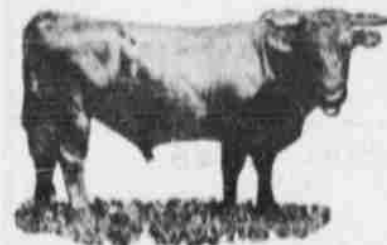


## INCREASING THE FAT CONTENT OF MILK

The subject of feeding fat into milk, or, in other words, the influence of feed upon the percentage of fat in milk, is more or less confusing, and we are not surprised that our readers at times become perplexed, says Board's Dairyman.

There are those who claim that it is possible to feed fat into milk. We hold that it is not possible under normal conditions to materially influence the quality of milk by feed. The situation, as we see it, is this: A cow kept under normal conditions receiving a ration in keeping with her milk production, supplying her with the necessary



About a year ago the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association decided to get in line with the other dairy breeds and form a new register, to be known as the "Register of Production," for animals of superior merit. The result has been entirely satisfactory. While no phenomenal records have been made, the averages have been high and compare favorably with those made by other leading dairy breeds. The Brown Swiss cow has a combination of constitution, vigor, capacity and disposition that will soon place her in the front rank as a profitable dairy producer. Tom Phyllis, the Brown Swiss bull shown, is owned by Wahiata Farms, Middleburg, N. Y. He was grand champion of his breed at the New York state fair of 1911.

nutrients for keeping her body in good physical condition and producing the amount of milk she is capable of, makes it impossible during the changing of feed to increase the percentage of fat in milk.

Experiment stations have tried various combinations of feeding stuffs and have never been able to change the normal percentage of fat in a cow's milk. We are not unmindful of the fact that some feeders have claimed that they had a combination of feeds that would increase the percentage of fat in a cow's milk. On this point we believe they have misinterpreted facts, and we must hold to the results of experiments conducted by our stations, which show that it is not possible, under normal conditions, to increase the percentage of fat in milk.

Experiment stations have been able through a system of what may be termed abnormal feeding, a conditioning of the cow prior to calving, to increase the percentage of fat in cow's milk. Professor Eckles of the Missouri experiment station has been able to do this with different breeds of cows. With one Jersey cow, which was in high condition at the time of parturition, he took away nearly all of her feed, and the effect was she produced a higher testing milk than normal. Another instance was with a Holstein, also in a high condition prior to calving, and for some time after she produced milk above her normal test. But this in the true sense cannot be considered feeding fat into milk. It is rather putting an animal in condition by which her milk temporarily contains a higher percentage of butter fat.

Feeding fat into milk, as we term it, and consider it, would be to take a Holstein cow, for instance, whose milk tested 3 1/2 per cent and feed her so that it would test more the entire year. It would be a great boon to the dairy industry if such a system of feeding could be discovered whereby the Holstein cow with her wonderful flow of milk could be made to produce the quantity of milk produced by the Guernsey or the Jersey. This would give the farmer a cow far superior to any that we have now. But, as stated, a normal system of feeding has never been able to produce a permanent increase in the percentage of fat in milk.

### Wintering Farm Horses.

To get the best possible results I would give the horse water before feeding and have him eat his forage before feeding grain, as the stomach is small and eating hay will cause the grain to pass from it before it is digested, writes W. W. Hunter in National Stockman. If hay is scarce about half the ration may be saved by letting the horses run to the straw stack in the daytime or filling the mangers with straw to pick over. About a ton of good hay or its equivalent and fifteen or twenty bushels of oats, with forty bushels of ear corn or its equivalent, ought to keep an average farm horse in good condition throughout the four idle months between fall and spring work. I would prefer feeding the oats and corn together, and I doubt whether the average farmer can afford to grind or cook the grain or cut the hay. I would, however, recommend some bran and oilmeal with the grain.

### Remedy For Sheep Catarrh.

Discharge from the nostrils may be due to simple catarrh or cold, and for that medicine need not be given. Good feeding and adequate shelter are all that is needed, and in time the sheep will get over the attack. Be careful to keep the sheep pens and sheds or houses clean, as irritating gases may also induce discharge from the nostrils.

### THE HORSEMAN.

The shoeing of the farm horses should receive the same attention that is given the road horse or the trotter. Winter shoeing should be most carefully done.

To tie up a horse so short that he cannot comfortably lie down is a needless cruelty. The ideal stall is a box stall, and the space given to it pays in the greater comfort of the animal.

Unless a colt is properly and liberally fed during the first two years of its life it will never attain the size or perfect proportions that nature intended.

Along in February the fitting of all the farm teams should begin. The grain ration should be gradually increased and more exercise given every day to harden the muscles.

The development of the young horse requires the exercise of the best judgment in handling him.

### CAUSES OF WEAK LAMBS.

Meager Rations and Exposure Reduce the Ewes' Vitality.

Weak lambs at birth are one of the most perplexing difficulties, the cause of which may be traced to various sources, writes W. H. Underwood in the Iowa Homestead. Lack of proper assimilative ability on the part of the female may weaken the growth of the fetus during the stage of development. This condition is more prevalent among old ewes which have lost their teeth. However, poor assimilation may be brought on in young ewes through weak digestive organs. Unthriftness is one of the most apparent evidences of poor assimilative ability and can generally be remedied in the case of young animals by sorting out and feeding extra with a variety of foods until the system regains its normal condition.

The cause of weak lambs at birth can frequently be traced to a too limited ration. Many stock owners carry the idea that sheep, unlike the dairy cow, can survive on a much narrower range of diet. This is a very erroneous impression. In order to properly mature their unborn progeny they need to be supplied with a ration varying in its composition to as marked an extent as any animal. A ration composed of clover hay, corn stover, oat straw and silage, if available, should constitute the range of roughness. The grain ration should be selected with care. Oats, bran, a little corn and oilmeal make a good ration.

Exposure to variable weather conditions during winter influences the development of the fetus, and in some instances it is a cause of weak lambs at parturition. When weather is favorable pregnant ewes should have access to a large yard of exercising, but should never be allowed to remain in drenching storms. When the fleece becomes thoroughly soaked from rain or snow the wool fibers mat and form a cold blanket, which lowers the temperature of the body and retards the escape of waste matter from the surface. It requires an increased consumption of food to maintain an even body temperature, thus imposing additional labor upon the digestive system, which sooner or later weakens its activity and influence in the development of the fetus.

Those who desire to obtain the highest percentage of strong, healthy lambs at birth can well afford to give special attention to the ewe flock during the period of pregnancy. The ration should be regularly and judiciously supplied. It should possess sufficient nutrition to maintain the parent body in a strong, vigorous condition, and also supply the fetus, which is under constant development, with proper nourishment.

The yard should be spacious, dry and, if possible, with a southern exposure. The shelter should possess good ventilation and plenty of sunshine and should be kept in such condition that the ewes will occupy it from choice rather than from compulsion.

### The Boarder in the Dairy.

The "boarder" cow—that is, the cow which does not pay for her keep—is to the dairyman like a millstone around his neck. The scrub is the cow that has given dairymen an unfavorable reputation. Just why the dairyman refuses to give up his old ways and adopt such radical changes as are necessary to convert an unprofitable herd into a profitable herd has always been a mystery in dairymen. We have never known a man who expressed anything but the greatest satisfaction with his dairy operations when he knew that he was milking profitable cows, says Kansas Farmer. On the other hand, we never knew a man to speak well of dairymen when he knew that his cows were not paying. There are hundreds of men slaving year in and year out, working hard and long, who are keeping a bunch of "boarder" cows.

### Exercise For Breed Sows.

See that the brood sows take exercise and that they get succulent food. It is doubtful if any other factor in hog raising has brought about quite as much injury as the practice of placing brood sows in little pens, preventing them from getting juicy roots or green foods and cutting off their opportunity for exercise entirely. The run of the pasture field, or in the winter of rye or wheat lots, or in fall of harvesting peanuts, artichokes, cowpeas, or of cleaning up old meadows, all add vigor to the sows, largely wipe out the cost of keep and increase the vitality of the coming offspring.

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

List your farm and city property with me. I will make an honest effort to sell it. C. V. SILVIS—Adv.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, January 6th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Frank J. Elkstead of Bend, Oregon, who on November 1st, 1909, made homestead entry No. 05493, for SE 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 19, and SW 1/4 NW 1/4, section 20, township 19 south, range 14 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 3rd day of March, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Falukner F. Hafner, John A. Hazuka, Loren B. Robb and Frank Maseengale, all of Bend, Oregon. 46-50p C. W. MOORE, Register.

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Secretary of Treasury ..... F. MacVeagh  
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..... Jonathan Bourne, Jr.  
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..... W. C. Hawley  
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Attorney ..... W. B. Bell  
Judge ..... G. Springer  
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Treasurer ..... Ralph Jordan  
Assessor ..... H. A. Foster  
School Supt. ..... J. E. Myers  
Coroner ..... P. B. Poindexter  
Surveyor ..... Fred A. Rice  
Commissioners ..... R. H. Bayley  
..... Willis W. Brown  
The Courts.  
Circuit—Meets first Monday in May and third Monday in October.  
Probate—Meets first Monday in each month.  
Commissioners—Meets first Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.  
Bend School District No. 12.  
Directors ..... H. J. Overturf, Chmn  
..... F. M. Ray  
..... Clyde M. McKay  
Clerk ..... H. E. Allen  
City of Bend.  
Mayor ..... G. P. Putnam  
Recorder ..... H. C. Ellis  
Treasurer ..... H. J. Overturf  
Chief of Police ..... S. E. Roberts  
City Engineer ..... George S. Young  
Councilmen ..... H. E. Allen  
..... A. L. French  
..... A. S. Collins  
..... H. B. Ford  
..... John Steidl  
..... E. A. Sather  
Justices of the Peace  
Bend Precinct ..... Ward H. Coble  
Deschutes Precinct ..... W. W. Orcutt

The Bulletin has for sale a new swinging typewriter stand. Can be attached to any desk and is a handy and convenient office fixture.

### FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

#### I. O. O. F.



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

W. L. Wing, U. N. Hoffman,  
N. G. Rec. Secy.

#### M. W. OF A.

Pilot Butte Camp No. 9794  
Meets every Tuesday in Sather Hall.  
Visiting Neighbors always welcome.  
H. P. Palmer, Consul.  
N. P. Welder, Clerk.

#### DESCHUTES LODGE NO. 103

K. of P.  
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. in Castle Hall, E. A. Sather Bldg. Visiting Knights welcome.  
Joe Innes, C. C.  
L. M. McReynolds, K. of R. & S.

#### BEND LODGE NO. 130

A. F. & A. M.  
Meets on Thursday on or before the full moon of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
J. D. Davidson, A. M. Lars,  
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 HUEY, Sec.

#### REBEKAHS.

Bend Lodge No. 298 meets every second and fourth Friday evening, Sather's Hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcomed.  
Mrs. Lucy French, N. G.  
Miss Lois V. Force, Rec. Secy.

#### ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Regular meeting on first and third Friday evenings at Sather's Hall.  
MRS. A. C. LUCAS, Oracle.  
MRS. A. ORCUTT, Recorder.

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## Help Fight the Great Red Plague

Citizens of the state are urged to inform themselves regarding this plague which is causing great suffering among boys and young men, and especially among the innocent girls and women of the state. Parents are urged to protect their children, and to provide clean, wholesome information in place of unclean misinformation they cannot now help getting.

Send for any of the following

- FREE CIRCULARS
- FOR YOUNG MEN  
Circular No. 2—The Four Sex Lies.  
Circular No. 9—Sex Truths for Men.
  - FOR OLDER BOYS (13 to 18 years of age)  
Circular No. 8—Virility and Physical Development.
  - FOR YOUNGER BOYS (10 to 13 years of age)  
Circular No. 7—The Secret of strength.
  - FOR GIRLS  
Circular No. 4—A Plain Talk with Girls about their Health.
  - FOR YOUNG WOMEN  
Circular No. 10—Physical Development, Marriage and Motherhood.
  - FOR PARENTS  
Circular No. 1—The Need of Education in Sexual Hygiene.  
Circular No. 3—When and How to Tell the Children.  
Circular No. 5—A list of books for use in the family on Sex.

Send 2-cent stamp with your address to  
Department D  
The Oregon State Board of Health  
708 Selling Building, Portland, Oregon

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