

DON'T COOK

IT IS TOO HOT
TRY

CANTALOUPE

BERRIES AND CREAM WITH CORN FLAKES
PUFFED RICE, PUFFED CORN OR
PUFFED WHEAT
COLD BOILED HAM AND CHIPPED BEEF
PICKLED BEETS
LIBBY'S ROAST BEEF
CHICKEN LOAF
DEVILED HAM
VEAL LOAF
COTTAGE CHEESE
PICKLED PIGS FEET, SOUSED MACKEREL
BAKED BEANS, TOMATO SAUCE
LETTUCE, SHRIMP, AND SALAD DRESSING
PICKLES

WATERMELONS

CALIFORNIA BLAIR
GRAPE JUICE
LOGANBERRY JUICE

COOKIES, ALL KINDS
NEW YORK CHEESE
SWISS CHEESE, CREAM CHEESE

PATTISON BROTHERS GROCERY

PHONE MAIN 80

CATTLE FEED WASTE LARGE

Washington, D. C., July 7.—A vast quantity of feed available for cattle is now either wasted absolutely or put to some less profitable use, says a recent report which the department of agriculture has just published as Part IV of a comprehensive survey of the entire meat situation in the United States. Failure to utilize the full value of this material has increased unnecessarily the cost of producing meat, has diminished the profits from cattle feeding, and has discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity.

According to the report already mentioned, the loss in grain straw and corn stover amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually. Both of these products are disposed of most economically when fed to cattle in connection with some form of concentrated feed. Straw is especially valuable in carrying the breeding herd through the winter, in wintering stockers, and as a supplementary roughage for fattening cattle. Stover, too, is an excellent feed for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows. Nevertheless, in many sections of the country where these products are abundant, little attempt is made to take advantage of their value for these purposes.

Of an annual straw crop of approximately 120,000,000 tons, it is estimated that only two-thirds is put to its best use—live stock production. Of the remainder a little more than one-half is sold or turned under and the rest—15 per cent of the total crop—is burned. Burning is practically an absolute waste and although plowing under does contribute something to soil fertility, the benefit to the land is less than that which would be derived from the use of the straw to produce manure. "Of all systems of obtaining permanent soil fertility," says the report, "none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding live stock."

The average value of all kinds of straw is placed at about \$5 a ton. In many sections, of course, no such price can be realized for it, and as a matter of fact only about 8 per cent of the crop actually is sold. The figure mentioned, however, may be taken as representing the value to the farmer of straw if he will use it properly in his farming operations as feed or bedding. In order to illustrate how this may be done the report gives three sample rations for wintering a breeding herd of beef cattle on straw combined with silage, shock corn, and cottonseed or linseed meal. Any one of these rations, it is said, will prove economical. They are as follows:

Rations for Wintering Breeding Cows	
Ration 1	Pounds
Straw	10
Silage	20
Cottonseed meal or linseed meal	15
Ration 2	Pounds
Straw	20
Cottonseed cake or oil cake	2
Rations 3	Pounds
Straw	10
Shock corn	10
Cotton meal	1

In this connection it is pointed out also that feeding straw in the winter will insure under certain circumstances the full utilization of summer grass. In a number of western states it frequently happens that grass goes to waste because feeders are unwilling to pay the high prices asked for steers in the spring. With an abundance of straw on hand to lessen the cost of wintering, feeders can take advantage of the lower prices for stocker cattle in the fall to secure on reasonable terms at that time enough stock to pasture all the grass the following year.

The production of corn stover is about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately 245,000,000 tons a year. A larger percentage—81.5—of this is fed than of the straw but the waste is nevertheless astonishing. For this, poor methods of feeding are largely responsible. By far the most economical method of handling corn is by ensiling, but as a matter of fact only 8.1 per cent of the acreage was put in the silo in 1914, the year in which these investigations were made. About 11 per cent was cut for green feed and 81 per cent allowed to mature for grain. It is in the last portion of the acreage that the greatest waste occurs. Stripping the leaves from the stalks which are subsequently burned, removing the stalk above the top ear only, leaving the stalks to stand in the field until the loss of leaves and leaching have removed much of their fertilizing value, are all unthrifty methods. Furthermore, almost four per cent of the stover is burned, as though, instead of being a potential source of revenue, it was merely a nuisance to be gotten rid of as a preliminary to plowing. In some states the percentage of stover that is thus thrown away is as high as 7 or 8 per cent and the total loss to the country from the practice is estimated at nearly \$15,000,000 a year.

To obtain satisfactory results from the feeding of farm roughages such as straw and stover, they must be combined with some form of concentrated feed. At the present time large quantities of such feed, in the form of cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, peanuts and beans are exported for the use of European feeders. If the straw and stover that are now wasted were employed to feed more cattle, these concentrates could be consumed at home. The result would be a tremendous saving not only in the cost of producing beef, but in the cost of enriching the soil as well. In 1914, for example, about 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal—half the total production—were applied directly to the soil as fertilizer. If this had been fed

to cattle instead, three-quarters of the fertilizing value would have been returned to the soil as manure. The loss of the other fourth would have been far more than counterbalanced by the profit on the meat produced economically by the meal and the necessary roughages. Much the same thing is true of the other oil meals. The value of these meals is far better appreciated in Europe than here. Denmark, for example, feeds annually 478 pounds of oil cake to each of her mature cattle, the United States approximately 24 pounds. Furthermore, the European feeder is aware of the fact that the high-protein meal, while more expensive to buy, is more economical to use. Meal of this quality is seldom sold on the domestic market because the American farmer has not yet learned its value. Cottonseed and linseed are perhaps the best known of the oil meals, but there are others the use of which as feed could be profitably extended. Both peanut and soy bean meal and cake, for instance, are in good demand in Europe.

The efficient use of these and other feeds discussed in the report is of the utmost importance to the American farmer, it is pointed out, because the day when close calculation in feeding was not necessary is, in all probability, past. Hereafter it is likely that success will depend upon ability to put to the best use all available products. A greater knowledge of what these products are and of the ways in which they can be fed will result in the elimination of enormous waste.

Cleanliness of Milk from Cow to Butter Pack

"Good cows, proper feed and strict cleanliness," said Farmer Jones, one of Oregon's most successful dairymen, "are the means by which I prepare my dairy products for a steady market at top prices the year round."

"Cleanliness must be strictly observed from the time the milk is drawn from the udder of the cow until it is delivered to the table of the consumer in the form of butter."

"We first wash the flanks and udder of the cow with a wet cloth. This does away with the practice that many milkers have of moistening their hands either in milk or water, which leads to bacterial contamination. The hand and clothing of the milkers are also scrupulously clean."

"As soon as possible after milking the milk is placed in large cans in which it is taken to the creamery. In order to get the benefit of the care of the milk up to this time it is essential that cleanliness be observed in the creamery."

"We next run the milk through the separator after which the cream is properly ripened and put into the churn. In handling the butter care is taken that no part of the body or clothing comes in contact with it. When molded and wrapped in accordance with the Oregon dairy laws we are ready to guarantee it as a superior product and will stand back of the guarantee."

"In the Northwest it is the usual practice to run the milk through the separator on the farm after which the cream is taken to the creamery where it is pasteurized and ripened in a large vat. In these vats it is mixed with milk from all the patrons of the creamery, from which it is seen that cleanliness on all the farms contributing is an essential factor."—O. A. C. Press Bulletin.

Life Policies Kept in Effect

Salem, Or., July 5.—Practically all life insurance companies are granting permits for military service without charge to policy holders where the policies were issued before the call to arms, according to Insurance Commissioner Wells.

"The majority of the life insurance companies have in recent years had no restrictions as to military and naval service in their policies, while others had such restrictions effective only during the first year or two of their policies," said the insurance commissioner. "I am advised, however, that practically all the companies are announcing permits for service without charge to policy holders whose policies were issued before the call to arms. It is only in the matter of new policies issued, since the order for mobilization, that a charge will be made for the war hazard."

"Most of the personal accident policies issued in this state exempt the company from liability on account of war hazard, but all such policies would be effective during the mobilization of troops and at barracks or concentration camps. Claims occurring during such time would no doubt be pro-rated on account of increased hazard, but many of the companies' policies are void in actual warfare."

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