

CARE IN LAMBING TIME MEANS BIGGER PROFITS

Separation of Ewes at Lambing Advised—Give Lambs Grain—Use of Docking Iron Is Suggested.

A large crop of lambs is the basis of good financial returns, while a small crop of lambs means less profit. It is very necessary that ewes and lambs be given extra attention in order to insure the largest profits.

Heavy grain feeding just before lambing, especially in cases where the ewes have not been fed grain, is dangerous. If the ewes are not in good condition in the early part of the winter they should be gradually accustomed to grain six weeks prior to lambing time. A grain mixture of equal parts of corn, oats, and bran by weight, fed at the rate of one-fourth to one-half pound per head daily to ewes not in very good condition will be found a good practice. Prior to lambing the wool around the udder of the ewe should be clipped short to allow the lambs to find the teats readily.

When a ewe shows indications of lambing it will be found best to put her in a separate pen, which can be made of light panels 4 feet in length fastened together by a hinge and set in the corner. These panels permit the ewe to see the other members of the flock and prevent her from becoming excited and nervous. Their use also prevents the other sheep from disturbing the ewe and young lamb. The ewe has a good chance to get acquainted with her lamb at the start, thus averting the danger of disowned lambs later.

The lamb that is born strong and vigorous, with a good dam, will need very little care after the first day or two. It is important to see that the lamb gets its first feed promptly. When the lambing pens are used the shepherd is able to give the individuals more careful attention and thus get them on the way more rapidly.

The herder should watch the ewes carefully to see that their udders are in good condition. This is of special importance during the first week with ewes which are heavy milkers. After lambing the ewes should be fed lightly at first, being put on full feed about the third or fourth day. At this time it is economical to feed heavily enough to produce a large flow of milk for the lambs. Ewes which are good milkers will use to advantage 1 to 2 pounds of grain per head daily. A good grain mixture consists of 4 parts of corn, 4 parts of oats, 2 parts of bran, and 1 part of oil meal, by weight.

Accustom Lambs to Grain.
When the lambs are 2 weeks old they should be provided with a grain

feed in a lamb creep, which can be constructed so that only the lambs have access to the grain. Any convenient arrangement to meet the needs of the individual farm will be found satisfactory. Crushed corn and oats, with bran, fed in equal parts by measure, makes a very satisfactory feed to start the lambs with. They should be fed just a little at first until they become used to the grain, which should be gradually increased until they are receiving what they will clean up in 15 minutes twice a day. By providing grain for the lambs in a lamb creep, larger and more economical gains can be made.

When the lambs are from 10 to 14 days old they should be docked and castrated. When properly done it adds much to the appearance of the lamb and increases the selling price at the market. The best time to dock and castrate the lambs is in the morning, on a clear, bright, sunny day. Care should be taken that they be not unduly excited before the operation is performed. Cleanliness should be followed in all cases in performing the operations. Another reason for performing the operation in the morning is that the herder has a chance to observe the condition of the lambs during the day to see that they are recovering satisfactorily.

For docking a sharp-edged tool can be used with very satisfactory results. Docking irons, which burn the tail, may be used and the loss of blood reduced to a minimum, but if it is used too hot the wounds will heal slowly. With any of these instruments the cut should be made about 1 inch from the body. The lamb should be held with the rump resting upon the top of the panel or pen partition, or upon a board if the hot irons are used.

WOOL SUPPLY IS DECREASING

Wool holdings on December 31, 1919, were 624,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, or 105,000,000 pounds less than that held on September 30, 1919. That the commercial supply is evenly distributed is indicated by the fact that on December 31, 1919, manufacturers reported holdings of 244,000,000 pounds, and dealers 242,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent. This should not be taken to indicate that dealers owned the quantity reported by them, for while they held practically one-half of the stock upon which there were no restrictions, it is evident that a considerable portion of it was being stored by them and being held for shipping instructions.

Although the wool supply seems rather large, when referring to the total figures, it is not considered more than a comfortable reserve supply which should be carried in this country at all times to meet any emergency in case the regular importations of wool were interrupted.

The Government's holdings of wool have decreased materially since last year. The wool purchasing quartermaster reported that on December 28, 1918, the total stock of wool in the possession of the Government spot and in transit, was 313,746,502 pounds and estimated the quantity of wool in dealers' hands not yet billed to the Government at 70,000,000 pounds, making in all 383,746,502 pounds, compared with 98,352,000 pounds on December 31, 1919. This clearly shows that the Government released its wool holdings as quickly as possible in such quantities as the market would readily absorb through public auctions throughout the year.

TERREBONNE WOMAN IS OUT FOR OFFICE

Announcement of her candidacy for the nomination for county school superintendent on the Republican ticket was made by Mrs. Gertrude Whiteis of Terrebonne, when in town Saturday.

Mrs. Whiteis is at present principal of the Terrebonne high school where she has served for the past two years. Before taking up her work in Terrebonne she was for six years a teacher in the Prineville grade schools. She has also taught in the Heppner high school and served as assistant to the county superintendent of Moro county for four years.

YOUNG CHICKS DEMAND CARE

Many poultry keepers who are able to secure good egg yields and fair hatches make a failure of brooding chickens, either in raising only a small percentage of the chickens hatched or in failing to rear strong, vigorous birds which develop into good breeding stock.

Brooding with hens is the simplest and easiest way to raise a few chickens and is the method which is used almost exclusively on the average farm. Artificial brooders are necessary where winter or very early chickens are raised, where only Leghorns or other nonsetting breeds of poultry are kept, or where large numbers of chickens are raised commercially.

Rearing Chickens With Hens.

Sitting hens should be confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching, in which case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry, in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material, and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched or the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time. An incubator may also be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm, in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise many hens will leave the nest. In most cases, it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

Powder the hen with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. The hen should be dusted every two weeks, or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens, or if they are troubled with "head lice," a very little grease, such as lard or vaseline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent.

The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large. Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner, where they get chilled or drownded. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth, even for a short period. Hens are usually left with their young chicks as long as they will brood them, while some hens frequently commence to lay before the chickens are weaned.

FERTILIZER LAW ENFORCED.

Threatened seizure of a large shipment of commercial fertilizer recently caused its withdrawal to be remixed and brought up to guarantee. Oregon laws forbid the sale of lime, gypsum and commercial fertilizer unless dealers are licensed and guarantee their product. O. A. C. station is charged with enforcement of the law to protect the interests of users.

FORT ROCK PIONEER SELLS OUT BUSINESS

George Michaelson, pioneer Fort Rock homesteader and merchant, has sold his residence, store building and stock of goods at Fort Rock to H. I. Rice, of Seattle. Mr. Rice is taking possession at once.

For some time Mr. Michaelson has had property interests in Bend, also and he will continue to live here although he has not yet decided what business he will engage in.

Before taking up his Fort Rock homestead Mr. Michaelson was a resident of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

This Should Interest Other Women.
"My kidneys were giving me trouble for some time," writes Mrs. L. Gibson, 12th and Edison St., Le Junta, Colo. "I took Foley Kidney Pills and they helped me right away." Backache, pains in sides, sore muscles, and rheumatic twinges and "twinges tired feeling" are symptoms of kidney trouble. —Adv.

Want to buy hay, use Bulletin classified ads.

HORSES SHOW DECLINE IN U. S.

Horses in this country reached their maximum in 1916 and since then have been gradually decreasing. This relates to the supply of horses on farms and ranches, the gradual decrease of which is attributed to motor vehicles. That the decline of the horse on farms is not due merely to the use of passenger automobiles is indicated by a survey recently undertaken by approximately 35,000 crop reporters in all sections of the country. More than 49,000 farmers who use motor trucks on their farms. In many cases the introduction of a truck on a farm indicates provision for increased hauling rather than an actual reduction in the number of horses used.

The estimated number of horses on farms and ranches January 1, was 21,109,000, a decrease of 373,000 head, or 1.7 per cent, in a year. The total value of these animals this year is estimated at \$1,992,542,000 as against \$2,114,897,000 last year, an average value per head for horses of all ages of \$94.39, compared with \$98.45 a year ago. The average value per head 10 years ago was \$108.93.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COW

Most potent of all single influences in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the cow. Her sons drew the plows which first cultivated the land of the new world; hauled to market the products of the fields, and with slow energy, moved the chatties and household goods beyond the mountains to new homes in the farther west.

They supplied the beef which is the food of Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never conquered since history began. They furnished the shoes of the pioneers who trod the unknown wilds and made of them the farmsteads and cities of our present enlightenment. They gave the clothes and robes to protect the pioneer against the destroying blast of winter and made commerce possible before the railroad was. They covered the chair upon which he sat, filled the mattress upon which he slept and glued together the furniture he used.

The old cow is the mother of the whole bovine and foster mother of half the human race. From the roadside weed she manufactures the most nourishing of human foods. She is the ready aid of the farmer.

"You Can't Get Away from It" says the Good Judge

A little of the Real Tobacco Chew gives more genuine satisfaction than the big chew of the old kind.

Saves money, too—because this class of tobacco lasts much longer. The rich tobacco taste stays right with it.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.



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the pet of the rich man and the ever present help of the poor. She is the economist of the people and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grass of the field and leaves the farm richer for her presence.

As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first fruits, so will she renew the life of the soil and make a still greater agriculture possible.

In all our history the cow has been man's closest friend and benefactor. Upon her products are built the great business interests which center in the stock yards, the creameries, the shoe factories, the harness shops and the mills. Without her Chicago would be a village and Kansas a prairie waste.

Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards yawn and the wheels of commerce would cease to turn. Foster and care for her and business flourishes, the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the nation's prosperity.—I. D. Graham in the Kansas Farmer.

SCIENCE HELPS LABOR.

American farmers grew bigger and better crops the last years of the war than ever before, notwithstanding they supplied 35 per cent of the military forces employed. Elsewhere as in Oregon science was joined with labor more effectively than ever before. Thousands of children as well as leading farmers literally hitched their plow to their state agricultural colleges.

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UNUSUAL ECONOMY IN GAS AND TIRES
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The Creamery Should be Your Asset.

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