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"For Sandy Always."



EDITORIAL COMMENT



BILL BOGAN SAYS

Sometimes it doesn't seem to pay to be good, but you don't have anything to be remorseful about afterwards.

When a young lawyer's courting ends in marriage he thinks he has won the greatest case in his career.

A woman gets as much enjoyment out of telling what she had at a swell feed as a man does out of eating it.

It is probably a mistake to say we do not see our own mistakes, but we do not talk about them as much as we do about the mistakes of others.

In this queer old world comedy and tragedy are strangely interwoven. Smiles and tears, tears and smiles follow closely upon one another.

Quite often a man who begins by telling a girl he can't live without her ends by telling the court he can't live with her.

We admire those who are perfectly frank in talking about others—but we say they are too mouthy when they talk about us.

An eight inch pink snake with a flat head and a pointed tail is said to be puzzling the people of Texas. Usually they are of a large size and in great numbers.

It's one of the funniest things about a man that he will kick about his taxes, carry the money around in his pocket rather than pay them—and then blow it in on a good time.

The fellow who tells that he is so much smarter than other people is different from the rest of us only in the fact that the rest of us keep that part of our thoughts to ourselves.

There are those who profess contempt for what is said about them, but we venture the prediction that fear of public opinion keeps more men in the straight and narrow path than fear of the law.

And Now The Patriotic Songs

Now that school histories are going to be made to tell the truth, it is seriously proposed that some of our patriotic songs be radically altered or abandoned altogether.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" is in disfavor, mainly because it is a school

parody upon "Britannia, the Queen of the Ocean," and because as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch remarks to refer to a continental nation 3000 miles in extent being the "gem" of water is an absurdity.

At this time especially when statesmen and military experts are saying that we should be easy prey for any first or second class power that might attack us, and that the "million-men-in-a-night" theory is bosh, to sing:

"Thy Mandates make heroes assemble,"
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyrants tremble."
Is too much like mockery.

Use of the song in patriotic celebrations, at least might be deferred until "the army and navy forever" have increased to a size where they would have a fair chance with any invading foe.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

FEED THE DRY COWS.

Pays to Have Animals in Good Condition at Calving Time.

Milk insurance? Probably you have not heard it called that, but feeding a dry cow is insurance against next year's low yield, and nothing else writes George Leslie in the Country Gentleman. Visiting farms all over the United States, I have often had intelligent men tell me it "cost enough to feed the cows when they were milking without paying for grain to put into them when they were dry and doing nothing." They do not realize that nothing on four feet is nearer perpetual motion than the dairy cow, milking or dry.

The dry cow is doing three things—building up the calf's body, storing up flesh, not fat, to draw upon when she



The cattle on the island of Guernsey, as also on the neighboring islands of Jersey and Alderney, were undoubtedly imported originally from Normandy. There was a divergence in breeding, however, and, while the Jerseyman sought to breed a cow of great beauty, the Guernseyman stuck to his yellow and white cow, firm in his faith in her ability to bring profits. The law prevents the importation of foreign cattle, so the Guernsey breed has remained pure. The picture shows a Guernsey cow.

comes in, and keeping up her own bodily health. Water, hay and cornstalks will not do these things, and if the cow gets nothing else the milk pails will not be so full by many dozen quarts when she comes in.

When, after a couple of months of fairly good yield, your cow begins to slacken off instead of keeping on and doing well for ten months, you have evidence that she was not given the feed she should have had when dry. The cow builds up her own worn-out body tissues, builds the bones, blood and flesh of her calf and makes the milk she gives all from the feed you put into her manger. While she is dry she uses it all for body building for herself and her calf, but if you shorten her feed it is the cow that goes without, not the calf. As a logical consequence the cow calves in poor flesh and has nothing to draw upon for milk production in the way of body flesh, which is mainly protein, and can make only the milk you give her feed for, which is not all she is capable of. The cow that is fed well while dry lays by a store of red flesh, and when she calves she has that to draw upon for weeks, thus allowing you to feed her lightly at first and then more heavily, so that she comes to her full flow at about the same time the straw fed cow begins to shrink.

Up to two weeks before calving the dry cow should be given the ration she is fed to make milk; then it should be changed to equal parts of ground oats and wheat bran, with a small amount, about half a pound, of linseed oil meal. It is assumed that bran and linseed form part of the milking ration. Roughage and succulence the cow should have always, but the silage or roots or beet pulp can be decreased while she is dry.

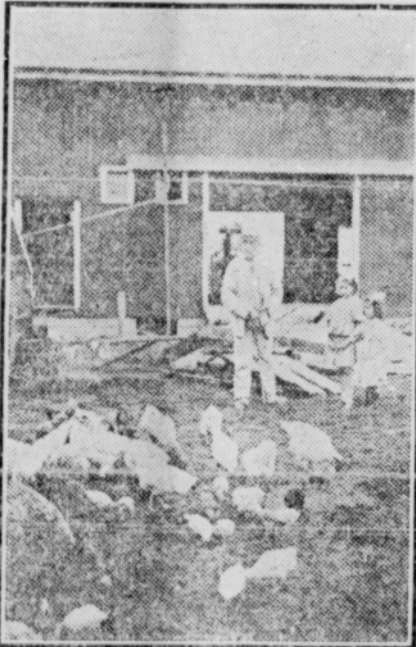
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

One of the oldest subjects, but one that must be considered by successful poultry raisers, is the care of chickens. Without thoroughness in this there will be nothing but disappointment and failure.

Notwithstanding all the writing and talking, it is a rare thing to find a poultry house or a flock of chickens that is free from vermin. This fact explains most of the failures in poultry management. Taken in connection with filthy and drafty houses and the liberty given to fowls to run about in wet weather, the whole business becomes one of wasted effort. There are just enough well managed and profitable poultry plants to prove that the industry is a good one when it receives proper attention.

There are a great many different kinds of lice that attack the fowls, but we can consider them all under three



THE CARE OF CHICKENS.

classes, as they attack in the three different ways. These three classes are body lice, head lice and mites. The body lice are on all parts of the fowls' bodies, but more especially in the soft, fluffy feathers. They usually remain on the fowl, and they increase very rapidly.

It has been estimated that within eight weeks one of the lice will have 125,000 descendants. You will see from this how much easier it is for one to destroy these pests before they get well started in the spring.

Body lice are not bloodsuckers, but live on the roots of the feathers and scales of the skin, causing irritation.

In getting rid of them nothing equals a good insect powder. Hold the fowl by the legs, head down, and dust the powder into the feathers near the roots, rubbing it well into the feathers and skin with the hand. In all seasons give chickens a chance to dust themselves. This will aid in destroying lice.

Head lice are true bloodsuckers. With their long bills they puncture the skin and the blood vessels underneath. They are a constant drain on the health and strength of the adult fowls, fastening themselves on their heads and sucking the blood from a position over the brain.

As the chicks are hatched these lice leave the old hen and fasten on the chicks. If you pick up a droopy chick and examine its head you are almost sure to find these lice fast by their bills, busily sucking the blood. To destroy these rub some sweet oil or lard well into the feathers and skin on the heads of the chicks and of the older fowls also.

Mites are even worse than these others. They hide during the day in the cracks and crevices of the henhouses, especially about the roosts, and attack the fowls at night after they have gone to roost.

To destroy them a liquid is much better than a powder. Paint the roosts and spray the dropping boards and walls with a preparation of crude carbolic acid and kerosene mixed, half and half.

There is another parasite belonging to this family, called the depluming mite. It usually appears in the spring and summer and attacks the roots of the feathers, causing them to break off and leave a bare spot.

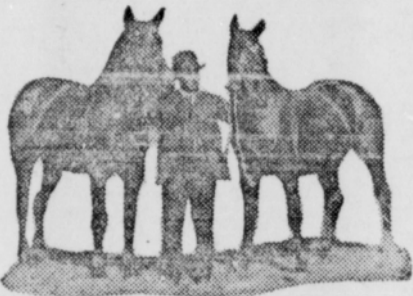
The mite is quickly passed from fowl to fowl and soon spreads through the entire flock. You will not see anything suspicious on the bare spots, but if you will pull out some of the feathers and examine the roots you will see

Wanted—Wood at News office.

HANDLING A HORSE CAST IN HIS STALL

Dr. A. S. Alexander contributes to the Farm Journal the following advice with respect to two troubles that frequently affect horses:

When a horse is cast remember that the leg on the under side is cramped or numb and useless from stoppage of blood circulation. Therefore do not shoot a horse before proper examination. Pull him out of the stall. If this cannot be done pull down the partition and turn the animal over; then thoroughly rub and massage the leg. Rubbing with liniment will hasten restoration of circulation. Make sure that the leg is broken before taking his life. If the horse is unable to rise when circulation has returned, and if the leg is not broken azoturia (paralysis) may be present, due to struggling in the stall. If so the urine will be dark colored, like strong coffee, and a veterinarian will have to be called in to treat the animal. He may recover. Horses become cast because the halter strap or rope is too short, or the manger does not come flush with the floor, and the forefeet slip under it when the horse tries to rise, or the stall is too narrow or too wide. Have stalls not less than four feet six inches and



A few good brood mares on the ordinary farm if bred to a good stallion should produce several good colts every year besides doing the ordinary farm work. To secure the best results the brood mare that does the farm work must be given the best of care and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities, but good feeding is necessary to bring this out to its fullest extent. The illustration shows two good brood mares.

not more than five feet six inches wide, unless for a heavy draft stallion or gelding of 1,800 pounds or more in weight.

To prevent worms in horses avoid feeding hay from low, wet land, pasturing old, close bitten, contaminated pastures or allowing horses to drink from surface ponds or dirty watering troughs. These are common sources of worms. To rid a horse of worms mix together equal parts of salt, sulphur and dried sulphate of iron (copperas), and of this give an adult horse one tablespoonful in feed, night and morning for a week; then skip ten days and repeat the treatment to kill worms hatched from eggs remaining in the intestines. Omit iron for a pregnant mare, but give the other ingredients. The dose for a colt is one to two teaspoonfuls twice daily, according to size and age. In bad cases a horse may be given two ounces of turpentine shaken up in a pint of raw linseed oil, as one dose, after starving it for at least twelve hours. When this has operated, the powders here prescribed may be given as directed.

Points of a Good Ram.

Great regard ought to be paid to the size and general contour of the ram. His structure should be firm and massive, with a broad and capacious breast, without a disproportionate length of legs, well formed and fully developed quarters, especially the hind quarters. His loin should be stout and well knit and his features bold and masculine. A firm, muscular neck with a bold, courageous eye is indicative of spirit and vigor. The head should be long, but rather small and finely molded. These appearances denote excellent qualities in rams of every breed.

Passing of the Whale.

The whale is passing and rapidly. Modern means of destroying him have reduced his numbers until, comparatively speaking, only a few remain. Ten years ago the whalers operating from the various Newfoundland stations made an annual catch of 1,500. Today a catch of 200 in a year is considered remarkable. The whale will soon be extinct at that rate.—Boston Herald.

Hens Need Pure Water.

There is 90 per cent of water in an egg, so if a hen is deprived of this requisite she cannot lay eggs. It's more a matter of forgetfulness than anything else, but it is a serious matter to the laying hen. Provide plenty of pure water at all times.

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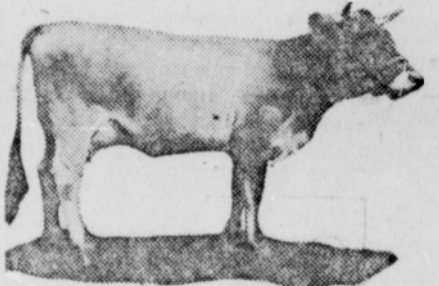
DAIRY and CREAMERY

RAISING THE HEIFER.

Young Animal Should Be Handled With Patient Kindness.

We begin early to teach our heifers to stand when being milked by handling their udders, stroking their teats and other simple processes calculated to make them less timid, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. And yet there comes a time when the heifer needs more of patience than at any other period in her life. That is the time when she passes over into cowhood. This is really a critical point in her career.

There is something about the process of bringing a calf into the world for the first time that changes the nature



The Brown Swiss cattle are rated as dual purpose animals only by Americans. The cows have always been regarded as dairy animals by the Swiss people, and nothing is more distasteful to them than to know that their favorite dairy breed is considered only mediocre as milk producers by American authorities. However, when this breed is judged by the milk and butter fat production of the animals it becomes a dairy breed. The animal shown is a two-year-old Brown Swiss heifer.

of the animal for the time being and makes it necessary that we should be exceedingly kind and patient with her.

A few years ago we had a heifer that had her first calf. She had always been kind and gentle. We could do most anything with her, but after that calf was born she was perfectly wild for a time. She seemed to be afraid of the calf at first. She did not appear to know what to think about it, although she realized, I think, that it was her offspring and, therefore, a part of her very being. She would not touch the calf for a time, but sidled from it, looking at it wildly and making the most startling noise I ever heard from any cow in my life. It certainly would not have been safe for anybody to have gone near the heifer at that time. We just left her to work out the problem for herself in nature's own way. In a little while she got so that when the calf came staggering up to take her first rations she no longer sidled away or pushed it wildly over, but permitted it to come to her.

The lesson I learned from it was to stand back and give nature a chance at such times. Sometimes we are in too great a hurry and think we can help matters along, when the fact is we do more harm than good.

To treat the young animal kindly at the time when she is slipping over from the heifer to the cow may be the making of a good cow. If a man is harsh and unsympathetic at a time like this or any other time, indeed he may have the disappointment of knowing that he has spoiled a cow and made her cross and perhaps unmanageable all her life.