OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FARMERS' WEEK December 8 to 13, 1913

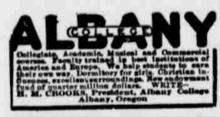
This will be a notable event in the educational history of Oregon.

Farmers' Co-operation will be the leading topic of a stimulating series of lectures. The week will be crowded with discussions, and demonstrations in everything that makes for the welfare of the farmer and the home-maker

WINTER SHORT COURSE January 1to 30, 1914

The College has spared no effort to make this the most complete short course in its history. A very wide range of courses will be offered in General Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, Mechanic Arts, Domestic Science and Art, Commerce, Forestry and Music. Numerous lectures and discussions on FARMERS' CO-OP-KRATION, at home and abroad, will be a leading feature. Make this a pleasant and profitable winter outting. No tuition. Accommodations masonable. Reduced rates on all railroads. For further information

H. M. TENNANT, Registrar, Corvallis, Oregon. Farmers' Business Courses by Cor respondence without tuition.



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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and nuccous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they ofter One Hundred Dollars for any case that it falls to cure. Send for list of testimousles.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Bold by all Drugglats, 75c.

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We, W. F. Detert and W. D. Duke, own all the cattle branded 70 or ful. XL and formerly owned by Cox & Clark and the Heryford Land & pair of stout pliers. For the snaps one Cattle Company. These cattle are now on the ranges of Modoc and Lassen Counties. For information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties fliegally branding, killing, driving off or disposing of any of the above cattle we will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLE LARS and the costs of arrest and prosecution. Send all information to E. H. Day, Alturas, Modoc county Cal., or to us at Latrobe, El Dorado County, Cal. If guilty party might escape, promptly notify the Sheriff of was committed and advise us by wire at our expense.

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White Scotch Collies I have a number of white collie pup-pies, both sexes, that are from the best bred kennels in the world. They are eligi-ble for registration. Papers furnished with each sale. The best sheep and cattle dogs known. Can ship them by express. Write for prices and photographs of dogs. State sexwanted. Guy Lafollette, Prineville, Orc.



HANDLING THE UNRULY BULL.

A good way to restrain an un-

ruly bull is described in the Breeder's Gazette:

Have a covering made of good harness leather from a pattern of the animal's head, Fit a piece over the front, having it extend out so as to take a good seam on each side and allow plenty of room about the eyes, then fit pieces to come down on each cheek, four or five inches wide. Have these pieces securely sewed and riveted with the

seam upon the outside. If the animal has horns the hood is easily fastened on. If not make a strong, snug fitting halter with straps to fasten the hood securely under the jaw and around the ears. The whole contrivance needs to be strong and well fitted, as a buil will give it a first class trial.

UTILIZING ASH SUPPLY.

Material From Both Coal and Wood

Has Fertilizing Values. As the time approaches to clean up ash pits and bins and to distribute ash piles it is well to remind farmers and gardeners of the value of this product. When conditions are favorable it is

most economical to spread the ashes where they are needed through the winter, as then none of the fertilizing properties are lost.

Even coal ashes may be put upon the land if the coarser portions are raked or sifted out, and these clinkers will serve as drainage or foundations for walks about the barnyard and poultry yard. Chickens also find something they want in the ashes.

Fine coal ashes may be worked into a clay soil with the very good effect of rendering it more porous as well as supplying some of the chemicals necessary to the growth of plants.

For fertilizing the lawn nothing is better than fine wood ashes, but if distributed during the winter and early spring the result will be almost too heavy a growth of grass, necessitating very frequent mowing.

The application of two scuttles of hardwood ashes to a tree produced the largest and finest Seckel pears ever harvested from a certain or hard in St. Louis county, Mo., the fruit ripening from day to day during six weeks.

All small fruits and orchard trees are benefited by a treatment of ashes and borers that work around the base of the trunk of trees are almost entirely prevented from entering the bark.

A moderate amount of ashes and soot worked into the soil around roses greatly increases the richness and brilliance of coloring in the blossoms and makes fine foliage. Care must be taken not to loosen the roots, as roses like a rich, firm soll.

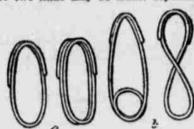
The scrapings from the barnyard if there be a cow, the droppings from the chicken house, with ashes, will supply almost all the enriching for a place of two acres,-Farm Progress.

BED SPRINGS ARE HANDY.

Many Useful Devices Can Be Made From Them.

Among the many homemade handy devices that can be made out of fairly stiff wire, such as bed springs, the repair links a and the hitching snaps b. Illustrated herewith, are very use-

All that is needed to make them is a or two links may be made, depending



upon the service required. For the snaps the wire may be looped in vathe county in which the illegal act rious ways. The snaps open something like key rings do, by pulling the jaws apart. They may then be attached to whatever is to be held-dogs, calves or even larger animals if the wire is stout. For hanging things up they are also very handy.-American Agriculturist.

> An idle acre is like an idle man-of no more use than a dead one and takes up more room.-Kansas Farmer.

BEES.

When the hives are well distributed in a certain space their inmates may be more easily handled. It seems to improve the disposition, especially if there are some trees or shrubs about it. Robbing is not prevalent either, and the absence of that always helps

to make bees better natured. A good fall flow of honey is not an unmixed good, for careful trials have shown that there is a superabundance of pollen grains in this honey which does not make it the most desirable for winter stores, and the presence of the pollen has a tendency to bring on dysentery with the bees, especially if they are wintered in the cellar without an occasional cleansing flight, which the outdoor winter protected bees have. This is a mighty good argument in favor of wintering bees outdoors.

Farm and Tarden

FALL GARDEN WORK.

Cleaning Up and Care of the Soil Are Necessary.

All persons who are versed in the lore of good gardening practice the clearing up of their gardens in the fall of the year after hard freezing in order to get out of the way work which can then be better done than in the spring, when all is in a rush. In order to kill the eggs and cocoons of insects and fungous diseases war on the latter two enemies must be continuous if the garden is to be a success.

Rake up and burn all rubbish, such as the decayed tops of plants and the leaves from trees and bushes, and sweep the garden clean. This will kill many garden enemies, and you will not need to do it next spring. This is Animals Must Be in Good Condition at the time to make extra soil for future

If the soil in any part of your garden is giving out or you need some for next season's potting of house plants make a compost of one part of good mellow loam, one-half part each of well rotted horse manure and chopped up sods



TRENCHED SOIL FOR WINTER WEATHER

from the roadside, one-fifth its bulk of sand (if the base be limestone loam) or a dusting of powdered time (if it be sandy loams and a quart of bone flour to each bashel of the above mixture. all well mixed together and piled under cover over winter.

The soil in the beds in which it is not intended to plant bulbs for winter should be trenched-that is, piled in rows so as to present as much surface as possible to the action of the frost and the air during winter to absorb nitrogen and to make a medium for the action of the soll bacteria, which work in the bumus in the soil and without which no soil is fertile.

The soil for the beds and borders in which spring blooming bulbs are to be grown should be deep and friable, filled with humus and enriched with well rotted horse manure, dug in deeply. It is best to dig the soil first and then chop it with the rake to make it fine and mellow before raking. No commercial fertilizers need be used for outdoor bulbs unless the soil is new and lacks one or more of the primary soll contents, in which case one containing potash, phosphate or nitrogen may be used as needed. But there is nothing better for a loamy soil than stable manure.

When the soil in the bulb beds and borders has frozen solid it should be mulched with some good covering. such as leaves, straw or hay, to a depth of six inches. Strawy manure may also be used to advantage and this covered with brush to prevent the covering blowing off. This mulching should not be taken off until the hard frosts are past, as the alternate freezing and thawing and lifting the bulbs out of the ground will prevent their blooming.-Farm and Fireside.

-Underdrainage removes a good

deal besides water. It has been known to remove a mortgage from the land .- Country Gentleman.

HORSE SENSE.

The work horse should have six to ten pounds of hay in addition to the corn and carret.

A stumbling horse is dangerous and is usually made so by bad shoeing. Go to an expert, intelligent shoer. Nowadays farmers are alive to the

fact that it requires strong horses to perform efficient work on the farm. Different qualities of the same kind

ration of the different experiment stations for horses. There is solid satisfaction and encomprement for a man to do his best

of grain and hay enter the balanced

m driving a well mated team that responds to good horsemanship. A properly conditioned draft horse, with its necessary education largely

completed, is one of the most perfectly finished products of the farm. Take pains to exercise the horse

and harden them up before the real pring work begins. This is necessary if you wish to avoid delays and risks. One of the best preventives of eratches in horses is to keep the feet

ciean. If mud is permitted to dry on the fetlocks irritation is likely to en_______________\

SHEPHERD AND FLOCK. Never allow the sheep out in

In buying sheep do not pick out the big, coarse looking ones. A successful feeder gives about

bran and corn per head daily. There are few crops raised on the farm that vary as little in price as wool

one pound of outs and corn or

Arrange the troughs and feeding racks so there will be no crowding. On all fine days the flock should have the run of a large, clean yard.

A pound of mutton can be produced cheaper than any other kind of meat.

Sheep are such sensitive creatures that little things in care and feed make for success or failure, no matter what the

WINTER CARE OF EWES.

Lambing Time.

Where good warm quarters are available it is desirable to have the lambs come early, says the Kansas Farmer. If bad, stormy weather occurs at this time the sheep farmer will find he must be constantly alert and on the job if he would save a large percentage of his lamb crop. It is sometimes desirable to have the lambs come on the pasture, since they will require much less attention at this time.

It is usually customary to turn the ram in with the flock at the time it is desired to begin breeding and let him remain with them throughout the winter. Some flockmasters make a practice of locking the ram up and turning him with the flock at night only. As a rule, it is not desirable to have the rams running with the flocks during the summer season, especially where the lambs were dropped early. This practice might result in inbreeding, and the young lambs so bred would not grow out and develop prop-

Ewes which are to produce lambs should not be allowed to run down and become thin and emsciated during the winter season. In the desire to econo mize in feed there might be a tendency in this direction, and, owing to the fact that the heavy deece makes it difficult to observe how thin the sheep may be, the ewes might become badly run down before the owner was aware of the fact. The ewes must come to lambing time in good, thrifty condition or there will be practically no secretion of milk, and the ewes oftentimes will refuse to own their lambs. On the other hand, breeding ewes should not be pampered and kept confined closely. On every bright, clear day of the winter they should be turned out to range over the pastures and fields. If they do not have abundant opportunity to exercise and range about over the fields the lambs will almost invariably be born weak and puny.

It is the usual practice to shear sheep in the spring. If warm quarters are not available the fleece should not be removed until the weather becomes warm enough so that the sheep will not suffer from the cold. Where the lambs come early the ewes are usually not sheared until the lambing is over. If sheared before lambing time the ewes must be handled carefully.

Bran and Screenings.

The federal department, looking after the purity of feeding stuffs, has decided that the mixing of screenings and bran is not bran and must be sold as bran and screenings. The millers of the country in their interstate commerce transactions have made a strenuous effort to change this ruling. They desire the privilege of mixing wheat screenings with wheat bran and labeling the mixture "bran." Feeders will not deny that screenings have feed value, but since screenings contain the weed seeds, chaff and straw in the wheat when originally shipped the mixing of bran with screenings reduces the feeding value very materially, and from no standpoint can it be considered the equal of pure bran. Farmers should buy pure bran and not a mixture of bran and screenings at the price of bran.

Silage For Beef Cattle.

There is no roughage which is of more importance to the producer of beef cattle than silage. The value of silage to the beef producer varies considerably and is dependent upon a large number of other factors. If rough fodders are scarce or are high priced. If the grain is high priced or if the grain is so near a good market that much of it can be readily sold, silage will have a greater value than if the opposite conditions exist. It is a great saver of grain regardless of whether it is to be fed to stock cattle or fattening cattle. It will lessen the grain feeding by practically the same amount as is contained in the silage.

DANGERS OF A COLD.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the colds themselves that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that they so often lead to. For that reason every cold should be gotten rid of with the least possible delay. To accomplish this you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy of great help to you. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, and enables the sysem to throw off the cold. For sale by all dealers.

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are carefully and scientifically bred and fed. They don't have to range hundreds of miles for a living, so their flesh never gets hard, tough and flavorless. A taste of our beef is the test we ask. We know you'll like it, because no one could help doing so doing so.

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