

SCRUB SIRE IS DUE FOR FALL

CAMPAIGN WILL BE NATION-WIDE.

Low-Grade Animals Retard Livestock Industry—All Farmers Asked to Grade Up Herds—Problems Not Hard.

Looking forward to the future food needs of this country's increasing population, the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges and other agencies interested in livestock improvement, announces a national better-livestock crusade, to get actively in motion October 1 under the slogan "Better sires—better stock."

The plan is to hasten the replacement of the multitude of scrub domestic animals in the United States with purebred or high-grade stock and also to improve the quality of purebreds themselves. It has been evolved through long and careful observation of the livestock industry in this country and after extensive consultation with specialists and breeders.

Despite the fact that this country contains some of the finest livestock in the world, the productive capacity of the average farm herd is low. With a milk production of 4000 pounds for the average cow, the production is only two-thirds of the yield of some European countries. The difference in the milk yield is largely due to a difference in breeding. The production from a herd of poor producers can be improved rapidly by the use of a purebred sire from a family of high producers.

The same obtains with beef cattle. Proper breeding of beef animals results in better and more uniform stock, having greater percentage of desirable cuts of meat and a smaller quantity of bone, offal and inedible parts.

Better Sires Needed.
The means of accomplishing most of the improvement—which effects about two hundred million head of

livestock, besides poultry—will be through wider distribution and increased use of purebred sires and dams. Once the use of purebred sires becomes general throughout the country, the process of grading up will be rapid. Many experiments and also practical experience, when good sires are used, show that within three generations most of the individuals in a scrub herd headed by a purebred male resemble purebred animals in appearance. In a few more generations, under skillful breeding, the former scrub stock is graded up to such an extent that for production of meat and other animal products they are practically as useful as purebreds. The chief difference between a "high-grade" animal and a purebred is in the value for breeding. Only the latter can be used in producing purebred breeding stock. Moreover, only purebreds are eligible to registry.

It is acknowledged that there are many problems to be met in making this campaign a success. It is recognized that the sentiment in favor of purebred sires, while strong, is not unanimous. To win the support of those who, through lack of interest or opposition, fail to take their part in the crusade against scrub stock is one of the problems to be met. The cost of purebred sires is an important obstacle to livestock improvement. Cooperative ownership divides the expense considerably, and the increased value of the young stock helps also to overcome that objection.

KEEP CHICKS WARM.

The first requirement of young chicks is warmth—a temperature comfortable for them. Chicks hatch in a temperature of 102° to 105° F. When brooded by hens they remain under the mother nearly all the time for two or three days. Chicks shipped in small boxes are kept warm by the heat of their bodies so long as the boxes are not exposed to near-freezing temperatures, but this natural heat is not sufficient when they are given more liberty.

SAVE MILK.

If every home—there are 20,000,000 of them—should waste on the average one-half cup of milk daily, it would mean a waste of 2,500,000 quarts daily—312,500,000 quarts a year—the total product of more than 400,000 cows.

CARE NEEDED WITH ALFALFA

MANY FARMERS CUT HAY TOO EARLY.

Alfalfa Should Be Cured Quickly with as Little Exposure as Possible—Careful Stacking Essential to Preservation.

Alfalfa hay requires careful methods of handling. It is no crop for the careless farmer, but it is a very profitable one for the farmer who will take the trouble to learn how to handle it. One of the most important things to learn is just how to make alfalfa hay, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

Alfalfa does not cure at all readily, and good quality hay is hard to get. Especially is this true of the first cutting, which comes when heavy rains are apt to interfere with its proper curing.

The bright green hay so common in the irrigated sections is almost never seen in the humid regions, due to injury from rain.

Time of Cutting.

Most farmers are prone to cut their alfalfa too early. They are anxious to get more cuttings, thereby thinking to get a bigger crop. The fact is the extra cutting is frequently made at the expense of total tonnage. The real test of the size of the season's crop is total tonnage rather than number of cuttings.

Where four cuttings are possible three usually are more desirable and more profitable. More hay is actually made for the season and the plants are left in better condition for the winter.

The first growth usually is rank, sometimes causing the farmer to think it should be cut before it really is ready. The stage of growth is the indication for cutting, rather than the size of the plants.

The general rule is to cut alfalfa just as it is coming into bloom and the basal shoots are making a good start for the next crop. In the eastern states cutting earlier may injure and frequently kill the plants. Cutting later lowers the feeding value of the hay.

Methods of Harvesting.

Methods of making alfalfa hay vary in different sections of the country, but the basic principles are the same. The motto everywhere is: "Cure alfalfa hay quickly, with as little handling and exposure to the weather as possible. Rapid curing holds the leaves on better. Less handling knocks fewer of them off. This is important because the leaves are the most nutritious part of the plant.

In the west, where there is little rain during the haying season, the mowers are started in the morning and the hay raked into windrows the following day. The hay is then cocked or stacked or baled direct from the windrow as soon as the hay is sufficiently cured.

The raking commences as soon as the leaves are wilted, but when the stems are still green. It is cocked when the stems are "half dry." It may be stacked when moisture can no longer be twisted out of a wisp of the hay.

Build stacks carefully and in a shape that will expose as little of the hay to the weather as possible.

Anchor a well-made thatch with rocks on the ends of wire on top of a properly made stack, and the hay will keep almost as well as in the barn; in fact, it may keep better, on account of the likelihood of new alfalfa hay heating in the mow.

Care Needed.

Particular care must be taken at the first cutting on this account. If the hay is put in the mow it is well to provide for some extra ventilation, especially if its moisture content is high. This can be arranged by placing horizontally at frequent intervals ventilators made of lumber.

These may be simply a framework in triangular or rectangular shapes placed in the hay as the mow is filled.

Haymaking is an operation that must be done in a certain space of time, that is short at best and that is always liable to be made shorter by bad weather.

For this reason there is no farm operation in which system and efficiency count for more; so it will pay every farmer to know just when and just how to make the most of his alfalfa crop.

Put it in The Bulletin.

HE DID NOT WORK IN OVER A YEAR

Munson Gains Eighteen Pounds Taking Tanlac—Is Well And Strong Again.

"I have gained eighteen pounds since I commenced taking Tanlac, and never felt better in my life than I do now," said Alek Munson, who, before his health failed, was a valued employee of the Foundation Ship Building Co., and lives at 1134 Michigan Avenue., Portland, Ore., the other day.

"When I began taking Tanlac," he continued, "I hadn't been able to hit a lick of work for over a year, and I had been suffering terribly from my stomach for about four years. It seemed to me that I had made every possible effort to overcome this trouble, but my condition gradually grew worse, and about a year ago I reached the point where I had to give up my work altogether. Everything I ate disagreed with me, and for two or three hours after meals I would be all bloated up with gas, and would have the worst cramping pains in the pit of my stomach a man ever had. Then, this gas would often get up into my chest and make my heart palpitate something awful, and it would be almost impossible for me to get a good breath. I also suffered from constipation and often had splitting headaches. I was very nervous all the time, and never got a good night's sleep. These troubles just continued to pull me down until I got so weak and run down that when I went to walk my legs would just give right down under me.

"The money I had spent for medicines and treatments might just as well have been thrown in the Columbia River so far as the good I got from it, but I thought I would keep on trying, and that is why I gave Tanlac a trial when it came along. Well, sir, before I had finished my first bottle of Tanlac, I could see that I had struck it right at last, and I was right, too, for Tanlac certainly did just what they said it would do, and I am now a well, strong man again. My stomach troubles have all disappeared, and I am never bothered with gas forming, and I don't have those awful cramping spells any more. I have such a fine appetite that I can hardly get enough to eat, and everything I eat agrees with me all right. I have regained all my lost weight and strength, and am now getting ready to go back to work. Now, that is what Tanlac has done for me, and I think that is saying a whole lot for this wonderful medicine."

Tanlac is sold in Bend by Owl Drug Co., in Sisters by Geo. F. Aitken, and in Bend by Horton Drug Co.—Adv.

TESTS SHOW UP BEST MILKERS

EYE GRADING A METHOD OF THE PAST — ASSOCIATIONS GIVE ACCURATE DATA ON COW'S ABILITY TO PRODUCE.

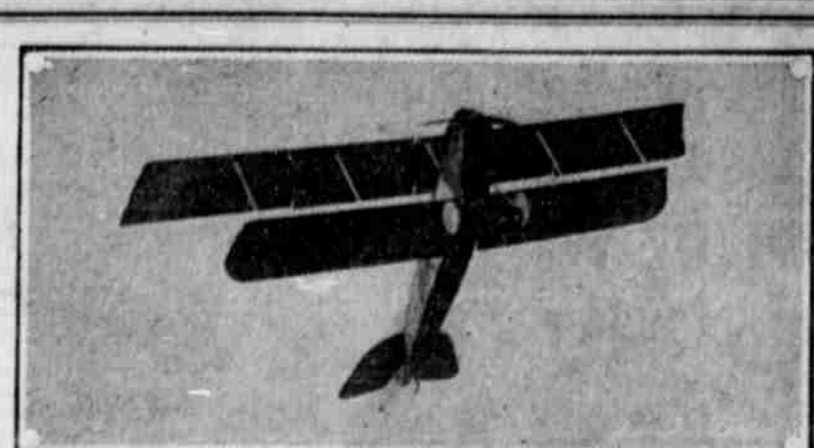
The day of testing a good milker by the measurement of the milk veins or the smoothness of the hair on the escutcheon and a few other such points is gone. It has been found to be true that some fine looking cows, purchased, perhaps after strong competition at a sale, show themselves to be fitted only as ornaments for the pasture, while the homely bovine, purchased to fill the last stallion, may prove to be the real money maker of the two.

To many farmers, desirous of improving their herds, the purchasing of cows at sales, private or public, has been discouraging because it has been more or less of an even break whether the cow purchased would be better than the average of the cows already in the herd.

The policy of purchasing cows by eye has given place to buying cows by test. The seven and 30-day tests were first used, but they were not so satisfactory as the long time test to show the prospective buyer just what the cow can do as a milk producer. Progress in this line has come almost entirely through cow testing associations. These associations have taken the responsibility off the shoulders of the individual, who, under ordinary conditions would not perfect the tests and obtain accurate data. This work has proved to be a great boon to the individual dairyman. He can now purchase cows of known ability, and he can sell stock on the basis of actual accomplishment instead of being compelled to rely upon the buyer's prejudices and fears.

BARRELS FOR SPUDS.

The double-headed barrel is the most satisfactory package for new potatoes. The heads should be secured by "head-liners." The barrel used should conform to the specifications of the United States standard barrel. Barrels which are loaded on end carry better than those loaded on their sides.



PASSENGER CARRYING AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

You will want to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the THRILLS and SENSATIONS of the AIR with LIEUTENANT ARCHIE F. ROTH, OVERSEAS PILOT, in a CURTISS J N 4D ARMY AEROPLANE.

INTER-STATE FAIR, PRINEVILLE, OREGON
OCTOBER 1-2-3-4

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Applications for air joyrides made with manager
R. L. SCHEE

Ace Aircraft Corporation,
George E. Love, General Manager, Portland, Ore.

SHEEP CLEAN DITCHES.

An excellent example of how sheep may be utilized for farm ditch cleaning is afforded on the 175-acre farm of W. S. Humbert, near Phoenix, Ariz. When the farm was new there was an annual cost of \$350 for ditch cleaning. This has been changed to an annual profit of \$500 through the employment of a sheep band that happens to number 76 head at the present time. The sheep are shifted from section to section, as they clean up the feed, mainly weeds, Johnson grass, Bermuda and sour clover, with very little stray alfalfa, though the ranch is one whereon the main crop is beef, the cattle being pastured on alfalfa. It has been found that sheep will eat anything save foxtail in head.

Some of the ditches have been untouched with the shovel for four

years. The sheep, mainly Hampshires, are muttons and shear only about three pounds twice a year. Lambs come about 100 per cent. a year and usually are sold around \$8 a head. The only charges against the service performed are those for shearing and for a couple of tons of hay in midwinter. For cold weather there may be found shelter in pens that are provided.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Bids will be received by the undersigned for the directors of School District No. 28 up to 8:30 p. m. on Saturday, September 13, 1919, for the construction of a new school building for the district. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Lee A. Thomas, architect, O'Kane building, or at the home of H. I. Elliott, R. F. D. 1. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
H. I. ELLIOTT,
d79-80—w28c Clerk of the Board.

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