

LIVE STOCK



GOOD PASTURAGE FOR SWINE

In Many Sections No Other Green Forage is Used Than That Furnished by Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of having a good permanent pasture for hogs can hardly be overestimated. In many hog-producing localities no other green forage is used than that furnished by grass or grass and clover pastures. The advantage of not having to go to the expense of frequently preparing and seeding the land appeals to most farmers.

Hogs do not relish grasses except when the leaves are young and tender. Hence it is necessary for the best results to keep permanent pastures well stocked. If the plants are allowed to mature they not only become less palatable but are deficient



Hogs Enjoying Themselves at Pasture.

in feeding value as well. It is usually advisable to have some other stock in the pastures with the hogs to eat the coarser plants. Cattle are best suited for this purpose.

It is impossible to state how many animals per acre will be supported by a permanent pasture. In most cases it is advisable to have some of the best supplementary forage crops to graze in addition to the pasture. A safe rule is to have at least one acre of good permanent pasture for each brood sow kept. Of course this acreage could be reduced or the number of hogs increased where a complete succession of supplementary forage crops is raised or where the land is very productive. A greater area should be allowed if the grazing is poor.

DATES TO BREED BEEF COWS

To Secure Uniform Herd of Calves Definite Time of Year Should Be Decided Upon.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to have a uniform herd of calves, cows should be bred at a definite time of year with this point in view. For fall and early winter calves (November and December), cows should be bred during February and March. For spring calves (February and March), which in most cases is a more desirable date to have the calves dropped, the cows should be bred during May and June. Where milk for family use during winter months is not an important consideration cows may be more cheaply wintered, and calves escape flies and hot weather when dropped at that time. In all breeding operations pure-bred sires only should be used.

Breeders of pure-bred cattle, who desire to grow calves for exhibition, should breed their cows from the 1st to the 15th of December to produce calves of senior classification, and from the 1st to the 15th of April for calves of junior rating.

SELF-FEEDER SAVES MONEY

Expert at Kansas State College Writes Circular Explaining Great Value of Device.

How labor and feed may be saved by using a self-feeder is explained in a circular issued by the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college and written by Carl P. Thompson of the division.

Mr. Thompson shows in the bulletin that more rapid and economical gains are made when the self-feeder is used than when the hogs are fed by hand. Plans and specifications for constructing self-feeders at small cost are included in the circular, which may be had upon request to the division of extension.

POULTRY FACTS

GREEN FEEDS FOR POULTRY

There is Much in Proper Curing and Handling—Beets and Mangel-Wurzels Also Good.

If you have fed clover or alfalfa to poultry in its green state or dry you know its value. If you have not used it as a hen feed do so this winter, even if you have to buy some, and in future seasons you will lay in a good supply. There is much in curing and handling this food to have it right for hens. If it has been done properly, cut into one-quarter-inch lengths, and place it in a tub or barrel, then turn on steam or hot water, which at once brings back the aroma of the harvest field. Next spread out in the mixing box and sift on some cornmeal, middlings and animal meal, salt a little and you have as good a mess for laying hens as can be prepared. In some respects alfalfa is better than clover. It is very rich in protein, yields more in a year than clover, and hens like it better.

For poultry it should never be allowed to become woody. A good field of alfalfa will produce more hen feed than the same amount of space put into any other crop.

Next in order for a dependable winter food come beets and mangel-wurzels. There are different sorts, red, yellow and white. All make a good winter hen feed. They are composed largely of water, but it makes an excellent winter food, being easily grown and kept and is very handy to feed. By feeding plenty of green food to the hens in winter there is a profit derived in two ways. The hens will be more healthy, therefore lay better, and by working it into the daily ration the cost of feeding the flock is lessened considerably.

HINTS ON HANDLING POULTRY

Among Other Things for Farmer to Remember Is That Male Doesn't Influence Number of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is urged that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following principal rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.



One Hundreds Hens Should Be on Every Farm.

so as to produce infertile eggs. The male bird has no effect on the number of eggs produced.

MISSION OF OYSTER SHELL

Not Given to Supply Grit, but to Make Bone, Muscle and Feathers —Help Out Ration.

Many poultry growers, especially beginners, have the impression that oyster shells make a good grit for fowls, but such is not the case. Oyster shells, in some respects do help to grind the fowl's food, but the chief mission is to make bone, muscle and feathers. They form the shell of the egg, or assist in this matter and at the same time aid in making a complete ration when fowls are fed charcoal and grit together with their grain rations. If you keep them before the hens and do not feed fat-producing feeds, they will prevent soft-shelled eggs and keep them from acquiring the egg-eating habit, which is one of the greatest losses ever experienced by any poultryman. In almost every feed given to fowls we find a shortage of ash.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Representatives Graham, Dennis and Gore are appointed by Speaker Jones as house members of a joint committee to secure samples of pavement for submission to the roads and highways committee.

Every one practicing dentistry in the state or opening parlors or offices for conducting them will be required to take out a state license under the terms of a bill introduced by Representative McFarland.

Legislation urged by Secretary Lane to modify homestead law privileges in favor of soldiers who served in the war or on the Mexican border was approved Saturday by the senate public lands committee and reported favorably.

Through deals closed this week J. R. Nunamaker and sons, Don, Floyd and Neal Nunamaker, already owners of 75 acres of full-bearing orchards, at Hood River, have increased their holdings by 75 acres. The aggregate of the sums paid will reach \$50,000, it is said.

One of the largest flouring mills in the state of Oregon outside of Portland and by far the largest in the southern part of the state will be started at Klamath Falls within a few days when the Martin Brothers begin to turn their wheels for steady operation.

All restrictions on fuel dealers and all prices set by the Fuel administration are off Saturday, February 1. Prices may fall, is the belief of some Portland dealers, who fear the result of the lifting of restriction in mid-winter, when fuel conditions are most important.

Announcement was made at Astoria Saturday that within the next 60 days the Standard Oil company will begin work on the construction of its big distributing plant on the site purchased by it shortly before the war started. The plant will entail an expenditure of approximately \$200,000.

In the center of the irrigation development and in the second unit of the Jordan valley irrigation district of Malheur county has arisen Ruby, a brand-new town. Just at present the town is rather small, consisting of only two buildings—one of them for use of the irrigation project, and the other a boarding-house.

One of the largest shipments of beef cattle to leave Baker for some time was loaded Saturday by Jenkins, Loengran & Trowbridge, and consisted of 36-carloads, or 936 head, of prime beef steers for consignment to the Chicago market. At the prevailing Chicago price of 15 cents per pound for this class of steers, the shipment will bring its owners \$168,480.

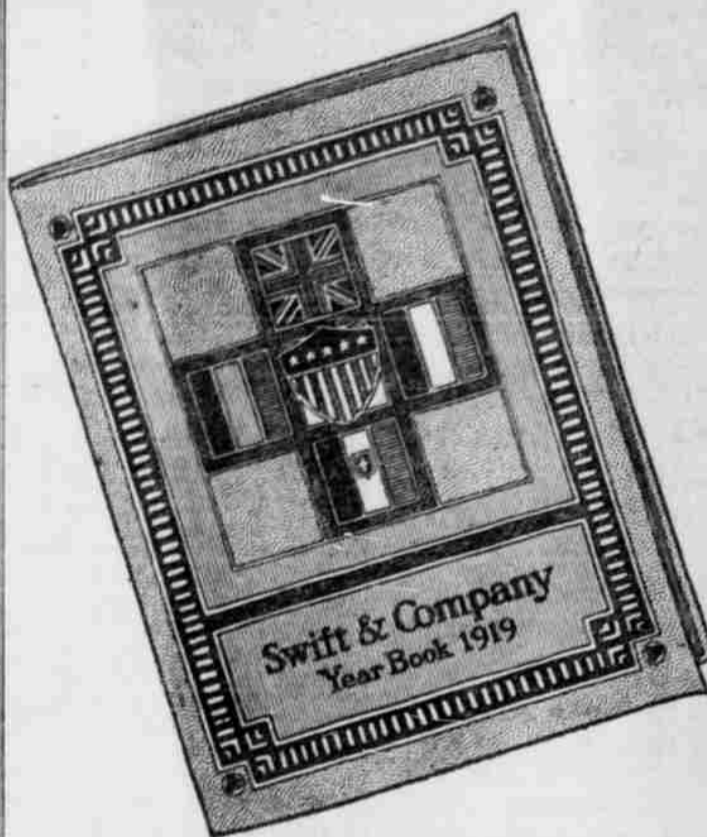
Astoria is in the throes of a real barbers' strike, and the town is looking forward to shaveless and shampooless days. On Saturday evening the Barbers' union made a demand that the shops close at 6:30 instead of 7:30 each day. This was granted, but each shop then discharged one of its men, which the proprietors said was necessary in order to reduce expenses to meet the new conditions.

A bonding election for the new Sparta irrigation project took place Monday and carried by a large majority. B. F. Keist, Glen Macy and Ernest Dill were elected directors. This election marks the transition of a one time famous mining camp from a region of desert hills to a promising agricultural community. The plan is to reclaim 12,000 acres by bringing water from Eagle Creek through the Sparta mining ditch, and the estimated cost of the project is \$50 per acre to the land reclaimed.

The Sheridan Fruit Growers' association, owners of the Sheridan cannery, at its annual meeting elected the following directors: K. C. Miller, president; A. J. Bewley, vice-president; H. G. Funk, secretary-treasurer; R. L. Eskridge, Roy Graves. During the season of 1918, Roy Graves, operator of the cannery, has paid \$125,000 for fruits and for labor in caring for this fruit at the cannery, \$16,000. The total output was 3000 tons of canned goods, representing 80 carloads. This is the second year of operation of the cannery, and the fruitgrowers are feeling highly gratified at its success.

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He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callous from one's feet. Millions of America's women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.—Adv.

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