

LIVE STOCK



SELF-FEEDER SAVES LABOR

Supply of Grain or Other Feed Kept Constantly Available—Device Gaining Favor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the ingredients of a good ration constantly before them, placed so that they may eat at will, hogs will make gains more rapidly and more economically than when fed by hand. The self-feeder is growing in popularity. It is simply a device by means of which a supply of grain or other feed is kept constantly available to the hogs, in order that they may always satisfy the craving of their appetites.



Pigs Getting Their Dinner at Self-Feeder.

With respect to the kind and amount of feed, "The Self-Feeder for Hogs" (Farmers' Bulletin 1000) explains the advantages of the self-feeder and gives bill of materials necessary for its construction.

The growing scarcity of farm labor is making it necessary to adopt systems of farming which will eliminate a part of the work required at rush seasons. Such a system is carefully described in "A Corn-Belt Farming System Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops" (Farmers' Bulletin 614).

FEEDING SHEEP IN WINTER

Oil Meal Should Form Liberal Part of Grain Ration Where Coarse Feed is Given.

Where sheep are fed largely on coarse rough feeds during the winter season, with little or no clover or alfalfa hay, or no silage or roots, oil meal should always form a liberal part of the grain ration. Its laxative and toning qualities will counteract the constipating effect of the dry, coarse feeds, which is the cause of most of the trouble which comes to flock owners in the winter months.

PIGS RELISH LINSEED MEAL

Sometimes Used as Supplement to Corn in Feeding—is Cheap Carrier of Protein.

Linseed meal is sometimes used as a supplement to corn in hog feeding, and when tankage or skimmilk cannot be obtained at a reasonable price this feed may become the cheapest carrier of protein.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pork hogs is a pretty fair business to follow now, provided you raise your feeds and every attention that we can give to make the best of hogs will pay us well in the future.

Grow into the sheep business—not go into it. Beginners should start on a rather small scale and increase the size of the flocks as experience is gained.

Rye pasture will be a disappointment if you depend upon it as a sole ration but stock should have grain and other roughage.

Beef feeders found long ago that in order to secure profitable and consistent gains all their cattle should be, dehorned.

Alfalfa hay is rich in protein, a muscle-forming nutriment which idle horses are not so much in need of.

Cattle that are fed silage do not shrink in transit any more than do those receiving dry roughage alone.

Each calf needs a separate pail, for calves like all other animals differ in their speed of eating.

When breaking the colt, see that all parts of the harness are strong and fit well.

Why some farmers continue to breed to the scrub stallions is a mystery.

Avoid giving spoiled feed to the horses.

POULTRY FACTS

SUCCESS OF POULTRY FLOCK

Keep Them Growing and Prune and Cull Vigorously—Give Careful Attention to Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The poultry department of the farm establishment must not be forgotten. When pruning or culling time comes, spraying the orchard is no more important than spraying the henhouse or dusting or greasing the hens and chicks. Early hatching is one of the prime essentials for success; but early hatching is only the beginning. If you want good, strong, vigorous, well-nurtured pullets to do the laying for you next fall, you must see that the chicks hatch out at the proper time, and then keep them growing and prune and cull vigorously. The success of the future depends on the work of today.

Many people think that because they paid attention to details and "got things going" last year they don't need to bother much this season. This is a big mistake. The real results this year were caused by attention to details last year, and next year will depend on this year—which means that careful attention is necessary every year. Those baby chicks, too, must be looked after. Ask your county agent or home demonstration agent for a circular on "First Care of Baby Chicks."

When planning to raise standard-bred chicks, many people mistakenly think that different methods should be used. This is all wrong. To those who have made a success in raising mongrel or mixed poultry—the common "barnyard flocks"—it is necessary only to suggest that the same methods be employed with the standard-bred chicks that were used in raising the mixed or mongrel variety. To those who have not raised poultry, the best advice is, "Give the chicks a good chance and they will do the rest." Do not hamper them with needless restrictions.

Baby chicks are easily trained and will naturally seek places that are warm, but they have no power to regu-



Hatching Season Demands Poultry Raiser's Most Careful Attention.

late the heat or ventilate the room or to supply fresh water. Keep charcoal, grit, etc., before them all the time, or when needed. They naturally love to scratch, and if given a chance will make the litter fly in digging after tiny worms. Keep them scratching. This can best be done by not overfeeding. Have an outside room that is a little colder than where the brooder is kept, or put the brooder in one side of the building or room. This will leave the other side cooler. Remember that sweating or damp brooders or houses are more dangerous to chicks than cold; but chicks must have a sufficiently warm place to hove whenever they wish.

To those poultry raisers who brood by the hen all there is to say is to let the hen do the brooding. Keep the hen free from lice and also keep her dry and keep the coop clean. It is no difficult task; all that is needed is thoughtfulness and careful attention. Baby chicks will get under the old hen whenever they feel the need of a little warmth. It is, therefore, very important that the hen should be kept dry. Do not allow the hen her liberty with her brood for at least four weeks. This will give the chicks plenty of opportunity to become strong. Unless the grass is short and conditions favorable, it is better not to turn her out as early as four weeks. The first two weeks, however, are the most important in the life of the chick, and the most important factor is brooding during that period. The hen will do that properly if given the proper place and let alone. To those operating brooders the best advice that can be given is, "Watch and follow instructions." Don't be too big-hearted and overfeed the baby chicks the first week, as it is a well-known fact that more chicks die as a result of overfeeding the first week or two than from any other cause.

POULTRY NOTES

Beef scraps or sour milk help to fill the egg basket.

Anything that frightens a flock of fowls upsets it to the extent that it reduces egg production.

Chicks should be fed little and often, thus keeping them hungry and busy. A busy chick will keep healthy.

FARM ANIMALS

MANAGEMENT OF A PIG CLUB

It is Duty of Agent to Furnish Information to Supervisors Who Instruct Members.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The boys and girls' club work is carried on through co-operation between the animal husbandry division of the bureau of animal industry and the state relation service representing the department of agriculture and the various state agricultural colleges represented by their respective extension departments.

A swine specialist, supported by funds appropriated by congress for the work of the animal husbandry division, is placed in each of the states desiring such a man (so far as funds permit). The specialist's work is administered by the director of extension, who furnishes office room and equipment, stenographic assistance, and pays his traveling expenses. He is a unit in the extension staff and works in closest co-operation with the state leader of other club work. All the work is done in co-operation with the county agent force and the various interested departments of the college and extension force. The subject matter taught by the specialists is agreeable to the animal husbandry department of the college and the animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture. A simple project or agreement covering the work is arranged by the states relations service between the extension service of the agricultural college and the animal husbandry division.

The pig-club agent is the leader of the animal-club work in the state. It is his duty to provide technical instruction for the club members; to provide supervisors or local leaders and to train them so that they may impart the information to the members. In some cases the duty of organizing the pig clubs falls to the lot of the state agent, while in other states the state leader of general club work and his staff attend to the organization. He works with and through the county agent force and makes use of such local leaders as are available. He projects his vision of the work into the minds of the local leaders and through them into the lives and minds of the members. He must impart his technical information in terms that can be understood by the local leaders and applied by the members. He meets the swine breeders of the state and seeks to win their approval, support, and co-operation. His work must be constructive and must strike at the swine-



Members of Pig Club and Result of Their Work.

husbandry problems of the state. He will plan and arrange for the state-wide exhibits, judging contests, etc. He visits members on their farms and helps them solve their problems. He conducts demonstrations, simple in nature, yet effective in solving the problems of the members and the adults. His work must win the support of the parents of the members if it is to be successful.

The individual effort of the agent would accomplish little were it not for the splendid co-operation extended by the extension forces, by the bankers and business men, breeders, local interested people, etc. The work succeeds because the agent multiplies his influence through all the co-operating agencies.

The pig club has not only stimulated the demand for better breeding stock, but also has been the means of introducing community breeding or breed standardizing in numerous counties in various states where the pure bred part of the industry is practically new and where there were not numerous breed preferences to contend with. The pig club boys have not only taught the adults, where the industry is new, the superiority of the pure bred over the scrub, but have taught them that good individuals bring good prices. "Before this year," says one county agent, "it was hard to get a farmer to pay \$10 for a good hog; now they pay \$50 to \$100."

In addition to these benefits the pig club work is stimulating pork production to an extent extremely important at this time, stimulating home curing of meat through the organization of "ham and bacon" clubs, teaches the members better working methods, inspires pig club boys to better work by educational exhibits and increases their knowledge through judging contests. These are in addition to the indirect results, such as awakening a new spread of comradeship between father and son and the teaching of intelligent borrowing and good business methods through the financing of members by bankers.

FARM POULTRY

QUALITY AND UTILITY FOWLS

Breeders Encouraged to Develop Flocks Along Breeding Lines for Good Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A hen, in order to be classed as a genuinely good one, should be equally capable of going in the show ring and taking a ribbon or of going on the yard and making a record as a layer. And the breeder, in order to get the advantage of the best and broadest markets, must breed for a combination of utility and standard quality instead of following the tendency to become either a fancier or a utility breeder. That is the advice of Rob B. Slocum, a poultry specialist of the United States department of agriculture, and it is based largely on results obtained on the poultry farm of the department at Beltsville, Md., where many of the exhibition males used have 200-egg production in their pedigrees.

"Except in a few more or less isolated cases," says Mr. Slocum, "there is nothing in the standard requirements directly opposed to utility, and the buyers during the past few years have shown an increasingly insistent demand for fowls that have egg-producing ability back of them."

Fanciers, Mr. Slocum points out, are too prone to put the appearance of the fowl above everything else, and thus to neglect the egg-laying quality, while, on the other hand, unsuccessful fanciers are likely to turn completely to the egg-production side of breeding without any attention to "points."



Quality and Utility Are Combined in This White Plymouth Rock Hen of the Flock on the Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.—Though of a Family of Show Birds, She Has Made a Good Record as a Layer.

Either of these attitudes, he says, is an obstruction to the best development of poultry raising in the United States.

"The department of agriculture," he continues, "encourages poultry breeders to develop flocks along breeding lines to secure a combination of good production, vigor, and uniform type. That goal is readily attainable through careful selection of breeding stock, and those who follow the policy suggested may confidently expect the most attractive markets."

GRIT IS POULTRY ESSENTIAL

Material Takes Place of Teeth in Preparing Food for Digestion—Part of Feed.

Grit is essential to the health of the fowls and to economy in feeding. Grit takes the place of teeth in preparing the feed for the proper digestion, and is required for the proper preparation of feed in the gizzard. When the feed is not properly taken care of in this organ, an undue strain is thrown on the fowl's system, often resulting in disease, and also allowing much of the nutriment to pass through the bird's body without being absorbed. In every pen or yard a box of grit should be kept. Investigators have asserted that grit is a part of the necessary feed, giving the fowls strong bones and a bright plumage.

TO CURE EGG-EATING HABIT

If Fowls Have Ample Supply of Oyster Shell and Are Kept Busy Habit Won't Develop.

Egg eating is a product of idleness. If the fowls have plenty of oyster shell and are kept busy, this habit will not develop. Where it appears, fill an empty eggshell with a stiff paste formed by a mixture of three parts of cornmeal and one part of cayenne pepper and place it in one of the nests. If this is attended to promptly the egg eating will stop at once. If the habit becomes well developed it may be necessary to repeat the dose several times, but in connection with plenty of exercise for the fowls and darkened nests, it never fails to effect a cure.

POULTRY NOTES

Do not pack eggs that are cracked, for they will probably become broken before they reach the market and sell a number of other eggs.

If the henhouse is cold cover it or line it with two or three thicknesses of tar paper. This will keep out the wind and the cold and is not expensive.

Portland Man Has Gained 30 Pounds

Collins Says Everybody Who Knows Him Is Talking About His Improvement Since Taking Tanlac

"Tanlac has made such a big improvement in my condition that I feel as well in every way now, as I did in my life, and I have actually gained thirty pounds since I commenced taking it," said F. T. Collins, who lives at 572 Northwick street, Portland, Ore., a few days ago.

"I began to have indigestion about three years ago, continued Mr. Collins, "and this condition just kept on getting worse all the time until it finally became chronic. My stomach was in such bad condition that everything I ate disagreed with me and caused me to suffer afterwards. Gas often formed on my stomach, and I would have the worst sort of cramping spells, and sometimes I would be so nauseated that I could not retain what I ate. I also suffered with pain in the small of my back, and if I stooped over I could hardly straighten up again. I was badly constipated all the time, and would often have headaches that would last for nearly a week at a time. I finally got so weak and run down that I had to give up my job. Then my nerves went back on me and I never got a good night's sleep after that. I tell you, I had just about reached the point where I was a complete nervous wreck."

"I didn't think any medicine would do me any good, but I thought I would try Tanlac anyway, and to my surprise I began to improve by the time I had finished my first bottle. Well, from that time on I just kept getting better right along until I am now as well and strong as I ever was. I never had a better appetite, and can eat just anything I want without suffering afterwards. I honestly believe my stomach is in as good condition as it ever was. The pain has left my back too. I am never constipated now, and those awful headaches are a thing of the past. My nerves are as steady as a clock, and I get in eight or nine hours good, restful sleep every night. I have regained all my strength, and have gained so much in weight that everybody who knows me is talking about it. I never lose a chance to say a good word for Tanlac."

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

ARNOLD DISTRICT TO HOLD ELECTION

Opposition Expected to Proposed Bond Issue for Building of a Second Schoolhouse.

In an attempt to finance the construction of a schoolhouse in the east end of the Arnold district, an election for a \$2500 bond issue will be held on October 16, County Superintendent J. Alton Thompson announced last Thursday. As there is already one school in the district, it is expected that considerable opposition may develop.

You can sell hay through The Bulletin classified ads.

BOY IS BOUND TO GRAND JURY

ARCHIE BLAND MUST FACE INVESTIGATION FOR ALLEGED AUTO THEFT—BROTHER GOES TO JUVENILE COURT.

Charged with the theft of an automobile belonging to J. E. Haglin, of this city, Archie and Clarence Bland, of Terrebonne, were given their preliminary hearing in Justice court before Judge Estes Wednesday afternoon, resulting in Archie, the older of the two, being held to the grand jury under \$1000 bonds.

Clarence, who is only 16 years of age, will appear before Judge W. D. Barnes in juvenile court Saturday.

The defendants in yesterday's hearing, were represented by W. P. Myers, but gave no testimony. For the state District Attorney A. J. Moore presented the case, and called Harry Riley and Deputy Sheriff August Anderson as witnesses.

The auto, which had been borrowed by Riley, is alleged to have been stolen early on the morning of September 1. It was later recovered in Prairie City, in Grant county, through the work of Sheriff S. E. Roberts.

Sell your poultry through Bulletin classified ads.

ROCK CRASHES INTO HOUSE ON NEWPORT

Hurled by a dynamite blast, a large fragment of stone crashed through the front wall of the home of Dr. R. W. Hendershott on Newport avenue last Wednesday afternoon, damaging furniture and books. Mrs. Hendershott, who was in the house at the time, was uninjured, although sustaining a severe nervous shock.

The rock was blasted out in the course of extensive grading operations which are being carried on near the corner of Newport and Awbrey road.

TEACHERS' CHECKS SHOW AN ADVANCE

Checks were made out Wednesday for the teachers of the Bend schools, based on the new scale which provides for increases of not to exceed 11 per cent for any one instructor. Amounts added to contract salaries, according to City Superintendent S. W. Moore, averaged approximately five per cent.

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WANT ADS

Will help you to sell your farm.

WANT ADS

Will help you to purchase a farm.

WANT ADS

Will help you to lease more land.

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Will help you to obtain livestock.

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