

BEND HAPPENINGS FROM DAY TO DAY

Wednesday—

W. G. Fordham, of La Pine, spent last night in Bend.

Carl Wodecki returned yesterday from a business trip to Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Doty and family, of Redmond, spent the day in Bend.

G. A. Parkins returned this morning from a brief business trip to Portland.

H. Masters, of Sisters, was a business visitor in the city yesterday afternoon.

W. C. Birdsall, of the Pilot Butte Inn, has returned to Bend from a trip to California.

Jack Horton has returned to his work in the Forest office after a brief attack of grippe.

A. A. Warner, Charles Pitcher, and Earl Small, of Silver Lake, are spending the day in Bend.

Mrs. A. H. Hunt, of Portland, arrived in Bend this morning, and is stopping at the Altamont.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Peterson, of St. Helens, have arrived in Bend to make their home. Mr. Peterson is one of the new owners of the Bend to Burns stage line.

A marriage license just issued from the county clerk's office is for James Bottrell and Annette E. Allen. The wedding is to be held in Portland, it is understood.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Power and R. S. Hartley leave tonight for Salt Lake where Messrs Power and Hartley will attend the annual convention of the J. C. Penney Co., which will be in session for three weeks. After the convention, Mr. Power will go to Kansas City and Mr. Hartley, who has been connected with the Bend branch for the last two years will go to Cadillac Michigan where he will open a branch store. Mrs. Power will visit in San Francisco.

Tuesday—

W. P. Vandeventer leaves tonight for Portland.

J. B. Miner was an arrival on this morning's train from Portland.

J. W. Reeder, of Silver Lake, is spending the day in Bend on business.

D. G. McPherson returned this morning from a brief business trip to Portland.

L. S. Sellery has taken the position as wire chief for the telephone company here.

W. O. Hadley, deputy district game warden, is in Bend today on an official visit.

J. B. Hudson and B. F. Cline were business visitors in the city yesterday from Sisters.

H. H. DeArmond and Fred N. Wallace arrived on this morning's train from Portland.

C. S. Ferguson, of Prineville, was in Bend yesterday calling at the forest office in regard to grazing matters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Knickerbocker, of Sisters, were in Bend yesterday afternoon visiting their daughter, Miss Connie.

Dr. E. R. Norris is reported to be ill at the St. Vincent's hospital in

Portland. Mrs. Norris was called to Portland last night.

A hard times social will be held at the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, January 30. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

Miss Catherine Colbert, a graduate of the Washington normal at Bellingham, has arrived in Bend to take charge of the overflow classes in the junior high school.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Vandeventer and Dr. E. E. Gray returned from Portland this morning. While in Portland Dr. Vandeventer attended the Shrine ceremonial. Dr. Gray made extensive purchases in office dental equipment.

L. W. Trickey, general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. has just received the announcement of the annual interstate convention of Y. M. C. A.'s in Oregon and Idaho, to be held at McMinnville January 29 and 31, and February 1.

Grub for Goldfish.

In Japan, where fancy varieties of goldfish are highly esteemed, the "lion headed" sometimes fetching \$100 a pair, silkworm cocoons (after the silk is wound off them) are used to feed the young in breeding ponds. For this purpose they are dried, pounded to a fine powder and mixed with wheat starch. Chopped earthworms and mosquito larvae supplement this item of nursery diet.

A curious practice of the Japanese is that of ornamenting goldfishes with coats-of-arms, floral devices, etc., the designs being etched with dilute hydrochloric acid.



SOME BREEDING DEFINITIONS

Terms Applied to Various Animals as Adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following definitions have been adopted by the United States department of agriculture for use in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign:

Purebred—A purebred animal is one of pure breeding, representing a definite, recognized breed and both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed. To be considered purebred, live stock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality the animal must be healthy, vigorous and a creditable specimen of its breed.

Thoroughbred—The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the "General Stud Book" of England, the "American Stud Book" or affiliated stud books for thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Standardbred—Applied to horses, this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible to registration in the "American Trotting Register." Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry association.

Scrub—A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dung-hill, piney woods, cayuse, broncho and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred—This term applies to the progeny of purebred parents of



Purebred Herefords.

different breeds but of the same species.

Grade—A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but through progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

SERIOUS DISEASE OF HORSES

Reappearance of Malady in West Leads Experts to Urge Value of Protective Measures.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An outbreak of what is commonly called the "Kansas horse disease" has taken place in western Kansas and eastern Colorado within recent weeks, causing the loss of several hundred horses. With the reappearance of this malady, which veterinarians designate as forage poisoning, or cerebrospinal meningitis, representatives of the bureau of animal industry and the Colorado agricultural college began a vigorous campaign, which it is believed has effectively checked the epidemic. The fact that in the outbreak of 1912 Kansas lost some 29,000 horses indicates the serious possibilities of such an occurrence and the value of speedy protective measures such as the federal and state experts have taken.

The cause of this disease is not definitely known, but it is believed to be due to eating some form of



Well-Ventilated Stable for Keeping Horses is of Great Importance.

fungus growth. In response to questions in behalf of farmers and others whose animals have been stricken, the bureau of animal industry has sent out a number of telegrams informing owners that work horses in the afflicted areas should not be permitted to graze, and as far as possible they should receive only hay and grain rations from last year's crops. Horses in pastures should be removed to barns or dry-feed lots, and should likewise be fed only hay and grain rations from last year's crop.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

Wood Alcohol

On New Year's day I made this pledge, concerning which I do not hedge: "While I infest this mundane ball, I will not drink wood alcohol." When I am thirsty I may drink a quart or two of purple ink, and I don't draw the line, I ween, at foaming mugs of kerosene; a man may swig such harmless drinks and not accumulate a jinx; but since I wish to live a while, and kick around and sing and smile, and dodge the shroud and bier and pall, I will not sip wood alcohol. Strong vinegar is not so bad, and it's for sale in every grad; and liquid bluing hits the spot when one is worn and tired and hot; and one can lay wood ashes by, and make a lot of wholesome lye; there are a hundred tempting drinks which should appeal to thirsty ginks, and yet, poor simps, they weakly fall for noxious stove-wood alcohol. And then the hearse goes up the road, and takes them to their last abode, and folks along the right of way exclaim, "Alas! Alackaday! Now see what prohibition means! It's spilled our everlasting beans! The law has shut off gin and rye, and every day its victims die!"

slightly immature, if they are to be cured and fed to poultry. The leaves and chaff from such hay are especially adapted for poultry feeding.

Sprouted oats make a very good green feed and are used quite extensively in this country. The oats can be soaked for 12 hours in warm water and then spread out in a layer of from one-half to one and one-half inches deep on a floor, or in a tray or tier of flats, which have openings or holes or a three-sixteenths inch mesh wire bottom, so that the water drains freely. They may be stirred daily, sprinkled, or allowed to sprout without stirring, until ready for feeding. They are usually fed when the sprouts are from one to one and one-



Sprouted Oats Are Used Quite Extensively as Green Feed.

half inches long, although some poultrymen prefer to allow the sprouts to grow to two or three inches long. Oats need a moist and warm atmosphere in which to sprout quickly, so that it is necessary to furnish heat or to keep them in a warm room during the winter, while they may be sprouted out of doors during the rest of the year. It takes from six to ten days to sprout oats, depending on the temperature of the room.

The Thoughtless Answer.
A certain Kansas City physician will never know just how near death he was the other day when, after a thorough examination of probably the brightest, sweetest and altogether supreme nine-months-old baby in the world, the mother asked, "Well, what do you think of my baby?" and he said, "Oh, it's a normal child."

The Difference.
And the difference between a lie and a fib depends on whether the man or his wife tells it.—Dial.

Want to buy hay, use Bulletin classified ads.

Four chairs at your service at the Metropolitan. No waiting.—Adv.

Sell your poultry through Bulletin classified ads.

FROCK CARRIES ON



There is an appeal to this frock with its waistless drape and full pleated tunic which promises to stay over into other seasons and other materials. For late winter or early spring wear this serge of navy is very popular, the full bell-sleeve and flared yoke being features much desired.

There Is Only One Silo That's No Good

It is the one you dream of building but never actually build. All other kinds are successful. Plan now to build a silo in 1920 and plan to try **SUNFLOWERS** as a silage crop. They yielded 15 to 25 tons per acre last year. Their feeding value is about the same as Corn. Ask those who grew them last year or write us for information.

ONE OF OUR FARMERS SAID:

"Sunflowers in the silo means MONEY in the BANK."

We will help you in securing sunflower seed or in building a silo. We have a small amount of seed for distribution on which the Agricultural College gave a test of 98 per cent germination.

We believe the "Sunflower-Silo" combination is worthy of your serious consideration and we stand ready to help.

The First National Bank of Bend

THE BANK OF SUPERIOR SERVICE.

BEND

OREGON

