

FARM ANIMALS

VERMIN ON HOGS EXPENSIVE

One Cent Per Pound Is Added to Cost of Producing Pork by Presence of Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Lice add a cent a pound to the cost of producing pork. This has been found in tests just completed at the experiment farm of the United States department of agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Twenty-four lousy hogs were secured and divided into two lots as nearly equal as to quality of animals as possible. The two lots were managed and fed the same way with the exception that one lot was treated to prevent lice. The animals were weighed at regular intervals and at the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with



Champion Berkshire Barrow Free of Lice.

lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were free of the troublesome pest. The officials who had charge of this experiment give an interesting side light in connection with securing the lousy animals. They communicated with some of the department's field men, asking them to locate lousy hogs. It was some time before a reply was received to this surprising order. After the lousy hogs were purchased the owner learned why, and he immediately built a dipping vat and began to treat the animals to prevent lice.

COUNTY BREED DIRECTORIES

Catalogues Are Valuable in Identifying Owners and Effective in Promoting Sales.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Indexing counties as to dominant breed of live stock maintained, through the use of county breed directories, has won great favor in Iowa, where several years ago Linn county inaugurated this work. Such catalogues are valuable in identifying the owners of different breeds and are effective in promoting sales and in attracting prospective purchasers to the locality. They constitute a relatively permanent form of advertising, as ordinarily they are kept for future reference by those who receive them. The directories are best issued under the authority of a county live stock breeders association or the local farm bureau. Ordinarily the expenses of these booklets are raised by the sale of advertising space to breeders. Practically any rural printing office can put out creditable productions of this class.

COMMUNITY BREEDING PLANS

Farmers in Certain Section Agree to Stick to One Breed and Use Purebred Sires.

Community breeding simply means that the farmers in a certain community agree to do two things:

- First, to breed but one breed of cattle, sheep or hogs.
 - Second: They agree to use none but purebred sires, these sires being owned either individually or collectively.
- Everyone is absolutely free to do as he pleases just so long as he sticks to one class of stock and uses a purebred sire. These ideas can best be carried out if the farmers are organized in a body and get together at stated periods.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Mutton lambs are sure sale at good prices.

Use the best boar that you can secure.

Keep the fall pigs growing all through the winter.

Parasitical diseases of sheep are hard to fight and overcome.

Weak lambs should be nursed and given extra care and a little extra milk.

Arrange to have the sows farrow early. The early pigs have the advantage of a better market.

FARM POULTRY

BOYS AND GIRLS JOIN CLUBS

First Step in Organization Usually Is to Get Support of Business Men of Community.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry-breeding associations are usually the outgrowth of pioneer work in organizing boys and girls into poultry clubs or of repeated efforts to interest producers in better poultry methods. In some instances, however, leaders in communities have expressed their desire to make an effort to establish for themselves a business or side line that will add to their incomes as individuals and likewise increase the property of the community.

In such promising localities, the first step in organization usually is to get the support of local business men. In small towns many business men own farms and consequently are interested in agriculture, which in turn benefits the various lines of business. At the same time their assistance is helpful in financing the association. In fact this is frequently accomplished by inducing the business men's association to contribute a suitable fund for standard-bred stock which is to be distributed among the farmers who join the association. Cooperation of that kind is usually obtained easily if the business men are shown the advantages of the organization and how the increased prosperity eventually will benefit them.

Another plan that has proved to be satisfactory in Overton county, Tenn., is direct financial assistance from the banks. In this case the banks advanced \$1,000 to be invested in breeding pens through the co-operation of the poultry club agent and the county agricultural agent. Each pen consisted of ten hens or pullets and a male bird which cost on an average \$2.50 a bird. The pens were placed with club members in the various communities. Each person who received a pen guaranteed to return, after the first year, 20 fowls in payment for the original ten hens or pullets furnished him. Those 20 standard-bred fowls, together with two selected male birds, were divided into two pens and the next year



Club Members Dusting a Hen With Insect Powder.

were given under the same conditions to two additional club members. One of the requirements of the plan was the continuance of this "endless-chain" system for five years, or until every member possessed at least one pen of standard-bred fowls. Thus the original pens have been multiplied by many hundreds, and the entire county has become well stocked with one breed of fowls.

CONDITION OF LAYING FOWL

Body of Hen Is Deeper in Rear Than at Front of Keel—Pelvic Bones Well Spread.

A hen that is laying has an enlarged abdomen, due to the enlarged intestines, ovary and oviduct. The body is deeper in the rear than at the front of the keel. The condition is reversed when a hen stops laying. The pelvic bones are well spread in the laying hen. As production decreases the ear lobes contract.

MINERAL ELEMENTS FOR HEN

It Pays to Burn Refuse and Brush Heaps Near Poultry Ranges for Bits of Charcoal.

Hens seem to obtain certain mineral elements that they crave from wood or coal ashes and it pays to burn refuse and brush heaps near the poultry range so that the birds can clean up the ashes and bits of charcoal that remain after the fire.

FAVOR STANDARD-BRED FOWL

Once Taken Up by Farmer He Will Never Go Back to Mongrel or Crossbred Poultry.

When a farmer discards his mongrel or crossbred poultry and takes up standard-bred fowls he never goes back to the poorer stock, because he finds standard-bred birds more satisfactory and more profitable.

BONDING FIGURES CORRECT IS PROVED BY CLOSE CHECK

For the information of the Portland Clearing House, Vice President W. L. Thompson of the First National bank of Portland engaged the services of certified public accountants to examine into state highway revenues and audit the official figures set forth as to whether the revenue receipts will finance all of the state highway bonds to be issued under the pending 4 per cent state road bond measure to be voted upon at the May 21 election. Following is the full text of the report on the subject:

William L. Thompson, Vice President First National Bank, Portland, Ore.

Dear Sir: At your request, for the information of the Portland Clearing House, we have verified the statement of estimated income to state highway fund, as compared with interest and principal requirements to carry \$40,000,000 bonds, as per table published in the Oregon Voter. This is based upon the estimated number of motor vehicles, estimated license fees and estimated gasoline tax, and we find the same to be correct.

We submit herewith statement setting forth the result of our examination, including the monthly average gasoline tax per car from March, 1919, to March, 1920.

The increase in vehicles registered ranges from 44.3 per cent in 1915 to 31.6 per cent in 1919. The estimated increase for 1920 and 1921 is 26 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, with the increase declining gradually to 2.5 per cent in 1929, after which no increase has been calculated.

The average license receipts per

car for the months of January and February, 1920, amounted to \$20.55. Eighty-eight cents per car is estimated to cover administrative expenses, leaving \$20 per car to be divided as follows:

To state highway fund.....	\$15.00
To equity in which vehicle is registered	5.00

Total

When figured on a monthly basis the average gasoline tax per car is \$5.29, which is 29 cents above the amount used in estimate. For conservative reasons, we have used the same figure (\$5) as used in the published article.

The annual "Interest and Principal Requirements" computations are correct, based upon the following premises:

That the balance of the \$6,000,000 bonds (Chap. 423, Laws of 1917), the state cooperative bonds, \$1800 (Bean-Barrett, Chap. 175, Laws of 1917), and the \$10,000,000 bonds (Chap. 173, Laws of 1919), now unaided, will be sold during the year 1920. Also that further bonds will be sold as follows:

Year.	Amount.
1920	\$ 5,000,000
1921	5,000,000
1922	5,000,000
1923	5,000,000
1924	2,200,000
Total	\$22,200,000

Also, that the \$22,200,000 proposed bond issues will bear 4-1-2 per cent interest and mature one-twentieth each year after the fifth year.

WHITFIELD, WHITCOMB & CO.

SNOW NOW NORMAL IN THE MOUNTAINS

Ranchers in the irrigated sections of Central Oregon need fear no shortage in the supply of water from the mountains this year, according to Bob Llewellyn, veteran trapper, who was in the city a few days from his camp in the vicinity of Lava lake. Snow is just about normal for this season, he declares, the intermittent precipitation of the past month having made up for the period of drouth which followed the record storm of December.

At Lava lake, the snow is now three feet in depth, practically the same as last year. Mr. Llewellyn is confident, however, that the 1920 behavior.

Sell your poultry through Bulletin classified ads.

WOODS AND HOKE TO FIGHT TEN ROUNDS

Old Rivals Signed for Main Event in Coming Smoker—Kid Taylor and Billy Ryan to Meet.

Accepting the challenge of Ted Hoke issued at the last boxing commission smoker, Speck Woods, of Bend, will appear against the Portland fighter in the main event of a smoker to be held on the evening of Monday, April 26. It was announced this morning by matchmaker E. C. Brick. Catch weights are stipulated, which will mean that Hoke will box at about 133 pounds, with Woods weighing approximately seven pounds more. The two fighters are old and bitter rivals, and fans predict that the go will be one of the hardest

"A Word to the Wise" says the Good Judge



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You don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—so it costs no more to chew this class of tobacco.

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fought in the local history of the ring.

As the main preliminary, Billy Ryan, of Portland, and Kid Taylor, of Bend, will travel the eight round route at 122 pounds. The contestants in the first preliminary have not yet been signed up.

One of Many Letters.
Miss Rose Florke, 209 Hawkins

Ave., N. Braddock, Pa., writes: "I had a cold in my chest and fearing it would cause pneumonia I tried Foley's Honey and Tar and it was not long till I felt relieved." Many such letters have been written about this time-tried, reliable family medicine.—Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

Pertinent Inquiry.
Where to serveth learning, if understanding be not joyed to it?—Montaigne.



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