

FARM ANIMALS

KILL ALL HARMFUL ANIMALS

Annual Loss Wrought by Predatory Wild Beasts and Rodents Mounts Up Into Millions.

Live stock and wool valued at \$20,000,000 are lost annually through the depredations of wild animals. The value of farm produce and forage destroyed each year by rodents is approximately \$300,000,000. It is estimated that the households of this country sustain an annual loss from rats and mice of \$200,000,000.

These figures sum up certain of the larger losses due to destructive wild life which the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture is engaged in reducing as rapidly as possible. A force of between 400 and 500 experienced hunters was employed by this bureau during the past year to kill predatory animals, many of which were infected with rabies.



Live Stock and Wool Valued at Millions of Dollars Are Destroyed Annually by Predatory Animals, Chief of Which Are Wolves and Coyotes.

this disease often is spread from the wild creatures to domestic animals, and frequently endangers humans. In this work of extermination the states and numerous private organizations have had an important share.

The work of killing rodents—prairie dogs, ground squirrels, jack rabbits and cottontails, pocket gophers, native mice, wood rats, cotton rats, etc.—is also carried on with the co-operation of the states. During the past fiscal year ground squirrels were poisoned on more than 14,000,000 acres. In one Idaho county alone 40,000 rabbits were killed. In the same period from 75 to 95 per cent of the prairie dogs found on a total of 2,200,000 acres were destroyed.

BANK FAVORS BETTER SIRES

Concern at Fond du Lac, Wis., Urges Its Patrons to Improve Quality of Stock.

With the publication of a four-page farm news leaflet, of which a current copy is a "Duroc Sale and Pig Club Number," a bank at Fond du Lac, Wis., is encouraging its patrons to improve their live stock. The editor of the sheet has the unique title of "bank agriculturist," and his activities are devoted largely to financing farmers who wish to acquire well-bred animals or to become joint owners in valuable sires.

In a letter to the United States department of agriculture the bank agriculturist calls attention to the support being given hog-cholera control, pig-club work, and other activities in which the government is active. The leaflet contains a "For Sale and Want Column," relating especially to live stock, gives current news among breeders, and contains discussions ranging from the cure of cattle to the handling of bees. An expressed purpose of the bank's activities is "to make Fond du Lac county a land where milk and honey flows."

RATION OF COTTONSEED MEAL

One Pound Per Day for Each 1,000 Pounds Live Weight Is Most Satisfactory.

One pound of cottonseed meal per day for each 1,000 pounds live weight is the most satisfactory quantity to feed work animals, according to recent experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture. A test in feeding cottonseed meal to work horses and mules at the government farm, Beltsville, Md., was begun in 1918, and continued last year. When the meal was fed in large quantities harmful effects were apparent, however, indicating that cottonseed meal, like any other high-protein feed must be fed with care to horses and mules.

BLACKLEG VACCINE IS FREE

Department Report Shows That 3,339,815 Doses Were Distributed During Last Year.

Vaccine for immunizing cattle against blackleg is still in great demand. A report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, shows that 3,339,815 doses were distributed free to stock owners during the last fiscal year. The vaccine sent out by the bureau is in the powdered form.

Live Stock News

BRAND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

New York Commissioner of Agriculture Orders Letter "T" Put on Affected Animals.

By a recent order of the New York commissioner of agriculture, all practicing veterinarians in that state are required to brand cattle found by them to be affected with tuberculosis. The order specifies that the brand shall be the letter "T" not less than 2 or more than 3 inches high and on the left jaw.

The new regulation, which became effective in March, was issued by Commissioner Charles S. Wilson under authority of the agricultural law. The order applies to all bovine animals within the limits of the state. Veterinary experts of the United States department of agriculture consider it will be of great value to live-stock breeders of New York and also an important step for any state to take in the progress of tuberculosis eradication. Reactors are permanently marked by the branding process and in cases where they are not slaughtered the possibility of their being disposed of or losing their identity is greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated.

PURE-BRED SIRES SAVE CASH

Texas Breeder Finds Best Is Cheapest Whether With Cattle, Hogs or Other Animals.

"We have been in the cattle business for more than 35 years and have always kept the best pure-bred sires we could buy."

With this remark in a letter to the federal bureau of animal industry, C. H. Fairles, a Texan, applied for enrollment in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign.

"We have always tried to teach the people to use pure-bred sires of all kinds of stock," he added. "Our motto is the 'best is the cheapest' of anything we raise whether it be cattle, horses, mules, sheep, poultry or dogs. We have found this paid as well with dogs as with everything else."—United States Department of Agriculture.

CATTLE SHRINK IN TRANSIT

Owner Loses Considerable by Not Taking Proper Precautions in Shipping Live Stock.

Investigations by the Colorado agricultural college are beginning to show that shrinkage of live stock when shipped to market can be greatly reduced. The most important thing is a comfortable car and not much crowding. The next thing is to have the animals well fed and contented when they are loaded and until they are sold at the terminal market. In other words, plenty of feed and water and comfortable quarters are most important.

"Some farmers," says R. W. Clark, live stock specialist for that institution, "ship regularly with little or no shrinkage, while others at all times have enormous shrinkage."

BEEF PRODUCED FOR FAMILY

More Is Bought From Village Butcher Than Is Raised on Farm—Little Veal Killed.

The farmer buys more beef than he takes from the farm. Only about 10 per cent of meat furnished by the average farm is beef. In the north and west the average consumption of beef per family is nearly 300 pounds and in the south it is less than 100 pounds, according to the United States department of agriculture.

The beef animal killed for home use may be a beef steer or an unprofitable cow, or a heifer that does not promise to be a good producer and would not bring a good price for beef on the market. Very little veal



A Steer, An Unprofitable Cow or a Poor Looking Heifer May Be Used for the Family Table.

is killed on the farm for home use. Much of the beef bought by farmers is bought in the summer from village butchers who operate meat wagons or cars in the country. On the average farm there are no facilities for keeping fresh meat during warm weather.

PLAN TREATMENT OF LAMBS

Attention Attracted in Many Localities to Value of Docking and Castrating Lambs.

The value of castration and docking of buck lambs destined for market is attracting attention in many localities where the practice has not been generally followed. In Braxton county, W. Va., for example, the farm bureau plans a demonstration of the value of castration and docking by sending to market one carload of buck lambs that have not been thus treated, and at the same time a carload of buck lambs that have been docked and castrated. The prices will be compared, and a forceful object lesson is expected. Farmers in Gilmer county, of the same state, expect to dock and castrate all their buck lambs in the coming year.

Failure to follow this practice generally is regarded by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture, as a weak point in agriculture, and they recommend the practice to all farmers.

First-class draft horses are very scarce.

The pig grows upon what it eats. While it should not be overfed, it must be supplied with all it will eat up clean for best development and growth.

RAISING SHEEP FOR MUTTON

There Are Many Areas, Especially in Hilly Regions, Where Few Animals Could Be Kept.

Sheep are not very generally kept on farms for supplying the home family with meat. There are many areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions, where nearly every farm could keep a few mutton sheep to advantage, says the United States department of agriculture. Boys' and girls' clubs in some parts of the country have done much to foster home production of mutton.

"Sheep naturally graze over rather wide areas and seek a variety of plants. This habit particularly adapts them to being kept in large numbers on lands of sparse vegetation or furnishing a variety of grasses or other plants. They do better on short and fine grasses than on coarse or high feed. They will eat a good deal of



Sheep Do Best on Fine and Short Grasses.

brush and, if confined to small areas, will do a fair job at cleaning up land. When used in this way, or on land producing brush only, they can not be expected to prove very satisfactory in the production of good lambs or good wool."—Farmers' Bulletin 840.

Each pregnant mare deserves a stall to herself.

Farrowing time often determines profit or loss to the hog grower.

Hurdles mean more sheep to the acre. Hurdles are light, movable panels of fence used for making temporary enclosures.

Indigestion in young lambs is shown by great distress and frothing at the mouth. A tablespoonful of castor oil is a good remedy.

Farm Live Stock

IMPROVE QUALITY OF STOCK

Tennessee Department of Agriculture Urges Breeders to Join Better Sires Crusade.

"Better sires—better stock." "A nation-wide crusade to improve the quality of cattle, horses, mules, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry in the United States."

"Every Tennesseean who believes in better live stock should join this movement, begun by the United States department of agriculture."

That is the first thing seen by the readers of the current issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Tennessee department of agriculture.

"It means the passing of the scrub," the Bulletin continues.

"It means greater success in live-stock production and consequently greater prosperity for the people."

"Good-bred stock will outsell the scrub every time."

"If you want better stock consult the county agent in your own county or else write to the division of extension, Knoxville, Tenn."

"Now is the time to put Tennessee on the live-stock map."

"If you believe in better live stock and poultry join this movement. Tennessee has natural advantages for wonderful live-stock development, but the 'better sires' crusade will do much to hurry along this development."

In the rearing of chicks the essential thing is to keep them growing right along from the moment they are hatched to the period of maturity.

Don't Read When Drowsy. To read or study when tired or drowsy is to strain the eyes to a dangerous degree, writes W. M. Carhart in Public Health. Avoid evening study whenever possible. If you are using your eyes by artificial light, be sure the light does not shine directly into the eyes, and try to have it come from behind and to the left side so as to avoid the harmful glare.

Didn't Want to Miss Anything. Monday a peddler came to our door and was demonstrating some of his wares to my mother. My mother bought a few articles from him and he started to put his suitcase in order. He finished and was just leaving when Joseph, who is four years old, rushed in and asked: "Oh, mamma, what did the man say while I wasn't here?"—Chicago American.

Only Partly Afraid. Robert is quite afraid of a neighbor's dog. Recently he was so absorbed with his playing that he failed to notice the approach of Tige until he was at the child's heels. The boy gave a scream, and when auntie hurried to his rescue he tried to be brave and tremblingly exclaimed: "I isn't afraid on the inside where my heart is, it's just my legs that are afraid."

Private Park. If the rear yard is properly planted with a border of flowering shrubs and perennial flowers, has a velvety green lawn and a few shade or fruit trees, it will give the family a quiet, peaceful little private park, in which all can enjoy the moonlight during the hot summer evenings without making a long, tiresome trip to the parks. This is the height of pleasure afforded by a well-planted home yard.

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R. L. SCHEE, Committee Chairman.

"Even a professor can learn"



THE PROFESSOR dropped in.

LAST NIGHT and said.

HE HAD a puzzle.

YOU KNOW he speaks.

FIFTY SEVEN kinds.

OF HIGHBROW talk.

BUT HE'D just heard.

TWO FELLOWS talking.

SOMETHING LIKE this.

"HERE'S THE real cheese.

ON THE kind of butt.

FOR STADY stuff."

"SPILL IT," said the other.

SO THE first one said.

"IT'S GOT the goods.

AND PEP and all.

JUST TOUCH one off.

AND YOU'LL be living.

THE LIFE of Reilly.

I FELL for it, and gee.

I'M JAKE for keeps.

AND SITTING on the world."

AND THE second one said.

"JUST SLIP us one.

FOR THE double-O."

AND THAT was all.

I LAUGHED and pointed.

CUT THE window.

AND THE prof read.

THE ELECTRIC sign.

AND HE was on.

THE SIGN just said.

"THEY SATISFY."

THERE may be a hundred other

ways to say it, but in good

plain United States, it's "they sat-

isfy." Those fine Turkish and

Domestic tobaccos and that can't-

be-copied Chesterfield blend put

Chesterfields where none can touch

them for quality and value.

