OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

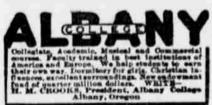
FARMERS' WEEK December 8 to 13, 1913

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 demonstra-tions 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 General Agriculture, Horticulture, are kn Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, Mechanic Arts, Domestic Science and Art, Commerce, Forestry In the and Music. Numerous lectures and discussions on FARMERS' CO-OP-

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



TYPHOID and sickness are no more necessary than finalipox. Army medical experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of antityphoid vaccination. Be vaccinated now by your physician, you and your family. Ask your physician or droggist, or send to us for information and post family are the send to us for information. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELLY, CAL

THE O'DEST ESTABLISHED REALTY FIRM IN SOUTHERN OREGON

ONE TO 12,000 ACRES OF LAKE COUNTY BEST LANDS

For sale either for stock or ugricultural purposes.

J. W. MAXWELL & SON LAKEVIEW, OREGON

\$100 Reward, \$100

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 disease, requires a constitutional directly upon the thood and nureous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient-strengthy building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proorteless have so much falls in its curative powers that they ofter One Hundred Bollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimentals. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tolede, O.

Bold by all Druggists, 75c Take Hall's Family Pills for constipction.

\$1000 Dollars Reward

We, W. F. Deter, and W. D. Duke, own all the cattle branded 70 or XL and formerly owned by Cox & Clark and the Heryford Land & Cattle Company. These cattle are now on the ranges of Modoc and of any party or parties illegally brandlog, killing, driving off or disposing of any of the above cattle we will pay ONE THOUSAND DOL-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 the county in which the illegal act dividual tastes, it is better to let them was committed and advise us by wire at our expense.

W. F. DETERT. W. D. DUKE.

Registered 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, Ore.



Farm and Garden

RAISING WINTER LAYERS.

Careful Study of Breeds Essential to Success.

In order to raise winter layers one must know something about the characteristics of the different breeds, the laying periods of which vary, says a correspondent of the Country Gentle-Some begin laying in five make this the most complete short months, others in six, seven or eight course in its history. A very wide months. When the egg laying charac-range of courses will be offered in teristics of a particular breed of fowl are known it is easy to raise winter

In the writer's experience with White Plymouth Rocks the time between ERATION, at home and abroad, will batching and the laying of the first egg be a leading feature. Make this a pleasant and profitable winter out-bing. No tuition. Accommodations days to seven months and thirteen days. Pullets usually lay a small For further information number of eggs at first-about fifteen or twenty-then rest a few days or a week, after which they begin to lay again and centinue for three or four months or more without stopping. By regulating the batching of chicks according to these laying characteristies and by giving them proper care and attention a good supply of fresh eggs may be had during the winter



months. A brief description of the writer's method of raising winter lay-

ers may be helpful. eggs. Provided a hen wants to set any Farmers should co-operate in burning time after the middle of February she over all public highways and railroad is put in a warm and protected place. right of ways in the infested regions. For prospective winter layers it is well With careful, systematic burning of to hatch the chicks as early as March all harboring places in the fall a large and April. With hens to brood the per cent of the millions of hibernatchicks and with a sunny exposure and ing bugs will be killed by the heat diprotection from cold winds, they need rectly and many more left exposed to little more attention in early than in the winter. After each and every later hatching.

til they are four to five weeks old. The will be well enough started so that, if mother hen is cooped, but the chicks taken up in time next summer, the inare allowed free grass range. They jury from the pests may be greatly are fed regularly five times a day until reduced. -Hoard's Dairyman. they are about two months old, after day, and from that time on three times a day until winter is over. The young chicks are kept free of vermin by simple methods, the perches and roosting places are carefully watched for chicken mites, and any indication of sickness is at once investigated.

After the chicks are three months old they are fed a wet mash in the Lassen Counties. For information morning and a grain mixture consistleading to the arrest and conviction ing of two parts of whole or cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats for the remaining meals. The mash is composed of four parts by measure of bran and one each of middlings, cornmeal and mixed grains. Occasionally one measure of meat meal is added to the mash to furnish animal protein, though the meat meal is kept in hoppers in order that the young chickens may learn to balance their own ration. Since chickens possess inbalance their ration to suit themselves. The mash is usually wet down with the wastes from the table. Oyster shell and grit are always kept before the

fowls in hoppers, A dry scratching pen, free from drafts and well lighted, is provided for each pen of fowls. This is practically indispensable for winter layers in cold or moderate climates. Grain thrown in the litter will keep the fowls busy for hours. Exercise is very important for fowls that are kept to produce eggs during the winter months. Plenty of fresh water is also essential for laying hens. Fifty fowls cared for in this manner during the past four or five years have given a fairly uniform supply of winter eggs. As a rule the fifty fowls have consisted of from sixteen to twenty pullets, about the same number of one-year-old hens and a few twoyear-olds. Careful records show that the pullets during the winter months lay about four times as many eggs as the hens. For profitable winter egg production it is advisable to have as many vigorous pullets as possible.

With pullets numbering only about one-third of the fifty fowls, the production of the writer's flock during the past four winters, regarding the winter months as December, January and

February, has been as follows: Winter of 1907-8, 1,032-average per month, 344; winter of 1908-9, 1.339-average per month, 446; winter of 1909-10, 1,258-average per month, 419; winter of 1910-11, 1,345-average per month, 448.

THE HARVEST.

[As the narvest hand sees it.] It's all right for poets to talk about The "beautiful harvest of grain," But when you get out and you shock about

Ten million square miles it's a strain'. Perhaps there's romance to be met

in it— That's something I wouldn't deny-But I've found only backache and

sweat in it.
And, gee, but a fellow gets dry! The binder goes clacking in front of

You. The sun's beating down on your And the boss is demanding this

stunt of you:
"Keep up with the binder, by You shock through the ages of his-

for thousands of years do you Yet you find by some magic or mysworked just two hours by

You eat, but the food isn't filling You drink, but the water ain't

Your back and your shoulders are Killing you. You swim in an ocean of sweat. The glamour the poets may give

harvest because I am driv' to it, And you bet I am glad when it's

-Berton Braley.

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG.

Fire the Best Agent In Destroying This Expensive Pest.

The chinch bug cost the state of Missouri approximately \$5,000,000 last year, and in many other states the cost was nearly as great. Unless immediate steps are taken to destroy the swarms which are living over during the winter this loss will be greatly increased next year.

Retween new and Dec. I all meadows, pastures, roads, waste lands and other fields, which are heavily overgrown, should be carefully examined for the hibernating chinch bugs. Those fields near wheat and corn fields which were infested during the summer should be examined with special are. The insects hide deep down in lumps of grass, under leaves and rubbish, and in many cases their presence an be detected from the disagrecable dor of the crushed bugs even before me finds them in their hiding places. Wherever they are found the fields

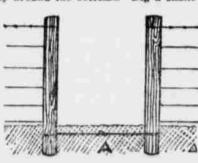
should be burned over immediately and carefully so that every possible shelter will be destroyed. The wind should not be too strong, so that the heat will penetrate down into the Hens are used for incubating the clumps of grass and make a clean job. farmer has done all he can to destroy No wet food is given young chicks un- the pest during the winter the fight

BRACELESS GATEPOSTS.

Original and Satisfactory Method of Holding Stakes In Place.

When putting up fencing, especially around gardens and lawns, it sometimes is desirable to omit wood or other above ground braces for the sake of doing a neat job, yet the fencing must be tight and kept so.

The sketch illustrates a method highly satisfactory even when used on large gates, if gateposts are set in deep and a few stones pounded in firmly around the bottoms. Dig a shallow



trench between the posts and connect them with two or more strands of galvanized wire and splice the ends. Stip the strands into the trench, twist A with a short stick till you draw posts together firmly against the soil, then cover up the wire.

The "pull" of the fence cannot lop them over, because they are pulling against each other. In setting any kind of posts always tamp the soil very firm the first few inches in bottom of hole. That is the secret of firm posts. -Farm and Fireside.

Cement Floors Pay.

animal was more than \$4 greater when the feeding was done on cement floors than when earth floors were employed. The result would be practically the same were the floors plank if the seepage of the liquid manure were eventually lost through chemical changes and other avenues of escape. The loss would, of course, be much less where the animals are kept under cover and bedding is freely used, thus allowing the mass to be packed into a thick stratum during the winter season,

IT PAYS TO KEEP **COWS COMFORTABLE**

To give his cows the proper shelter the dairyman must have a clean, warm, well lighted and well ventilated barn, writes E. E. Rusbing in the Iowa Homestead. The size will depend altogether upon the capacity of the farm and the number of cows to be sheltered. My ideal is the basement barn. or, in other words, to build the barn on a hiliside or some way that leads to a second story. In this way ventilation and doorways may be had in the sides and end of the barn.

The walls of the basement may be made of stone or brick, or if this cannot be afforded a wall under the side that stands next the hill may be constructed and the other three sides be made of framing. Many prefer the cement walls, which are cheaper than the rock or brick, as a man can build a cement wall himself, which will save all expense, 'except for the material The stalls of the dairy barn should have tight walls and celling, but should



What may be done in the way of milk yield by cows of the good kind is shown in the record of the Hot-stein herd, owned by J. A. Turner of Virginia. He has a herd of seven-teen pure bred Holstein-Friesians and five grades, a total of twentytwo cows. His records and books show that in a single year sixteen His records and books of his cows averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk, twelve averaged over 11.000 pounds, ten averaged over 12.00 pounds, eight averaged over 12.00 pounds, four averaged over 14,000 pounds, and one ran over 18,000 pounds. Of the herd fourteen cows produced twenty-eight quarts of milk each in a day, eight cows surpassed thirty-two quarts, two cows surpassed thirty-six quarts and one cow surpassed forty quarts in a day. The picture shows a pure bred Holstein

be well ventilated. It should also have a sound floor.

The cows that are forced to stand in a dark, dirty stall cannot be expected to produce as much milk nor milk that will have the wholesome qualities as the cow that is furnished with a well lighted, airy stall, one that has windows to admit the sunlight and one that the foul air of the stable is replaced by the good, pure air, without subjecting the cow to injurious drafts. The stalls with tight walls and ceilings prevent loss of heat in cold weather and thus contribute greatly to the comfort of both the cow and the milker

When the dairy cow is on full feed she is hard worked and is less able to withstand extremes of weather than other stock, for her energies are then being exerted in the direction of production rather than self preservation. It is more profitable as well as more human to keep her warm by making the stable comfortable instead of compelling her to use large amounts of expensive foods in maintaining her body temperature.

Nothing is more important in the dairy barn than a sound, impervious floor. There is more than one benefit derived from such a floor. The animals are more comfortable and hence profitable, the manure is saved and applied to the land without loss, the stables are cleaned with less effort, and cleaner milk is produced, which will always command a higher price.

TWO DAIRY PROBLEMS.

Proper Composition of Feed a Matter of Great Importance.

The dairy farmer has two great problems confronting him at all timesnamely, the labor and the feeding problems. His success depends targey on his ability to cope with them, and especially with the feeding problem. His cows are, in a measure, machines through which raw materials pass and are turned out as finished products, the quality of which are determined by the individual cow. If the raw materials are not "balanced" the result may be fat on the cow's back instead of milk in the pail; it may mean flesh from the cow's body to make milk or a waste of material altogether. If not supplied in sufficient quantities the machine discontinues its work and the cow goes dry.

Far too many dairymen work on the assumption that if their cows are fed all they will eat or clean up nicely of feeds affording variety they are doing their best. The question of feed composition should receive more thought. A man may easily feed un-Investigation in connection with balanced rations that will waste feeding steers carried on by the Ohio enough material, for which he has to experiment station has demonstrated pay high prices, to make his business that the value of the manure for each unprofitable, even under otherwise favorable conditions.-New York Tribune-Farmer.

Udder Inflammation.

Mastitis (inflammation of the udder) may often be induced in a cow by rough milking when the teats are sore or chapped. Chapped teats may be relleved by gently rubbing with vaseline before and after milking. Several applications of zinc cintment to sore teats, after cleaning them, will relieve most cases.

HOTEL LAKEVIEW



ERECTED IN 1900

Sample Room for Commercial Travelers First Class Accommodations Modern Throughout.

SHAMROCK STABLES

CON BREEN, Proprietor

Special Attention to Transient Stock Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month Phone 571 Always Open

LAKEVIEW

OREGON

NEVADA--CALIFORNIA--OREGON RY

Daily Service Reno to Lakeview Except Sundays

No. 1 Arrives Lakeview at 8:40 P. M. No. 2 Leaves Lakeview at 6:40 A. M.

Daily Except Sunday Pullman & Buffett Service Between Lakeview and Reno

C. W. CLASS, AGENT :: LAKEVIEW, OREGON

THE RIGHT WAY

PORTLAND, PUGET SOUND, GRAYS HARBOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND **ALL POINTS NORTH**

is by BEND and the

Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co.

STEEL COACHES-BLOCK SIGNALS IN GENERAL USE

For Train Schedules, Fares Tickets, Etc., call upon

L. M. FOSS Traveling Frt. and Pass. Agt. O-W. R. & N. CO.



Bend - - - Oregon



No Matter What Cut You Choose

you'll find our meats sweet. tender and juley. For we handle only the choicest grades, the cheapest cuts of which are better than the most expensive parts of lower grade cattle. Orders by phone given prompt attention

Lakeview Meat Market HAYES & GROB . PROPS

THE PALACE BAR

O'CONNOR & DUGGAN - - PROPRIETORS

A Gentlemen's Popular :: Resort ::

PHONE 32

CHOICE BRAND WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER