

LIVESTOCK IS THEME OF NEW FARM SYSTEM.

For the purpose of building up the soil of our new country insuring permanent fertility and readily convertible cash investment, the ideal farming is that in which a large portion of the crops are marketed on four legs. Pure bred and high grade livestock farming is particularly adapted to Crook and Deschutes counties and the fame of the Ochoco steer is well known throughout the state. Before the war a ton of alfalfa sold off the ranch took with it about five dollars' worth of plant food. Feed this ton on the place and that value in manure and fertilizing constituents will be returned to the soil. Few records, if any, show an improved livestock country that has decreased in value and production, while we are all familiar with the deplorable, impoverished condition of the soil brought about in the Red River Valley and other sections closer to home by the continuous cropping of wheat. For these reasons, as well as because some kind of livestock farming fits particularly well in our farming program, Central Oregon farmers may well consider this industry at the present time.

The United States department of agriculture is urging farmers in all sections of the country to increase the production of meat, milk and wool. All classes of animals are bringing unprecedented prices and the world shortage of food producing livestock will prevent a serious decrease in prices for a long time, even after the war is over.

It must be remembered that the commercial stock of domestic animals in Europe, especially in the war zone, have been seriously depleted, practically wiped out in some instances, and that following the war there should be a large export trade in breeding mares, cows, ewes and sows to replace this loss.

The urgent need of greater supplies of meat during the war has been generally realized. The bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of Agriculture gives the census of stock hogs on the farms of the United States on September 1, 1916, as 65,645,000, while on September 1, 1917, this number has fallen to 60,218,000, a total decrease of 5,427,000 animals. At the same time the demands on the country for domestic consumption and for export require an increase of 15 per cent in pork production in 1918 over the production of a normal year. This is in no way intended to urge the farmers of Central Oregon into the hog business as our local feed conditions are adapted to hog production on a large scale. At the same time, however, it is felt that there is room on every ranch for two hogs to consume garbage and waste. The "two-hogs-on-every-ranch" campaign is being inaugurated in many states and it is worthy of consideration here. It would in a measure, solve our local demand for pork and release that much more for export to our army and its allies.

Another branch of the livestock industry that will bear investigation for adaption to Central Oregon needs is the establishment of farm flocks. Enough forage and sheep feed goes to waste on the average farm to care for from 15 to 20 ewes throughout the feeding season. With wool and mutton at present prices and a great depletion in the range herds of sheep, the maintaining of a small flock of ewes on the average ranch will be found a profitable investment. Our local climate, neither extremely cold in winter, nor excessively hot in summer, simplifies the problem of winter maintenance and makes the growth of lambs in summer. Sheep are quite easily handled and are highly efficient in their consumption of feeding stuffs, and leave their droppings one of the most highly valued fertilizers. There are additional reasons why our Central Oregon farmers should take up the farm flock idea. As a range state, Oregon is a great producer of wool and mutton. The whole business, however, has been revolutionized. The range has been curtailed, early lambing has come to stay, more feed must be used in winter maintenance and, because of an increased international demand for wool and mutton with no corresponding increase in production, high prices are probably a permanent condition. Ewes worth \$3 to \$4.50 per head a decade ago now cost from \$10 to \$18 per head.

The demand for cattle and heavy draft horses suitable for farm use, will undoubtedly keep pace with the demand for other classes of livestock. Heavy draft geldings are at the present time bringing a premium in the Chicago market. However, there is no question but that the small horse or the range cayuse has had its day. From the brief resume of the livestock situation, which has touched but lightly upon two of the more prominent livestock topics, it can readily be seen that the livestock

industry presents great possibilities for the Central Oregon farmer. At the same time the farmer who raises livestock is not only aiding his country in her hour of need, but is engaging in a business that should be permanently profitable.—By R. A. Ward, in the Portland Journal.

STOCK-KILLING ANIMALS.

A single wolf in Colorado took a toll of nearly \$3000 worth of cattle in one year; in Texas, 2 wolves killed 72 sheep valued at \$9 each during a period of two weeks; in Oregon, 4 coyote in two nights killed 15 pure-bred rams valued at \$20 each; and 1 bobcat in New Mexico in one month killed 53 lambs, 1 ewe, and 1 goat belonging to a single ranchman. These points are brought out in a report on the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

The destruction of such stock-killing animals has a direct bearing on the increased production and conservation of the Nation's food supply. Their control means that stock and poultry raising can be conducted with safety, and with this in view the bureau employs a force of 175 to 300 hunters and trappers who hunt these animals. They accept no bounties from any source, all skins of animals taken becoming the property of the Government. Last year the proceeds from this source amounted to approximately \$36,000.

During the year 30,512 predatory animals were taken, including 556 wolves, 22,342 coyotes, 107 mountain lions, 3,053 bobcats, and 60 bears. Bears are generally considered game animals and are not molested by the predatory-animal hunters except in cases of individuals known to have the habit of killing stock. In addition to the capture of animals by means of traps and shooting, extensive poisoning campaigns were conducted, and it is conservatively estimated that at least 75,000 predatory animals were destroyed in this manner.

As a result of this destruction of stock-killing animals a large saving of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, swine, and poultry has been effected, in addition to reducing greatly the danger to human life from rabies. Stockmen have shown much interest in the work and in numerous instances have contributed funds for co-operation. The States of Nevada, Utah, and Washington are also co-operating, having appropriated substantial sums for the purpose.

The damage done by predatory animals has been increased by the prevalence among them of rabies. This disease spreads from the point of origin in Oregon into the States of Nevada, California, Idaho, and Utah. Cattle and sheep were destroyed in large numbers and hundreds of persons were bitten. As a result of the campaign conducted by the bureau in co-operation with local authorities and stockmen, the spread of the disease has been checked and conditions have been greatly improved. It is believed that with the continuance of the work complete eradication of this alarming disease among the wild animals of the affected States can be accomplished.

OREGON POULTRYMEN WANT CHEAPER POULTRY FEED.

Oregon poultrymen want to help Uncle Sam win the war by growing more poultry and feeding less wheat as he requests them to do, but they also say that they need a little help in return. The Oregon Poultry Producers Association at Farmers Week passed resolutions to this effect and sent copies to headquarters at Washington.

They have been asked to double the production of poultry and eggs during the coming year and are willing to do so whether they make money or not. As Prof. Dryden told them, it is not now as formerly a purely business proposition in which they should grow only so many chicks as could be raised at a profit. Patriotism must be mixed with business. And they agreed.

But they are also asked to use but ten percent of wheat in their feeds, and this is where they need help. Corn, barley, oats and kaffir are the usual substitutes for wheat, but corn cannot be had at all at a fair price and the other grains are scarce and high and going higher. Bran and shorts are hard to get and of poor quality although the fixed price on these by the Government is reasonable.

The Oregon poultrymen want to get corn prices fixed at reasonable figures and a supply placed on the market. Some such provision is absolutely necessary if they are able to follow the administration's program.

The Government was also petitioned to increase the number of eggs in army rations in the United States to help offset the high grain cost as well as save red meat for shipment to the allies.

WARNS PEOPLE OF ATROCITIES HUNS COMMIT.

Warning of the atrocities, "horrible, brutal, beastly, and consistently official," that American soldiers soon will be suffering at the hands of Germany's inhuman army, was voiced in an address here Wednesday night by Major Grayson P. Murphy, formerly in charge of the American Red Cross work in France, who returned to this country Sunday. Major Murphy resigned from the Red Cross to join the staff of General Pershing, says a New York dispatch.

"I cannot describe the horrible things that Germany has done to women and children and the poor, old suffering people in countries where she has set her dreadful foot," Major Murphy said. "British officers told of scores of wounded English soldiers piled in heaps and then bombarded with hand grenades. It will be but a short time before our boys are going to suffer those same things. You have got to build, and sacrifice, no matter what it costs to beat that beast."

Building up the spirit of the people behind the lines in Europe is the great work of the Red Cross, the speaker declared. Contributors to the Red Cross in this country have thus become one of the largest factors in the war, he said.

"Up to this day, Germany is victorious in this war," Major Murphy continued. "Any peace that is made on the basis of today's conditions would be practically a complete victory for Germany and for the German idea. Germany has lost nothing in this war but blood. She has fought so far on the territory of others. She has drawn from the territory of others vast supplies of materials and vast sums of money. She has had between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 people working for her for practically no wage—really as slaves. She has established her cursed hold on Austria, on Turkey and on Bulgaria, and she has at her feet murdered Serbia and unfortunate Rumania.

"An English woman told me that when there was a threat of a German invasion, the women carried poison about them to save themselves from what they would face if German troops landed."

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Germany's chief occupation these days is coaching the Russian bear in the correct form of that proposed "scrap of paper".

When that registration of alien enemies is completed, it is safe to predict that the Rogues' Gallery will be enriched with a choice lot of new mugs.

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A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend our services. The hours of the service on the Sabbath are as follows:
Preaching at 11 A. M.
Sabbath School at 10 A. M.
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Song service at 7:30 P. M.
Preaching at 8:00 P. M.
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Isn't the frowns of our enemy we should fear, but the treach that hides behind the smiles of a friend.

King Ferdinand has decided to give his son the throne of Rumania. It is not stated what crime the young king is guilty of to deserve such a punishment.

The German crown prince at least deserves commendation for the carelessness with which he takes de-

Had The Grip Three Weeks.

With January comes Lagrippe. Lingered colds seem to settle in the system causing one to ache all over, feel feverish and chilly, tired, head and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyler Henderson Ky., writes: "My daughter had lagrippe for three weeks, gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and now she is alright." Sold by Re-

OVER THE TOP!

Uncle Sam says we must put our boys "Over The Top." To do this we who stay at home must do our part, which is CONSERVATION.

Just now we are especially asked to conserve fuel. The only way to conserve fuel is to Burn Less. This is a difficult matter with the old fuel-eating stoves to be seen in so many homes.

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