

WOOL GROWERS SEE BEGINNING OF PROSPERITY

SHEEP MEN HOPEFUL AT SESSION END

PRICE ON UP GRADE

Successful Wintering And Settlement of Important Questions Factors In Forecast For Better Times In Big Industry.

With the price of wool on the up grade and vital questions of disease control, range allotment and management virtually settled, Central Oregon sheepmen who were in attendance at the two day meeting with forest officials here last week, consider that they have left safely behind them the difficult times of readjustment, and that prosperity, beginning with the present year, is the promise which the future extends. The winter season has dealt gently with the wool industry in this part of the state, feed has been cheap and abundant, and prospects for grass on the range this spring and summer are equal to or better than average.

Join State Association
General sessions of sheepmen using the Deschutes, Ochoco, Santiam, Cascade and Fremont forest range, concluded here Friday, the balance of the day being devoted to personal discussions by national forest officials with individual range users.

Discussion of the work done by the national and state associations of wool growers in connection with such questions as freight rates, tariffs, and commissions, resulted in a general feeling in favor of membership in the state organization. Many of the sheepmen in Bend have evinced their desire to join the state association and to attend its next annual meeting.

A thorough program of cooperation aiming at the eradication of scabies among Central Oregon sheep was decided on last week following hours of discussion by sheepmen in conference here, as the chief result of the first day of the meeting of grazing permittees of the Deschutes, Ochoco, Santiam, Cascade, and Fremont National forests. That this object can be accomplished during the present year is the belief of Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, and Dr. J. C. Exline, federal inspector in charge who are attending the session. More than 50 sheepmen were present at today's conference.

As the most potent weapon in forcing sheepmen who might otherwise be inclined to be slack in observing regulations for combating the disease, forest officials will withhold from owners of sheep not given a clean bill of health, permission to use the forest range. Shearing of scabby bands should be completed by April 1, it is estimated. Dipping will follow, a lime and sulphur mixture being used, and in 10 or 12 days the second dipping will come. A short time for observation will be allowed before the sheep are declared safe to enter the National forest range.

Two Deputies to Serve
Among other steps to be taken will be the retaining of a reliable herder for one hand, the owner of which is to be not overly enthusiastic over the advisability of dipping. Two deputy state inspectors will probably be stationed in the Silver Lake country, regarded as the focus of scabies infection, and a federal and a state man will be on duty at the vats at dipping time. Gus Schroeder of Silver Lake and Charles E. Campbell of Paisley will be designated as deputy state inspectors.

"One of the greatest dangers of infection lies in the practice of herders of picking up stray sheep which may have the disease," Dr. Lytle declared this afternoon. "Coyotes formerly eliminated this danger, and actually rendered a great service to the sheepman, but the campaign against the coyote has resulted in this source of infection remaining. The herder should realize that in picking up stray sheep, he is playing with dynamite."

Bedding Grounds Infected
There is little risk from infected range, Dr. Lytle pointed out, but bedding grounds should be burned over to kill the parasite which causes the scab.

"The responsible authorities have experienced some little trouble in the past in properly classifying bands of sheep which have been dipped or otherwise treated by owners without the consent of inspectors," Dr. Exline pointed out. "As such a prac-

B. W. L. & P. ASKS SUSPENSION OF HEATING RATES

WATER POWER SOURCE CUT OFF

BUT NEED INCREASES

Company Forced To Curtail Least Necessary Department of Service Until Way Out Can Be Seen, Explains General Manager.

Rapid increase in the demand for electric power, coupled with an order from the state water board which will divert the waters for the Deschutes to other uses, destroying the chief source of power supply, has led the Bend Water, Light, & Power Co. to seek the suspension of flat rates for heating on new business, it was learned this week from T. H. Foley, general manager of the company. The application to the public service commission is being made as a means of avoiding the overloading of the company's present power plants.

"We are applying to the public service commission for permission to suspend the rates for flat rate heating as far as new business is concerned, the application being made because of a desire not to take on any more electric heating under the flat rate schedule," Foley said this morning. He added that the company will continue to carry flat rate heating now connected.

Development Held Up
"In the past it has been our policy to keep ahead of the demand for electric power," he said. "We have been able to do this by putting on additional power units as our business grew. Now, however, we are faced with an order of the state water board that proposes to take all the water from the river and destroy the chief source of our power supply. This makes it necessary that we find an entirely new source."

"There is uncertainty about the time when the irrigation districts which have been given permission to take the water will be in position to pay for the damage, and in the meantime, our load keeps growing. Consequently it becomes necessary that we curtail the least needed part of our service, the flat rate heating."

Power Demand Grows
"It will not be possible to finance a new power supply until the present plant is condemned and paid for, for even if we could get the money to do it, our investment would be increased to the point where we would require augmented rates to maintain it."

"It may not be generally known that the per capita use of electricity in Bend is probably the largest in the United States. This has been made possible by low rates and reliability of service. Of course, it is to our interest to keep the rates as low as possible, because if we do not, people cannot afford the service."

"After talking with the state engineer and the representatives of some of the irrigation districts, we find that the situation is so involved that it may take a long time to clear it up. As the result of this, and because of the need to avoid overloading our present power plants, we are asking the commission to suspend this schedule until we can see our way out."

Service has operated many times to conceal scab, it will not be tolerated in the future.

Kavanagh Presides
"While there is no objection to the dipping of sheep free from scab or exposure as a precautionary measure or for the destruction of ticks, such handling must not be given any sheep exposed or infected with scab without the knowledge and consent of state or federal inspectors under penalty of having such sheep officially considered as infected."

Other issues coming before the conference as stated from the chair by E. N. Kavanagh, of the district forest office are the equitable allotment of range, the securing of better range management, possibility of re-allotment of range on both sides of the Cascade summit, and the question of having all wool growers in Central Oregon affiliate with the Oregon Wool Growers' association.

IT WENT TO THE SPOT
Henry E. Campbell, R. F. D. No. 3, Adrian, Mich., writes: "I had a bad cough for three years. Tried several cough remedies. Got little relief. I tried Foley's Honey and Tar. It went to the spot. There is no better remedy on the market." Godd for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Children like it. Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

WINTERING CALVES AND YEARLINGS

By E. L. Potter, (Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C.)

The Eastern Oregon branch experiment station, located at Union in Union county, has been conducting an extensive series of tests in various methods of wintering and growing steers. These cattle have been wintered on alfalfa, silage, fall grain, and various other feeds during the summer; so that the tests have been conducted under quite typical range conditions. The results of these tests are being published as Bulletin No. 184 and what I have to say today is based upon these experiments rather than upon personal opinion or guess.

In the wintering of calves and yearlings three fundamental principles must be observed. First, it must be remembered that all methods of wintering are expensive, and that the weight put on in the winter months with hay, silage, or grain, will not be sufficient in amount to pay for the feed bill, and that therefore the gains made the following summer must not only pay a profit in themselves, but must also make up for the financial loss of the preceding winter. Second, the calves or yearlings, which have been wintered heavily, will not make as good gains in the following summer on grass as the cattle that were wintered on a medium ration, but on the other hand, cattle that are weak and stunted in the spring make poor gains and develop into rough steers. Third, calves may lose fat during the winter and be thinner in the spring than in the fall before, and yet they have actually gained in weight, sometimes as much as fifty to one-hundred pounds. Calves must be made to gain more than one pound a day before they will gain any in fat. The same is true to a less extent with yearlings.

Alfalfa hay is the standard ration for wintering cattle. If given all the good alfalfa hay it will eat, a calf will consume about twenty pounds a day; and a yearling, 25 or 26 pounds. The daily gains will be about the same with the calves and yearlings and will range from one to one and a quarter pounds a day. On half this amount of hay, the cattle will barely live through the winter and will be very thin and weak when spring comes.

There is a very definite relation between the value of hay and the cost of beef production. If a good steer sells for six cents a pound on the farm, he will return to the owner about six dollars a ton in the stack for hay consumed during the winter, and from nothing up to 50 cents a month for the grass during the summer, depending upon the quality of the grass. The farm price of 100 pounds of beef and of one ton of hay in the stack should be the same figure.

One ton of silage made from peas and bald barley, vetch and oats, or corn, is worth about two-thirds as much as one ton of hay for wintering calves and yearlings. Sunflower silage is worth slightly less but the exact difference has not yet been determined. A combination of alfalfa hay and silage gives more gain and a cheaper gain than either alfalfa hay or silage fed separately. Silage alone is decidedly inferior to hay alone. The use of silage for wintering cattle does not have any effect upon the gains which the cattle make the following summer on grass.

The use of grain in connection with wintering calves or yearlings that are to be turned out on grass the following summer is not recommended. It is possible to make a much greater gain during the winter by the use of grain, but cattle which have been grain fed and have made heavy gains during the winter, do not make nearly so good gains the following summer; consequently, a good deal of the advantage of feeding grain is lost. If grain is to be used, it should be used for fattening steers that are to go to market direct from the feed lot, rather than to be turned out on grass.

The production of baby beef in Oregon is not generally profitable. Steers raised for baby beef use very little grass but require large amounts of cheap grain. They also need a market which will pay a premium for that class of cattle. Oregon farmers do not have either the cheap grain or the market which demands the baby beef.

In an average of 20 tests conducted at Union, the heavy fed lots were ninety-six pounds heavier at the end of the winter than the light-fed lot; but at the end of the following summer they were only 44 pounds ahead; hence it will be seen that the excessively heavy feeding did not pay. On the other hand, cattle that are thin and weak in the spring make poor gains and finally grow into rough steers.

In regions where either oats or barley straw is available, it should

be used for wintering cattle rather than wasted. Straw alone will not winter cattle satisfactorily, but if it is supplemented with two pounds per head per day of either oil meal or cottonseed cake, the cattle will come through in very fair shape,—about the same as they would on poor hay or on a light feed of good hay. Since the straw usually has but little commercial value, the cattle so produced, are generally quite economical.

In view of the fact that while the cattle are on grass is the only time they will pay for their feed bill and make a profit, the cattleman must endeavor to give his cattle all the grass they will eat and for the longest possible season of the year. Any attempt to make up for poor gains on grass by extra heavy feeding in the winter is sure to result in financial loss.

The ideal steer and the one toward which we should all aim is a steer which would be marketed fat off the grass at about two and one-half years old, and weigh about 1100 pounds and dress out 57 or 58 per cent. While two and one-half years is the ideal age at which to sell cattle, it will not always be possible to turn them off at this age. Steers which reach the beginning of their third winter, weighing 950 to 1050, but not quite fat enough to kill, should be fattened out during that winter on a ration of alfalfa hay and silage and sold at the end of about a four-month's feed. On the other hand, steers which weigh under 950 at the beginning of the third winter should be fed lightly during that winter and turned out on grass the following summer, when they should be ready for market early as grass fattened three-year-olds.

Advice on Fattening Lambs

Fattening lambs forms a very satisfactory way of marketing grain and alfalfa but is quite risky, owing to the fluctuations in the lamb market.

A fattening lamb will require for his daily ration about 3 1/2 pounds of choice alfalfa hay and 1 pound of grain, barley, wheat or oats, or a mixture of these. On this he will gain from .25 to .30 pounds a day. A satisfactory feeder lamb is a smooth, thrifty lamb weighing 55 to 60 pounds. When finished he should be fat and weigh around 50 pounds, home weight. He should finish properly in 80 to 100 days.

The gains put on in winter fattening usually cost more than the market price of the lamb so the feeder lamb must be bought at a less price per pound than the fat lamb.

A lamb which costs 6 cents a pound and at the end of 100 days sells for 7 cents, will return about \$20 a ton for the grain and \$10 for the hay. From this must be deducted the cost of feeding as well as interest and risk so that the \$10 received for the hay in this way would be about the same at \$8 in the stack. On a normal market we would expect a fat lamb to be worth a cent a pound more than a feeder. Of course the market might improve during the winter, in which case the profit would be materially increased but on the other hand, it might go down, in which case the profit might be entirely wiped out. On account of this large speculative element we never advise anyone to fatten lambs, but try to state the feed required and the probably gains and let each one judge for himself.

Lambs are not hard to fatten. They must have first class alfalfa fed two or three times a day. It is fed in a little larger quantities than the lambs will eat up and the refuse cleaned out once a day. The grain is fed at the rate of one-fourth pound a day at the start and then gradually increased until by the end of two or three weeks they are getting a pound. With good hay one pound of grain is enough. Grain for lambs should not be ground. The grain is fed in long troughs placed in separate pens, from where the lambs bed and get their hay. The grain is evenly distributed in the troughs and the lambs all turned in at once. The troughs should be of about the right length to accommodate all the lambs but with no space left over. The drinking water should be clean and where the lambs can get at it easily at any time of the day. A dry sheltered lot is desirable but barns or sheds are of but little value.

The addition of one pound a day of good silage will make the lambs gain a little faster and will decrease the hay consumption probably one-third of a pound. We found that when hay was worth \$8 and grain \$25 good pea and barley silage was worth \$5 a ton and sunflower silage \$4 a ton. Eastern experiments indicate that under similar conditions silage made from well matured corn would be worth about \$5.50. Silage for fattening lambs is not as necessary as for steers because in alfalfa

CREATION OF GREAT PUBLIC PARK ALONG CASCADE RANGE ADVISED

Creation of a great public park along the entire backbone of the Cascades from Mt. Hood to Crater lake, embracing all the land above an elevation of 5000 feet, and the construction of a good automobile road along the Skyline trail would be worth more to Oregon than anything else within reach of the people of this state, according to Julius S. Stone, president of the Seagrave company of Columbus, O., noted traveler and nature lover who is in Portland on a business and pleasure trip, reports the Portland Evening Telegram.

"There is no place on earth which possesses all the scenic features which are found in the Cascade mountains," the Telegram quotes Stone as saying. "The Grand Canyon is one thing; Yellowstone is another; Glacier National park is another; but here you have something that is in all of them."

"I have been over your Skyline trail. I have been on your glacier-clad peaks, your beautiful lakes, your wonderful streams, and have tramped through your forests, and I want to say to Oregon that you have the one great nature-endowed paradise in the United States—one which will attract millions of tourists here."

and grain we already have a good ration, while the common steer ration of alfalfa hay alone is not quite satisfactory. In both steers and lambs, however, first class feed is essential and it is very seldom that good results will be obtained without choice alfalfa hay. If one does not have this kind of feed he had better use it for some other purpose. Stock sheep and cattle, especially cattle, will winter on a much poorer feed than can be used for fattening purposes.

DOWNES, BREWSTER NAMED AS JUDGES

George P. Downes, who recently purchased a ranch near Bend, and R. E. Brewster, representative of the Kerr-Gifford Co., will be judges of the poultry show here Friday and Saturday, it is announced. The Kerr-Gifford Co. has offered 100 pounds of "egg producer" as a prize for the best trio of White Leghorns and the best trio of Barred Rocks, in addition to the cash prizes.

"But the people of this state should be alive to the necessity for preservation of this scenery. It should not be destroyed by the sheep men or by other commercial interests. You should protect your lakes your beautiful mountain meadows and your waterfalls and streams. "Some day, unless you act immediately, your scenery will be gone and your tourists will go with your scenery."

"Your stockmen tell us that they need the mountain grazing for their cattle and sheep," he continued. "All the grazing along the summit of the Cascades is not worth a whoop compared to its scenic value and as a playground for the entire nation."

Surprise was expressed by Stone that there is opposition to the plan to include Diamond lake in the Crater Lake National park. He said that this should be accomplished without fail.

"It was a delightful surprise to me to learn recently that you have a large band of antelope still roaming the plains of this state," he said. "You should protect them and preserve them, as they are one of the few typical animals of the United States, and along with the bison they are now few in number."

WILL CONCENTRATE INTERESTS IN BEND

H. S. Royce Plans Sale of Garages In Medford and Klamath Falls—Bend Best In State He Says.

Plans to dispose of his garages in Medford and Klamath Falls and concentrate his interests in Bend were announced Friday by H. S. Royce, founder of the Pioneer garage in this city, on his departure for Seattle to meet Mrs. Royce who has been visiting in Seattle. Bend is the best town in the state, he believes.

Royce reported the sale of nine Essex cars here during the week. Horace Richards, R. B. Slate, James Whitlock, C. L. Parker, H. D. Innis, Roy Canine, and John Meyers are the owners of new touring cars, and L. L. Noonchester has purchased a coach.

Put it in The Bulletin.

Announcement To The Public--

Having purchased the grocery business of R. M. Smith of this city (previously conducted as Smith's Grocery), we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we are in position to take care of your grocery wants with a clean stock of staple and fancy groceries and service will be our motto.

We will conduct a strictly cash business and continue with the same delivery service rendered by our predecessor. In confining our operations to the cash plan we dispense with certain fixed overhead expense that enables us to supply you with merchandise at the lowest possible price.

Phone orders will be given special attention and utmost care will be taken to fill phone and mail orders with precision. We solicit a continuation of the patronage of Mr. Smith's old customers and invite new ones to establish an acquaintance with us with a view of buying merchandise for less money.

Claypool's Cash Grocery

PAIGE

THE QUALITY CAR AT A MEDIUM PRICE

Prospective buyers and automobile owners are invited to call at Southworth Bros. Garage and inspect and drive the five passenger Paige.

Built for the Northwest road conditions. Its stamina, easy riding, and powerful motor will appeal to those who are motor wise as well as those who are looking for full value for the investment they make.

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