



SHIP CATTLE FROM MONTANA

Estimated That Between 500,000 and 600,000 Head Have Been Shipped Out of State.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An unusually large movement of cattle out of Montana has taken place in 1919, according to the bureau of animal industry. Normally, the movement of cattle from this state is between 200,000 and 300,000 head annually. It is estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 have been shipped out for all purposes. Figures are not available for a similar comparison in regard to sheep, but reports from representatives of the department in the field indicate that between 400,000 and 500,000 sheep of all classes of range stock were moved out of the Northwest for feeding and grazing in sections east and west of the drought area.

These animals went first into the available nearby pasture lands in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Later they were moved into the middle cornbelt states, into Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the upper peninsula of Michigan, and still later into Texas and New Mexico. The movement into the two latter states continued on into November. The heavy snowfall that occurred early in the season overtook some ranchmen who were taking chances on the weather and they found it necessary to move their herds quickly. It is thought that enough railroad cars were made available to fill all orders. Stock cars moving west were given preference over dead freight.

Information that has reached the department indicates that the movement of cattle into New Mexico and Texas has been satisfactory, and with certain exceptions, the same holds true with respect to Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Reports indicate that a considerable movement of



A Farmer May Feel Independent When He Has a Herd of Cattle Like These.

sheep and cattle into Michigan and nearby territory for summer grazing is likely in future years. Feed supplies in the Northwest appear to be adequate for live stock remaining on the ranges and there is now no expectation of serious shortage.

PROVIDE SHELTER FOR SHEEP

Exposure to Wind and Storms Is Cause of Much Loss—Protection Is Not Costly.

Great sheep losses come through exposure to wind and storm. In all parts of the country farnas that have sheep on them will do well to provide shelter from bad weather. These do not cost so much as to have the sheep die in the cold and wet. If we had all the money that is lost in sheep in any one year through exposure to storm we would be far richer than we are.

PROFIT FROM BABY BEEVES

Farmer With Pasture Land Could Raise Few Without Great Expense—Grain Needed.

Every farmer who has pasture land could raise a few baby beefs profitably without great expense. In addition to the pasture a silo will be needed and a single crop. It may be advisable in addition to plant soiling crops to supplement the silage and pasture. Some hay should be available and enough grain to finish the calves for market.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Send the scrub sires to the butcher's block.

The water supply is of paramount importance in raising animals.

Pigs grow very fast when they have pasture and some grain as a supplement.

Beef cattle are able to convert coarse feeds such as hay, stover and silage into meat.

For a general farmer who raises animals and grows diversified crops a silo is almost indispensable.

Beef, pork, milk or mutton can be produced more economically by good pastures than by any other means.



DUCK RAISING ON INCREASE

Long Island, N. Y., Contains Large Number of Commercial Farms—There Are Three Classes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

According to the census of 1910 there were 2,006,525 ducks in the United States, valued at \$1,547,104, showing a decrease in number of nearly 40 per cent as compared with 1900. It should be stated, however, that the animal census of 1900 was taken June 1, and that of 1910 April 15, which fact would considerably reduce the above percentage, although only fowls three months old or over were reported on only 7.9 per cent of the farms in the country and are most numerous in the following states, arranged according to their production: Iowa, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Ohio, the number ranging from about 225,000 head in Iowa to 100,000 in Ohio. New York is the only one of these states which shows an increase in the number of ducks, while all the others show a marked decrease. Long Island, N. Y., contains a number of large commercial duck farms which apparently are quite successful. It would appear, therefore, that commercial duck farms are increasing somewhat, while the production of ducks on general farms as a side issue is decreasing, especially in the middle West.

There are 11 standard breeds of ducks which have been admitted to the American standard of perfection. These may be divided into three classes: (1) the meat class, including the Pekin, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Cayuga, Buff, and Swedish; (2) the egg class, which includes the Indian Runner; and (3) the ornamental class, composed of the Call,



Large Duck Farm on Long Island.

the Crested White, and the Black East India. The common or so-called "buddle" duck is kept on many farms in middle West and South and is generally of small size, a poor layer, and an undesirable type of market duck. Excepting the Muscovy, all of our economic breeds of ducks are said to have originated from the Mallard, or common wild duck.

GOOD POULTRY HINTS

Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens. Gather the eggs twice daily. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar. Market the eggs at least twice a week. Purchase well-matured pullets rather than hens.

CHANGE IN BREED OF FOWLS

Breeder Ought to Remember That New Variety May Have to Be Fed in Different Way.

If a breeder who has always kept one kind of hens suddenly changes to another breed, he ought to remember that the new variety may have to be fed and cared for in quite a different way. That will call for study as to the best kinds of food, best methods of housing and many other things.

DRY MASH HANDY FOR FOWLS

Mixture of Wheat, Bran, Cornmeal and Meat Scrap Should Be Available at All Times.

A dry mash composed of 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds corn meal, 50 pounds of meat scrap, mixed and fed in hoppers, should be where the fowls will have access to it at all times. All the skim milk should be given that they will clean up in connection with this.

POULTRY FACTS

GOOSE MEAT IS NUTRITIOUS

Fowls Will Be Found Profitable in Regions of Cheap Land and Abundant Pasture.

If the goose of the fable was able to lay a golden egg there is no reason why her progeny of the present era cannot repeat this miracle in a more concrete form. Goose meat is nutritious and palatable and not greasy when properly cooked, and an extension of goose raising in the regions of cheap land where pasture is abundant is a suggested source of cheaper meat.

Geese are raised chiefly in the South and middle West, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas being the chief supply sources. During the decade ending in 1910 the total number of geese declined 22 per cent, largely because of the lack of cheap pasture and the limited demand for goose feathers and goose flesh.

The Toulouse, Emden, Chinese and African are the most popular American breeds of geese, the first two greatly leading the others. Occasionally the eggs are used for cooking, but generally geese are kept only for meat and feather production. Practically all the geese in this country are raised in small flocks on general farms, some men making a specialty of collecting large numbers of geese and fattening them for a few weeks before they are killed. As grass makes up the bulk of feed for geese, it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available during the summer. A pool of water for bathing and recreational purposes is also a desirable feature.

The market for geese is not so general as for chickens. This point should be considered in undertaking the raising of geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where goose fattening is conducted on a large scale.

Geese are hardy birds and need shelter only in the worst weather. An empty shed or an old barn usually is satisfactory for this purpose. From 4 to 25 geese may be kept on an acre of land, although under most conditions ten is a fair average. Wherever possible the geese should have free



Toulouse Goose.

range during the grass season. Southern plantation owners keep geese to kill the weeds in the cotton fields.

The eggs may be hatched by either hens or geese. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days.

Goslings do not need food until they are twenty-four to thirty-six hours old, when they should be fed one of the mashes recommended for chickens or goslings, or a mash or dough of two-thirds shorts (middlings) and one-third cornmeal, which can be made of equal parts shorts and cornmeal, with 5 per cent of beef scrap added after the goslings are six weeks old. Bread and milk make an excellent feed for young goslings. Fine grit or sharp sand should also be available in cold weather.

Most geese breeders do not confine their geese for fattening, but feed them freely a few weeks on a fattening ration before they are to be marketed. The geese may be confined for two or three weeks and fattened, but some green feed or vegetables should be added to the ration.

FEED SUPPLIED TO POULTRY

Several Different Substances That Go to Make Eggs Must Be Available in Hen's Ration.

The kind of feed supplied the hen is fully as important as the quantity. The egg is made up of several different substances and unless these are available in the ration eggs cannot be produced.

DISCARD ALL INACTIVE HENS

Old Fowls Are Better Working Members Than Those That Are Physically Weak.

When weeding out flocks a good place to begin is with the hens that are not thrifty and active. Old hens often are better working members of the feathered family than those that are physically weak all the time.

Couldn't Raise Her Hand to Head

Does Own Housework Since Taking Tanlac—Gains Over 20 Pounds.

"For the first time in a whole year I am able to do all my housework," said Mrs. C. Libke, R. F. D. 4, box 66, Tacoma, Wash., when a special Tanlac representative, who had heard of her remarkable recovery, called to ascertain the facts, recently.

"Tanlac is certainly the grandest medicine in the world," she continued, "and I just wish I could tell everybody personally what it has done for me. Why, my troubles have been completely overcome, and I feel better than I have in years, and have actually gained over twenty pounds in weight, besides."

"I don't believe anyone ever had a much worse case of stomach trouble and indigestion than I did. My food would invariably sour and I would just suffer agony after meals from gas on my stomach. I had no appetite and really dreaded to eat on account of the misery it caused me. Then I had an attack of neuritis in my right hand and knee and I simply can not describe the awful pain I went through. I could not use my right hand at all and for six months I could not even raise it to comb my hair. I was badly constipated and would get so weak and dizzy I could hardly walk across the room. My nerves were all shattered and I would often lie awake all night suffering so I could not sleep. Then the rheumatism got in my feet and ankles and I could hardly get a round. No kind of treatment or medicine helped me and I got so discouraged and down hearted I almost gave up hope."

"At last I got Tanlac and I will never get through praising it for what it has done for me. My stomach never bothers me at all now and I am eating just anything I want, and I think it the most wonderful thing I ever heard of how Tanlac has built me up. The neuritis and rheumatism have left me entirely and, as I said, for the first time in a whole year I am able to get around and do my housework. I have also been relieved of nervousness and dizziness and can sleep every night just like a child. Before I got Tanlac I was in such a bad fix that I really thought I couldn't get well, but here I am feeling just fine, so I have the best of reasons for praising Tanlac."

"Tanlac is sold in Bend by Owl Drug Co., in Sisters by George F. Aitken, and in Bend by Horton Horton Drug Co."

Want to buy hay, use Bulletin classified ads.

COUNTY TRYOUTS FIXED FOR MAY 8

County tryouts for the grade declamation contest, a feature of the annual tri-county meet to be held this year in Redmond, will take place in Bend at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 8, in the auditorium of the Bend high school. The program for the tryout will be announced later. County Superintendent J. Alton Thomson states.

On the afternoon of the same day, of the new 50x80 two-story brick

county tryouts for track and field events for the grades, and for high schools having less than a four year course, will be held at the ball park in this city.

WORK STARTING ON DOWNING BUILDING

Preliminary work was being started today on the construction

building on Bond street between Greenwood and Oregon, announced recently by W. P. Downing. The building will contain two store rooms on the ground floor, one of these to be occupied by Mr. Downing's restaurant. The second story will be divided into 24 rooms. The cost will be approximately \$35,000.

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

Put it in The Bulletin.

WRIGLEY'S

The largest electric sign in the world advertises

WRIGLEY'S

on Times Square, New York City: it is 250 feet long, 70 feet high. Made up of 17,286 electric lamps.

The fountains play, the trade mark changes, reading alternately **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT, DOUBLEMINT, and JUICY FRUIT**, and the Spearmen "do a turn."

This sign is seen nightly by about 500,000 people from all over the world.

Sealed Tight Kept Right A7

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT

Yes Sir-ee!

We made this cigarette to meet your taste!

Camel CIGARETTES

CAMELS have wonderful full-bodied mellow-mildness and a flavor as refreshing as it is new.

Camels quality and Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos win you on merits. Camels blend never tires your taste. And, Camels leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste nor unpleasant cigarette odor!

What Camels quality and expert blend can mean to your satisfaction you should find out at once! It will prove our say-so when you compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents, or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.