida Chief:

"Thursday was the day that several had promised to help clean up the park. At the appointed time three men, a boy, a mule team and a mowing machine appeared on the scene of action. To Manager Bass of the Glen St. Mary nursery is due much praise. He was there with his mules and mower. A. C. Nydegger and J. N. Ackley were also there with their muscle, and the writer sauntered around. Now we had figured on doing the hot air part, but upon arriving we found that others of our en-

teemed citizens had overworked that side of the street, and we were compelled to roll up our sleeves and help gather up the trash that some careless loons had thrown around. Anyway, the park was mowed and the trash picked up, and you are invited to enjoy its improved appearance."

One commentator thinks three men, a boy, an editor and a mule rather a small proportion, but if the same proportion were to hold in all the cities it would mean a mighty big change. The editor of the Chief seems to feel that there is hope. Here is the way he puts the case:

"This town is growing, and now is the time to start park improvements. It will be a heavy burden for three or four men to do it alone, but we have the men here who will do it if you don't help. But now listen: If they are allowed to do it alone the Chief will see they get the credit, so the general public will know whom to thank in years to come. If you allow it to go this way, don't come around and whine later on that this paper is run in the interest of three or four men, because you see by the paper that they have done something. We are here to chronicle the acts of live ones. We are willing to do the best we can in

the way of obituary notices, but draw the line on trying to pump breath into a corpse."

Is there not a lesson in this for other communities than Winter Haven?

Excise Taxes For Better Roads. Nearly \$150,000 was collected in excise licenses in Jackson county, Mo., in July of this year \$100,000 was spent on road building in the county. The county surveyor prepared plans for more than twenty proposed rock highways.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, January 15th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Minnie C. Low, of Deschutes, Oregon, who on March 1st, 1909, made desert land entry, No. 04571, for SE 1/4 NW 1/4, section 27, township 14 south, range 12 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Bend, Oregon, on the 1st day of March, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: George R. Butts, of Deschutes, Oregon; Charles R. Low, of Bend, Oregon; William Johnson, of Laidlaw, Oregon; Ed M. Swalley, of Laidlaw, Oregon. 46-50 C. W. MOORE, Register.

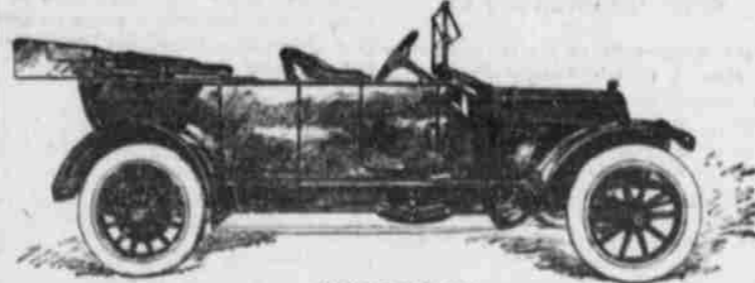
RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 500 acres within the Ochoco and Deschutes National Forests, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at The Dalles, Oregon, on March 4, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 4, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W 1/2 of SE 1/4, and the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 17 S., R. 18 E., W. M., containing 120 acres, application of E. Warwick Hardenbrook, Roberts, Oregon; list 6-788. The SE 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 20 S., R. 14 E., containing 160 acres, application of Eldorado Veselous, Bend, Oregon; list 6-809. A tract of 160 acres within Sec. 1, T. 12 S., R. 19 E., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a rock marked H-1, whence the Forest Service monument, hereinafter described, bears N. 23 deg. W. 8 chains 29 links; extending thence N. 36 deg. E. 20 chains; thence E. 9 deg. W. 15 chains; thence S. 80 deg. W. 30 chains; thence S. 33 deg. E. 20 chains; thence S. 88 deg. E. 4 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Said Forest Service monument bears N. 71 deg. 30 min. E. 26 chains from the Southwest corner of Sec. 1, T. 12 S., R. 19 E. Said tract was listed upon the application of Ervin H. Slesman, Mitchell, Oregon; list 6-801. The NE 1/4,

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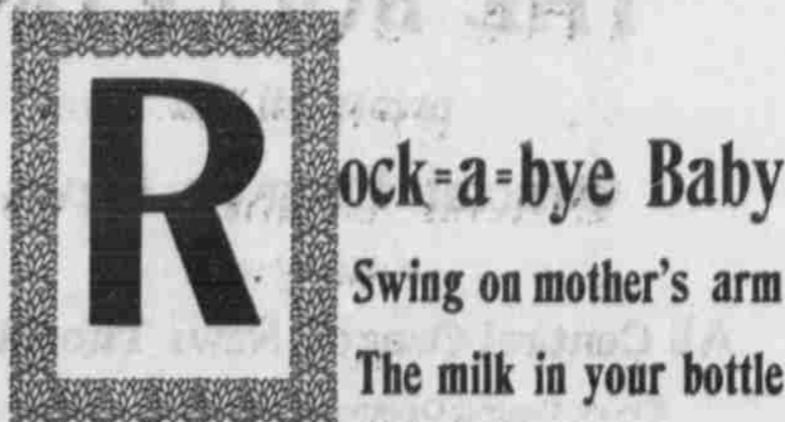
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Photographs of Deschutes Valley
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Sec. 9, T. 20 S., R. 14 E., containing 160 acres, application of George W. Reels, Bend, Oregon; list 6-820. Approved, December 10, 1912, B. V. Proudft, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. 45-48

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