GEAR' MEAN ?

HOME

SWEET

HOME

oy

Jack

Wilson

### FEEDING DISEASED CARCASSES DANGEROUS

Warning against the feeding of diseased carcasses to hogs is sounded by the United States Department of Agriculture. A conference of State and Federal officials, held early in October to deal with matters of tuberculosis eradication, brought to light numerous instances where hogs contracted tuberculosis after feeding on carcasses of tuberculosis cattle. In one case nearly an entire drove of hogs showed lesions of tuberculosis which at first the owner could not account for. Later he admitted to the veterinarian investigating the case that several months before he had fed to the hogs the carcass of a cow that "never did very well."

The Bureau of Animal Industry urges live-stock owners to have a careful autopsy made of animals on the farm or killed because of sickpess in order that the definite cause of trouble may be learned. Carcasses that show lesions of infectious diseases should not be fed. Instead, such carcasses should be cared for so that no part can be eaten by hogs. Thorough destruction of the carcass by burning, or by deep burial under a liberal application of quicklime, is the proper procedure in such slaughtered animals to swine, as such a practice is another source of infection.



Good health of itself, to be sure, does not sum up the whole secret of personality. But it is a most important element, as you will presently appreciate when you adopt rules of living that result in a distinct bettering of your health. You will begin to feel more self-confident. You will attack business problems more masterfully. You will find it far easter to sway others by your personal influence.-H. Addington Bruce, in Chicago News.

Put it in The Bulletin.

**Our Grocery** 

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GROCERY

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Convinced



An injured horse will then regain his feet readily if he has suitable footing. In case the ground is icy, scatter some fine sand, sawdust, or straw under and in front of him. If nothing of this kind is available, spread a blanket or burlap bagging on the pavement to give him better footing as he attempts to stand.

In case the horse needs more help and encouragement, and especially if DIPPING CHICKENS FOR LICE he lies brondside, roll him on to his chest, with the hind legs under the Then work both front legs for belly. ward until the feet are firmly on the ground and knees flexed. If after re-

there is possibly some injury to the bind parts, such as a fracture of the hip or leg, which should be examined

In all efforts to assist a fallen horse do not forget that in rising to his feet he raises the head and fore



Silage furnishes a uniform quality of feed and puts bloom and good coats on live stock in winter.

WHY GEARS ARE USED

TES BUT-

Likely to Become More General Than Dipping Cattle Because Pest Is More Numerous.

peated efforts and good footing he (Prepared by the United States Depart-continues to fall back upon the ground ment of Agriculture.)

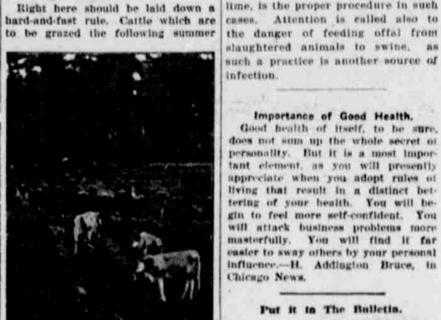
"Dip that chick !" It isn't done just for the sake of making a rhyme for "dip that tick," either. Dipping chickens is likely to become more general than dipping cattle, because the chicken louse is a more widely distributed insect than the cattle tick. The "dip" consists of 1 ounce of sodium fluoride to the gallon of water, which should be at a temperature of 70 to 85 degrees. The dipping should be done on a clear, warm day-never on a cold day. The old way of getting rid of chicken lice was by dusting with dry sodium fluoride. It was effective, but in the case of large flocks it was slow and wasteful, a great deal of the dusting material being inevitably lost. Recent dipping experiments proved successful, and the results promise a sure and speedy means of getting rid of one of the worst pests of poultry.



Great Number of Farms.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

The curtain-front or partial openfront house is conceded to be the best type for most sections. The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to advantage on many farms. This system does away with the dan-



ON! LET'S LOOK IT UP IN

FOR

#### Cattle Feeding on Pasture.

should be carried through the winter on a strictly maintenance ration, Silage, corn stover, straw, and unmarketable hay should form its basis. The silo is almost indispensable for economical feeding of such stock. No grain should be fed if it can be avoided. It has been the experience of grazers in the bluegrass region that steers which have lost 50 pounds in weight during the winter finish the grazing period weighing the same as those which made a gain of that amount. KEEP LARGER SHEEP FLOCKS

High Prices of Wool and Mutton In duce Western Growers to Increase Number of Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) s a result of high prices and mutton and the value of sheep as weed and waste utilizers, western irrigation farmers are keeping more and farger flocks. As a rule these farm flocks are of good breeding, many consisting of purchred animals, their owners making a specialty of selling purebred ram lambs to range-couptry stockmen, who do not reserve breeding stock from year to year. Several projects are now operating wool pools, the main function of which is to concentrate the wool in large quantities and develop keener competition among buyers. Combination also favors grading and better classifying of wool and allows a small producer to realize greater profits from his sheep-farming operations.

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ing pork. The great danger which results from allowing the pigs to sleep in damp bedding is that the next morning they go out into the cold air, often covered with steam, and consequently are likely to contract pneumonia or other ser-

Weeks Old.

tous allments. Dry bedding, frequent changes of litter, well-built houses, and plenty of feed of the right character are essential where the producer seeks a 100 per cent pig-raising record. Where these conditions are realized, particularly where the fall pigs are kept dry, sheltered, and well fed, it is as profitable to raise autumn porkers as it is to produce spring pigs, despite the common belief to the contrary.

YOUNG PIGS NEED ATTENTION

Special Care Should Be Given to

Housing and Bedding-Keep Them Dry and Comfortable.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

gust and the 10th of October. It is

highly important that sows be well

fed and carefully tended during this

time, the care and management of the

dams being practically the same as

that followed when the spring litters are farrowed. Similarly, fall pigs, af-

ter they are weaned, should be treat-

ed the same as spring pigs, except

that in many parts of the country fail

pigs do not have access to green for-

In the northern and colder locations,

special attention should be devoted to

housing and bedding the porkers,

particularly the young pigs. These youngsters should never be allowed

to sleep in sheds or pens where they

are exposed to rain or snow, nor

Themselves After Ten to Twelve

plenty of dry, bright, clean bedding frequently-once every two or three

age crops,

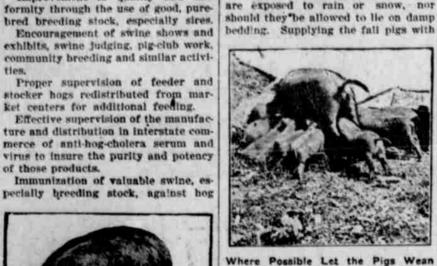
Ordinarily the fall crop of pigs is farrowed between the middle of Au-

## BREEDING FOR BETTER SHEEP

Experiment Being Conducted on Experiment Ranch in Idaho by Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-Corriedale sheep developed in Australia mainly by a Lincoln-Merino. cross, are being studied by the United States department of agriculture at the government 28,000-acre sheep-experiment ranch at Dubois, Idaho. There are at present about 1,500 sheep on the project divided into various classes. Australians claim for the Corriedales better mutton form than

the Merino, more weight, and yet a



TO DEVELOP SWINE INDUSTRY

Use of Good, Purebred Breeding Stock

Will Always Make Improvement

in Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

A better development of the swine industry can be brought about by fol-

lowing the suggestions given below:

Improvement in quality and uni-



Good Type of Brood Sow With Her Family.

cholera. Immunization of market hogs at an age depending on local conditions; also the immunization of swine introduced into a herd where all the animals have been vaccinated.

Suppression of tuberculosis in hogs by eradicating that disease from cattle which the hogs follow, and also from dairy cows whose milk is fed to hogs as skim milk, whey, or in other form. Control of internal and external

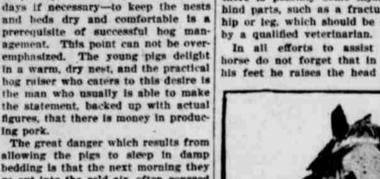
parasites on hogs through use of sanitary precautions, suitable disinfectants, and general care.

Sanitary housing and careful studies of feeding for the purpose of mak-ing gains conducive to producing pork at a low net cost.

Improved methods of slaughtering hogs and curing for home use.

Research in animal genetics as a basis for practical breeding. Farrowing of fall pigs in northern

states not later than October 1. Raising two litters of pigs a year from matured sows in southe rn states,



and also in northern states under favorable conditions of care and housing.

Continuous feeding and breeding experiments, accompanied by prompt an-nouncement and publication of noteworthy results.

Compliation of statistics and meatinspection data governing number, weight, dressed percentage, and other useful information regarding pork production and consumption.

### PROVIDE WATER FOR HORSES

Four or Five Times Each Day Is Not Too Often for Hard-Working Farm Animals.

A hard-working horse or mule sweating freely requires a large amount of water. A 1.000-pound animal doing hard work on a warm day may require 100 pounds, or 12 gallons.

If twice a day is often enough to water in cool weather when the antmals are idle, perhaps four or five times a day is not too often for a hardworking horse or mule on a hot day.

Still this is largely a matter of habit so long as work is regular. It matters little whether watering is done before or after feeding so long as the animal gets his water regularly.

If an animal gets water as often as he should have it, it is not likely that he will take too much, but if he is deprived of it for too long a period he may drink more than is good for him.

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# LIVE STOCK NOTES

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Better neglect the ram's feed and water than his exercise.

The mule has many points to commend him as a farm work animal.

Soon after beginning to eat, colts will want water and a little salt in their feed.

When foaling, the mare should have a box stall or pasture lot where she can be all to herself.

No man ever succeeds in building up a great herd of cattle without good pastures, without rich grass lands.

good fleece of about three-eighths. blood quality. It is expected that the tests now being conducted by the department will eventually result in a better average sheep, as to mutton carcass, than the breeds now on the market. The breed was introduced into this country by the federal department, but since that time many large private importations have been made. Part of the sheep on the Dubois range

are being kept as straight Corriedales. while others are being crossed with American crossbreds.

### GIVE HELP TO FALLEN HORSE

First Unhitch Him and Allay Feam by Talking to Him-Provide Suitable Footing.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

When a horse falls in harness he almost immediately struggles to regain his feet. A strong, healthy horse will not remain down voluntarily, but in his efforts to rise he may become frightened. If the driver will give the right kind of first aid he can prevent serious injury to the animal.

Held down by the harness the horse seldom has sufficient freedom to rise to his feet, though enough to struggle and injure himself by pounding his head on the ground. Accordingly the driver should calm the horse first by speaking in a reassuring tone and, by placing his knees upon the animal's neck just back of the ears, endeavor to prevent injury from struggling or from bruising his head. An intelligent horse quickly learns to place great confidence in the voice of a good

driver. The traces and breeching straps should be unfastened and the vehicle rolled back from the fallen animal. If the horse is in double hitch, the traces and yoke strap should be unfastened and the pole, vehicle, and working

Keep Only the Best Mares and Breed Them to Sound, Pure-Bred Stallions of Same Breed.

parts first. This is directly opposite to the habit of the cow, which elevates the hind parts first.

Injuries to horses are common during the winter months in cities where snow becomes nacked and forms an ley coating on the pavement. In most citles above the frost belt there are times when pavements are slippery.

Asphait is especially troublesome and when covered by a very light sleet or snow makes a very treacherous footing for horses. The milkman or baker, who drove upon a clean pavement the night before, may find the streets at 4 a. m. so nearly impassable from a coat of smooth lce as to delay his deliveries very greatly or even prevent them entirely.

In country districts horses remain sharp or rough shod for a considerable time. But if they are driven much on city streets paved with stone, cement, or asphalt, from which the snow has been removed, their shoes quickly besome smooth and it is difficult for the horses to keep their feet.

When the front feet slip backward a horse is likely to fall and injure his knees, while side slipping generally causes him to come down broadside Shoeing with rubber pads, or the use of emergency appliances may lessen the chance of slipping, but as there is always the possibility of a horse falling, even when well shod, careful driving and precautions against overloading are important additional means for reducing these accidents and injuries to a minimum.



ture.

A young sow like other animals

ger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 3 feet from the floor, with a dropping board about 6 inches below them. Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with the upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

**BIG EGG LOSS PREVENTABLE** 

Consumer Compelled to Pay Higher Price for That Portion Which Finally Reaches Him.

(Prepared by the United States Department, of Agriculture.)

In marketing poultry and eggs there la an enormous preventable loss in quality and value between the producer and the consumer. It has been conservatively estimated that this loss amounts annually to \$75,000,000 in poultry and \$45,000,000 in eggs. While this loss falls upon all who handle poultry and eggs it is borne chiefly by the producers and the consumers. The producers' toss, caused by a decrease in price, under present conditions represents that due to spollage or poor quality. 'The consunters' loss is due to a curtailed supply because of the pounds of poultry and dozens of eggs that are either of poor quality or a total loss; hence the consumer has to pay a higher price for that portion which finally reaches bim.

## STOCK MAINTENANCE RATION

Silage, Corn Stover, Straw and Un marketable Hay Should Be Given Cattle to Be Grazed.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

The greatest obstacle in developing he grazing industry in many eastern and central sections is the cost of wintering the stock. It is impossible to buy young cattle or sheep in the spring in sufficient quantities and at a price to yield a satisfactory profit from the summer grazing.

One of two plans must be followed. A breeding herd may be kept to produce the stock, as is practiced on the ranges of the West, or young stock

## CALCULATIONS OF HOG FEEDS

Light Thrown on Proper Combinations for Different Purposes-Big Ald to Grower.

The calculation of rations with the ald of feeding standards and tables will prove both interesting and profitable, for it will throw much light on the proper combinations of food for different purposes. At the same time it promotes a spirit of inquiry and close observation on the part of the farmer, which is one of the first requisites of a successful feeder.

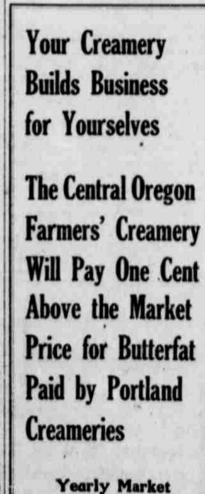
LIVE STOCK NOTES Lambs feeding in corn should never be short on roughage.

Salt placed where the sheep may have it when they want it is essential.

For wintering cows or stock steers, stover silage seems to be of decided value.

Stock hogs can be kept thrifty largely on pastures; however, they will grow slowly without some grain.

When it is necessary to have the mare do harvest work the colt should he weaned, even if he is not more than three months old.



Fair, Honest Tests.

The Creamery Should be Your Asset.

Bring in Your Cream

**Central Oregon Farmers'** Creamery

A field of soy beans may be harvest ed successfully with lambs,

