

Record of Production For Grade Cows to be Collected

Much interest is being shown in the "Record of Production for Grade Cows" recently instituted by the University of California. This record of production is a natural outgrowth of progress in the breeding of better commercial dairy cows and of the fact that cow-testing association records have proven of immense value in the fixing of values of grade cows at recent auction sales.

The new record will be carried on in conjunction with the county cow-testing association work of the University of California. To qualify for a place on the register a cow with her first calf under three years of age must make 300 pounds of butterfat in 10 consecutive months. A cow with her second calf must make 350 pounds of butterfat in 10 consecutive months.

The following are the rules and regulations under which the work will be carried on:

Regulations.

1. The work of collecting the records and issuing the certificates to be done by the University of California in cooperation with the various California cow-testing associations, nothing herein saying that other methods may not also be approved.
2. The University of California to have absolute authority in questions as to eligibility of cows, authenticity of records, etc.
3. A fee of \$1 to be paid upon application for entry of any cow, to cover cost of supervision, forms and certificates.

4. On completion of a 10-month record period the University of California will issue a certificate of record of production for cows that have qualified for the record.

Keeping of Record.

1. The herd records as compiled by the various cow-testing associations are to be accepted as authentic and correct, but the University of California is to be the final judge in all questions arising.
2. Any certificate secured by fraud or misrepresentation to be cancelled if the evidence warrants.
3. The cow tester or owner of cow to send in to university farm, upon application, a detailed description of the cow, upon blanks to be supplied for this purpose by the University of California.
4. At each monthly test the tester or owner of the cow shall mail to the university farm a report of the milk production and fat test of the cow for the testing day on a blank form furnished by the University of California.
5. At the end of a lactation period of 10 months a summary is to be sent to the university farm on blanks provided for that purpose of the production of the cow, which will be compared to the monthly reports already sent in.

Eligibility of Cows.

1. Until January 1, 1922, cows may be eligible that are of either grade or "scrub" breeding. After January 1, 1922, only cows that have been sired by a registered pure-bred dairy bull will be accepted.

BETTER STOCK CRUSADE IS ON

DEPARTMENT SEEKING HIGHER STANDARD

Proper Breeding To Evolve Better Type of Animals For Beef And Milk Production Is Important Phase of The Movement.

Looking forward to the future food needs of the country's increasing population, the United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the agricultural colleges of the various states and with other agencies interested in livestock improvement, propose a "better livestock" crusade. The plan is to hasten the replacement of the multitude of scrub domestic animals in the United States with pure-bred or high-grade stock and also to improve the quality of pure-breds themselves.

Records Fluctuate.

For many years this country has contained thousands of the finest specimens of livestock in the world, but in spite of that fact the quality and productive capacity of the average farm herd and flock is still low. For instance, the average dairy cow in the United States yields about 4000 pounds of milk a year, a figure scarcely two-thirds the average production in some European countries, such as Denmark. The United States has thousands of cows which have milk yields of more than 12,000 pounds—double the Danish average—but, on the other hand, it has hundreds of thousands which are kept for milk and yet yield only a small fraction as much product as the best cows, though receiving nearly as much feed and care.

The difference in milk yield is due in large measure to a difference in breeding, but a herd of low production can be improved rapidly by the use of a pure-bred sire from a family of high producers.

Breeding for Meat.

Among all classes of livestock a similar condition exists. Proper breeding of beef animals results in better and more uniform stock, having a greater percentage of desirable cut of meat and a smaller quantity of bone, offal and inedible parts. Likewise in swine, sheep, goats and poultry production, the kind of parent stock largely determines the quality and market value of the products. The crusade of improvement now proposed to be undertaken is the outgrowth of investigations in genetics, of livestock observations in many countries, and a close study of public opinion. "In most livestock regions of the world a gradual evolution toward better livestock has been taking place for centuries. The rapidity of these changes has an important bearing on world commerce and on the prosperity of the nations in which improvement has been greatest.

Individual and community efforts in many cases have resulted in marked livestock progress in small areas. The islands of Jersey and Guernsey are familiar examples of this kind of accomplishment, but no large country so far has endeavored in an organized way to improve all its livestock simultaneously.

Stockmen Equal to Aask.

Officials of the bureau of animal industry and others who have considered the problem from every angle are convinced that it is possible to hasten the natural course of livestock evolution with benefit to the nation. They are confident also that the livestock men of the country are eager to undertake the task.

Plans had been recently opened.

Shortly after, the officers started on their return trip to Bend. When they had traveled perhaps half a mile Nixon glanced back and saw the Edgar cabin in flames. Sparks from the furnace are believed to have been responsible.

No arrests have been made as yet in connection with the discovery of the elaborate moonshining plant.

W. M. HODGES FUNERAL DIRECTED BY MASONS

Funeral services for William M. Hodges, who died, aged 76, last Wednesday as the result of arterio-sclerosis, were held Saturday afternoon from the Presbyterian church under the direction of Bend lodge, A. F. & A. M. Rev. H. C. Hartrant delivered the funeral sermon and interment was made at Pilot Butte cemetery.

Mr. Hodges had been employed by the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co. up to within a short time before his death.

CARE-OF COWS IS IMPORTANT

PROPER FEED, COMFORTABLE QUARTERS AND CLOSE ADHERENCE TO MILKING SCHEDULE, WILL BRING RESULTS.

A cow does not need much room, but she should have enough space for comfort when she is lying down.

The stall should be wide enough so that she can move with ease from side to side when she wishes.

Where the head is confined in a stallion there should be enough freedom for a cow to move her head and neck, and for reaching hay and other feed, for two or three feet from the center of her head position.

Give plenty of room behind the cows for the attendant in milking and cleaning out the stable.

Never move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to the place of milking or feeding. They should never be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance.

Milking Schedule.

The milking should be done quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. No not allow any unnecessary noise or delay.

Begin milking at exactly the same hour in the morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

The age of a cow has much to do with her value as a milker. Generally an old cow is harder to keep in good condition.

For range on calves and cows a mixture of one part flour sulphur to four parts vaseline, applied to bare patches one a day, is recommended.

An excellent food for cows is barley and oats, ground together.

As a rule, the more food a cow will eat, the more milk she will give. Usually a cow will not consume more food than she can properly digest.

Feed New Milk.

The late Professor Voorhees figured out that a single well-fed cow will produce in 12 months about 107 pounds of nitrogen, 87 pounds of phosphoric acid and 87 pounds of potash.

For the first 14 to 30 days the calf should have new milk exclusively. It should be given in small quantities, as often as the cows are milked, to get the full benefit.

The quieter and more comfortable a young animal can be kept, with good feed, the faster it will grow. Calves like to lie and sleep in a warm, sunny place. By providing them with such quarters, they will sleep and turn their feed to more profit than when confined in cold and uncomfortable quarters.

NEED PASTURE ON SHEEP FARM

A permanent pasture is essential for raising sheep on a farm, declared Professor Lindgren of the O. A. C. at the lecture here on Thursday. He also advocated the breeding of blooded stock in preference to common.

Experiments, he said, have proven the superiority of registered stock, both in market value and in other ways, and that stockmen recognize the fact that they must eliminate scrub animals in order to compete with owners of registered herds and flocks.

He spoke of the advisability of placing registered bulls with range cattle, asserting that the increase in the value of the calves would soon pay the difference in cost, and the improvement in the herd after a few years would be of inestimable value.

Professor Lindgren said that a state-wide campaign for better sires is being fostered by the county bureau and growers throughout Oregon, and gave it as his opinion that it would be of greater value than any other method that could be used in showing the benefits to be derived from the raising of registered stock.

FAMOUS HOUND LIVES, OBITUARY PREMATURE

Animal Supposed To Have Passed Away In December, Cured By Forced Feeding, Owner Says.

Sportsmen and dog lovers who have grieved in silence ever since the account of the death of Bounce, famous bear hound, was published in a local paper early in December, may dry their tears. Bounce is not dead, declares the owner of the hound, W. F. Vandeventer, in Bend

"Yours for Real Tobacco" says the Good Judge



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from his ranch on the La Pine road. It isn't a case of resurrection; Bounce never died, Mr. Vandeventer says. A supposedly cancerous growth in the mouth prevented the dog from eating, and Mr. Vandeventer sent in to Bend for some chloroform. That was Bounce's nearest approach to death. Before using the anaesthetic, Mr. Vandeventer decided to try forced feeding. It worked, the tumor dried up, the chloroform was put on the shelf, and now Bounce is looking for more bears to conquer.

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B. W. L. & P. CO. OFFERS STOCK TO EMPLOYEES

Prompted by recognition on the part of the Bend Water, Light & Pow Co. of the value of the services of its employes, a number of whom have been with the company for years, an opportunity to acquire stock at par, on easy payments, without interest on deferred payments, will be given according to a plan which has been under consideration for some time, and which has now been submitted to the Chicago office for definite approval. The plan is one which was worked out last summer while Charles A. Brown, president of the company, was here on a visit from the east, General Manager T. H. Foley states.

The power company's authorized capitalization is \$400,000. Of this, \$310,000 worth of stock has been issued. Present plans for sale of stock to employes include making an additional \$10,000 available, although more could be issued if desired, Mr. Foley pointed out.

Employees' Rights Guarded.

The proposed contract for sale of stock to individuals on the company's payroll states that it is desired by the company to recognize the value of employes by giving them an opportunity to share in the company's earnings, and it is added that it is mutually desired to make the relation between the parties to the contract close and permanent.

The contract provides further that in case the purchaser shall die, or for any reason leave the employ of the company, or otherwise violate the terms of the contract prior to having made complete payment, title for the stock shall revert to the company upon payment to the buyer, or his estate, of all payments made by him upon said stock, plus interest at 6 per cent, less dividends paid.

Another plan which the company has under consideration, but which is not as yet worked out, is for "customer-ownership," allowing the purchase of stock by Bend residents who are receiving service from the company.

Tree Grows Inside House.

A graceful elm tree shades a dwelling house near the Maine coast thoroughly, because it grows through its roof. It also grows through two floors. It was cut down as a very small tree when the house was to be built, but later was found to be pushing up the floor. Its persistent desire for growth was humored, and now it is a stately tree, with unusual surroundings.

Ancient Game of Hop-Scotch.

All were men's games must give pride of place as regards antiquity to those played by children. Hop-scotch, for instance, is at least 2,000 years old. Some of the slinging games are of Norse origin, while tipcat was played 4,000 years ago.

OFFICERS FIND BIG STILL IN DESERT CABIN

A double still, the largest, as far as is known, ever taken in Central Oregon, was brought into Bend Sunday morning by Special Agent L. A. W. Nixon and Deputy Sheriff George Stokoe as the result of investigations conducted at the Steinhauer ranch, 54 miles out on the Bend-Burns road. Six gallons of corn mash whiskey were also brought in, and a dozen 52-gallon barrels of mash, ready for the distiller, were emptied before the officers left on their return trip to Bend Saturday night. The still and mash were found in a cabin on the homestead of Herbert H. Edgar, one of the Deschutes county boys killed in action in the World war. It had been supposed that cabin and ranch were unused.

Nixon and Stokoe started from Bend Friday night to conduct investigations on the High Desert, where it was suspected that moonshining was being carried on. They rode through driving snow, and at times were forced to leave their car and shovel their way through drifts which blocked the road.

Tracks Lead to Still.

About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon they stopped at the Steinhauer ranch, they reported. Here their suspicions were aroused, for the presence of a saddled horse in the barn was explained by the owner, P. Milliron, with the statement that he had just been out to look over some pasture. The fact that pasture is practically an unknown quantity in the desert country induced the officers to follow Milliron's tracks in the snow. The trail led to the Edgar cabin.

Inside the small house a concrete furnace, 10 feet long, three feet wide, and 16 inches high was found, and on the sheet-iron top were two copper boilers, one of 60 gallons, the other of 36 gallons' capacity. A two-unit worm led from the smaller boiler and a seven-tube worm from the larger container, each series of tubing passing through a large cooling tank. The fact that both boilers were iron-bound, making possible a considerable pressure, taken in conjunction with the multiple unit worm system used, would make possible much more rapid distillation than in plants seized heretofore, the officers said. A fire had recently been kindled in the furnace. The condition of the equipment indicated that it had been in use for approximately two months.

Mash, empty barrels, and eight sacks of corn were found in the same room.

Booze Cache Found.

Continuing their investigation, Nixon and Stokoe discovered tracks leading from the house. The trail ended 50 feet away, where two milk cans, one with four gallons and the other with two gallons of corn whiskey, were found. The condition of the snow indicated that one of the