

What Busy Farmers Are Doing

GEO. DICKSON ERECTS SILOS

WILL HAVE CAPACITY
OF 935 TONS.

**Crooked River Rancher Has Fine
Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
—W. R. Davidson Sees Value
of Sulphur Fertilizer.

George Dickson, the largest owner of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Oregon, is developing the silo idea in Central Oregon to a high degree. On his ranch, four miles below Prineville, Mr. Dickson has the largest silo in Oregon, with a capacity of 385 tons. He is now erecting four silos, each of which will have a capacity of 150 tons. Mr. Dickson erected his first silo about two years ago, and since has increased his purebred Angus herd to 75 head.

Any person talking to this Crooked river farmer cannot help but appreciate the value of silage crops in Central Oregon. Barley, woody grain and third cutting of alfalfa are used as ensilage.

W. R. Davidson of Terrebonne tried 100 pounds of sulphur and 100 pounds of land plaster per acre on 10 acres of land last year. This summer Mr. Davidson produced from a checked acre of alfalfa fertilized with land plaster and sulphur 5900 pounds and 7285 pounds of alfalfa, respectively. Mr. Davidson is convinced of the value of sulphur as fertilizer.

Put it in The Bulletin.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IS FACING GRAVE CRISIS IN UNITED STATES

**PRICES TO PRODUCER TOO LOW
AND PRICES TOO HIGH TO
CONSUMER REQUIRES SOLU-
TION.**

With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for livestock, especially beef and lambs, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the livestock industry. There is no longer need for food conservation. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

Beef Industry Crisis.

Some of the particulars of the situation are as follows:

The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export. The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of the war and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef making operations. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918—almost equalling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average.

In 1918, for the first time in many years, the production of meat animals gained ground in the los-

SILAGE.

A. E. Hoss, on the Tumalo project, has a small patch of sunflowers which he is experimenting with, and if the experiment is successful he may seed more next spring.

The Tumalo project is now dotted with alfalfa and rye hay stacks, all of which have been put up in good shape to withstand winter weather.

J. W. Harter has been showing his neighbors some of the results of using purebred stock as against scrub stock in breeding. He has two calves, one of which is bred from a purebred Shorthorn bull and the other a scrub bull with two cows of nearly equal strain. The calf from the purebred bull is considerably larger, although both are the same age. The purebred bull was purchased by the Tumalo Bull association recently from John W. Foster.

James Callam has about three acres of potatoes which are a credit to the project. The spuds have all been sowed in rows diagonal of the field, all are filled and are prospering. More fields put in a similar condition would bring larger yields. Mr. Callam recently came on the project from Redmond, purchasing the J. L. Gibson ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. B. Gerking believe in beautifying their yard. A large variety of flowers are now blooming around the porch of the familiar farm house along the main road.

The Cyrus boys are grooming their two pigs, recently purchased through the First National bank. In the first month the pigs weighed 44 pounds and have grown considerable in the last four weeks.

The boys and girls of the Tumalo project will try to get a day set aside at each of the various fairs in the county to be known as "School Day." This will apply especially to the Tumalo fair, October 5-6, as many of them will make entries in the livestock class.

Put it in The Bulletin.

Bee Culture Appeals to Wounded



Busy bees are going to help make life worth while for many of Uncle Sam's maimed heroes of the great war. At the Walter Reed hospital near Washington bee culture is proving one of the most popular branches with the wounded men. These photographs show an instructor telling of bee characteristics and how to keep the little fellows in good humor.

NATIONAL FORESTS ARE BOON TO THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

**GOVERNMENT OPENS A GREAT
FIELD FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
GRAZING — AIDS GIVEN TO
MEAT PRODUCTION.**

The great livestock industry of the west is so largely dependent on the grazing lands within the national forests that the right management of these lands is of importance to every one who eats beef or mutton, or wears shoes and woolen garments. A recent bulletin of the department of agriculture, "Range Management on the National Forests," by James T. Jardine, inspector of grazing, and Mark Anderson, grazing examiner, gives the results of the 14 years' experience in range management which the forest service has had since it assumed charge of the forests.

During these years the forest service has been working steadily to increase the country's supply of meat, wool and hides by developing methods of handling stock on the range which will allow as large an increase as possible in the number of sheep and cattle grazed without injury to the forests. With this bulletin as a guide, grazing can be made more uniform on different ranges, and the best principles can be put into actual practice.

Classification of the range to determine the areas best suited to the different classes of stock is the first important step toward the best use of the grazing resource. Cattle and horses use a different sort of range from sheep. Sheep relish tender, green foliage and the grains of many grasses, while cattle consume the coarse grass forage. Cattle prefer level or rolling country, and altitude makes little difference if the stock have been raised on the range. Sheep do best on smooth range and where the summers are cool. They can go from several days to several weeks without drinking, depending upon the abundance of succulent weed forage, the temperature and the

amount of rain and dew. Cattle need water oftener—at least every two days.

Earmarks of Overgrazing.

Overgrazing is a cause of injury to the range which must be carefully guarded against. In the past it has been difficult to know when a range was overgrazed until the damage was considerable. Extensive experiments by the forest service have led to the discovery of a means of detecting overgrazing before it has progressed very far. Certain "earmarks" appear in the vegetation, such as the predominance of annual weeds and grasses, like knotweed, tarweed and mustard, with a dense stand of such species and lack of variety in species; the predominance of plants which have little or no value for any class of stock, and the presence of dead and partly dead stumps or shrubs. Noticeable damage to tree reproduction and erosion and barrenness have long been recognized as signs of an advanced stage of overgrazing. When the fact of overgrazing has been determined, the next step is to find out the cause. The bulletin takes up the various causes in detail and points out the remedies in each case.

Seasonal Grazing Beneficial.

Establishment of grazing periods to prevent damage to the range through premature use has had as much to do with range improvement on the national forests as the prevention of overgrazing, if not more. The repeated removal of herbage year after year during the early part of its growing season causes rapid deterioration of the range. Little damage is done after the plants have matured, but it is not practicable to allow all of the range to go ungrazed until after the seed matures. The problem is to work out seasonal grazing which will result in the maximum production of forage and livestock year after year. The usual way of doing this is to divide the range into several parts and begin grazing early on a different portion each

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The practical information necessary in carrying out the various principles that govern range management is given in detail in the bulletin. Suggestions are made regarding watering, salting, herding, the establishment of drift fences, the eradication of poisonous plants, the protection of wild life, stock driveways, breeds of stock, lambing grounds and the proper care of ewes and young lambs.

Floor for Dancing.

A floor wanted for dancing should be swept and scrubbed, and when thoroughly dry well sprinkled with powdered boracic acid, which should be rubbed in thoroughly. The children of the house may with advantage be allowed to dance on it.

Put it in "THE BULLETIN"

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FINE BERRIES COME FROM BECKER RANCH

Indicating what can be done with the Everbearing strawberry in this section, Chauncey P. Becker of Tumalo on Saturday brought in to C. S. Hudson, of the First National bank, four boxes of unusually large and luscious berries picked from plants at his ranch. The berries have a remarkably fine color, making them very attractive to the eye, and a good flavor. Mr. Becker has never tried to raise these berries in commercial quantities, but people who saw the four boxes brought in to Mr. Hudson agreed that there ought to be good financial returns in them here.

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CONCRETE FREIGHT CAR STANDS HEAVY HAULING TESTS



The new concrete freight car is standing every test in trials at Washington where the Bureau of Standards and General Inspection has it in hand. The car was first given 90 days' heavy traffic hauling on the Illinois Central. It withstood the dropping of a 4400-pound clam shell bucket a distance of 20 feet. It is much stronger than the steel car and costs \$700 less.