

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK

FEWER DAIRY COWS.

Slaughter of Veal Calves Has Depleted Number of Cattle.

Anybody can see through a hole in the wall. It ought not to be necessary to bring any argument to prove that when we sell a calf for veal that puts an end to all hope of its ever growing into a cow, writes E. L. Vincent in the Iowa Homestead. The calf that is made into meat is a dead calf. No cow from that source. On the other hand, a calf saved and raised will in due time become a member of the dairy herd.

What is the effect of this wholesale killing of calves for veal in this country? A single sentence will answer that question in great part. Soaring prices for boots and shoes, harnesses, chairs with leather bottoms, seats for automobiles, belts of leather—in fact, for everything into which the construction of leather enters. Milk is every day climbing up in price to the consumer, butter and cheese are following, meats of all kinds are practically prohibitive, and, finally, people are suffering more than we know from lack of wholesome dairy products, and all because of the disposition to slaughter the calves and sell the good cows.

In the United States there are 6,000,000 fewer cows now than we had fifteen years ago, and the dearth is all the time increasing. What is going to be the outcome of all this? More suffering, more poor health on the part of old folks and little children and, finally, less money for dairy farmers, for we are ruining our own source of revenue.

Only one sort of a calf ever should be slaughtered as long as the present stringency lasts, and that is the calf that has no promise in him when he comes to the age of maturity. Even bull calves should be saved until the country's need of good sires has been supplied. Inferior bull calves might be disposed of, but the choice ones ought to be kept. There is good money in growing really desirable male calves for dairy purposes. By advertising a little it is always possible to sell any surplus stock we may have.

RAPE FOR PASTURE.

Furnishes an Excellent Forage For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

As a pasture crop for sheep, hogs and cattle rape is of considerable value. It is greatly relished and produces rapid gains both in growing and fattening stock, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. The crop may be pastured at various stages of its development. When eaten down before it has made a maximum growth it will grow up again with more or less vigor. But in any event it is best not to begin pasturing until it has made a growth of several inches. Whether more food is obtained by this method than by allowing the rape to attain its full growth before turning stock on to it is not easy to say. As a rule, however, the latter plan is the most profitable to follow when sheep graze upon it, as it is quite possible for sheep to eat it down so low as to injure its capacity for further growth.

When cattle are pastured on rape they waste more by trampling than do sheep or hogs. Usually dairy cows ought not to be pastured on rape, as it has a tendency to taint the milk, but it may be cut and fed to them after each period of milking. On the whole, sheep do better on rape than do either hogs or cattle. Neither sheep nor cattle should be turned on rape when they are very hungry or when the crop is wet with dew or rain, as they may eat more of it than they should, become bloated and die in a short time if not looked after.

Animals that have not been accustomed to rape pasture may not take to it at first, but they soon learn to like it, and once they acquire a taste for it they will thrive on it and never tire of it. It is beneficial when the animals are pasturing on rape to give them access to a grass pasture. The grass and rape will keep them in first class condition. Oats fed once a day to sheep at the rate of one-half pound per head will have the same effect as the grass and help to put on fat, but it is not necessary to feed grain to most stock pasturing on rape, for a good growth of rape usually proves sufficient to fatten them.

While pasturing on rape stock should have free access to salt and also plenty of fresh water.

THE DAIRYMAN.

True worth in a bull is vindicated by the performance of his daughters at the pail and the showing of his sons on the block.

The brains of the breeder build up the herd.

Economy in feeding is efficiency in production.

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails.

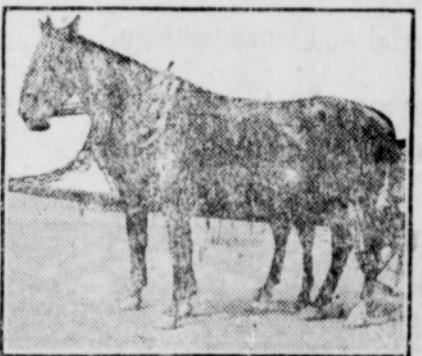
The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

Sound, High Grade Mare of Good Conformation Most Profitable.
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

The uniformity in the mares kept on a particular farm generally is not given much consideration. There is satisfaction and convenience in having mares similar enough in type and action so that one can readily fill the place of another at any kind of farm work. Such mares are especially desirable when it is necessary to work three or four abreast. In case four are needed to a wagon it is a good advertisement to the owner's judgment and ability as a horseman to have them all uniform, in good condition and hooked up to a nicety. If the mares resemble each other and are bred to the same stallion it will often be possible to sell the young horses as pairs, in which form they nearly always sell at a premium. The market for horses bred in this manner will not be overcrowded very soon, as readily will be attested by any one who has been confronted with the difficult task of purchasing from farmers mated pairs of a certain type.

Breed characteristics in pure bred or grade mares signify impressive ancestry and prepotency. Femininity of expression and conformation is an indication of good breeding qualities.



The mare in this team, besides doing more than enough work to pay for her feed, has produced eleven live foals. Her offspring have sold for good prices.

Style, good disposition, quality, clean flat bone, concave, open feet, strong constitution, good proportions, deep, roomy barrel; width across the hips, denoting a large pelvic arch, and well developed vulva and teats are qualities especially desired in breeding mares. An inspection of the colts the mare produces is the best evidence of her worth as a brood mare. The length of usefulness as producers varies greatly with different mares. Some will produce excellent colts when twenty-five years of age, but if they produce until they are fifteen years old they do very well. Much depends on the individuals and the way they are handled. Shy breeding mares are generally unprofitable producers.

Unsound horses lose breeders much money, consequently it is of great importance that all horses reared should be as sound as possible. Horses become unsound because the tissue or the structure, or both, at a particular point is weak, or else the strain exerted on the part is greater than the best tissue and the best conformation could stand. Of course if bad conformation exists it is agreed that animals thus built should not be used for breeding purposes whether they are sound or not.

The Reason.

"Darling, I could be satisfied in a but with you."

"I believe you would. That's the reason I'm going to marry Charles. He won't."—Kansas City Star.

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DAIRY WISDOM.

Do not try to speed up the separator by guess.

Unless every cross in breeding stands for improvement in the herd it shows that there is something wrong.

If a separator is not worth cleaning after being used it is not worth having—not once a day or week, but each time.

Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping.

PASTURE FOR CALVES.

Little Gained by Turning Youngsters Out Before Six Months Old.

A calf four months old is a little too young to turn out to pasture unless it is possible to provide it with skim milk, says Heard's Dairyman. We prefer to have a calf six months old, and seven months is better, before turning it out to grass. If it is possible to provide pasture near the barn where skim milk may be fed daily to the calf then we consider it a good practice to turn the four-month-old calf to pasture in the spring.

We prefer to keep calves born in the spring in the barn rather than out to pasture because of the hot weather and flies. A calf will not consume enough grass to provide ample nutriment for growth for the first four or five months. Further, we think it a good practice to feed a calf skim milk for six or seven months and longer if there is an abundance of it. The calf ought to do very well on a Jersey nurse cow, but we consider butter fat too expensive to feed to a calf.

We are inclined to believe that a calf will do fully as well on skim milk as on whole milk after it is four or five weeks old. At six or seven months of age it may not show as sleek and smooth a coat as when fed on whole milk, but when a year old we believe the skim milk calf will be fully as vigorous and growtly as the one raised on whole milk. If calves five and six months old can be placed upon a good pasture supplemented with a little whole grain, like oats and corn, and some skim milk they will make very satisfactory growths.

We do not believe there is much if any danger of calves bloating by grazing upon peas and wheat. There is danger if they are permitted to graze upon clover or alfalfa. Care should be taken at all times to supply the calves with a liberal amount of water.

Farmers in Demand.

So short are the food stocks in Europe that if the war were to end this summer it would be a year or more before the shortage could be made up and conditions brought back to those where demands for American food supplies were normal. In other words, the farmers and food producers of the United States, so far as can be discerned here, may reasonably expect heavy demands for foodstuffs for export this year, whether the war goes on or not. They may expect it next year even if peace comes. And if the war goes on indefinitely there will be a demand for more than this country can produce.—Farm and Fireside

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FOR SALE—Two male and two female Grade Polin China pigs sired by King Jumbo, Registered. Ten dollars each. Kale plants 50cts per thousand. J. H. Revenue, Boring Route 1.

FOR SALE—A six octave organ in good tone. A snap. Call phone 23x2 Address, Mrs. W. C. Burch, Gresham, Oregon. Aug. 22 21

FOR TRADE—Would like to trade Cattle or colt for a good work horse, Phone 76 x C. H. Sloop, Boring Ore.

FOR SALE—One pony also one work horse apply to W A Proctor, Boring Or.

Farm Grants.

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SPRAY THE CATTLE.

Cows Must Be Protected From Flies to Keep Up Milk Production.

The season of the fly pests which make life miserable for stock during the summer is on. Horse flies, deer flies, bot flies, horn flies, stable flies and many others unite to cause a large part of the annual decrease in the milk flow during the hot season.

The sustained production of milk is well known to depend largely on the comfort and contentment of the dairy cow. Flies not only cause direct loss of blood and poisoning from their bites but also keep stock from feeding properly. The loss of milk from this cause is one of the serious problems that face the dairy farmer.

Protect the milking stock, at least, by spraying with one of the prepared sprays on the market or write to the state agricultural department for information on homemade fly repellents. The prevailing cost of feeds warrants special efforts to keep up the milk flow while cows are on pasture.

Take Care of the Brood Mare.

Don't make a slave of the brood mare. This is the suggestion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Care should be taken to prevent overworking and overheating. The farmer should not allow his desire for immediate gain to overcome his judgment and sacrifice a good colt crop next spring to save a few bushels of grain. Hard work is one of the leading causes of abortion within the first four months of pregnancy. Three mares can do the work of two geldings and raise three colts besides, and a well bred draft colt will sell for \$100 at weaning time.

The Herdwick Sheep.

A writer in the Shepherd's Journal refers to the Herdwick as England's cast iron sheep. The Herdwicks are famed for their mutton and thick, soft fleeces. They stand the hardships and exposures of an inclement climate better than most other breeds.

The Little Lacking.

Rector's Daughter—How splendid of Joe Jarvis' son to volunteer for that very dangerous job! I'm so glad he got the military medal. Mrs. Mullins (not to be outdone)—Yes, miss. And my boy could have got it, too, if he'd cared to have taken the risk.—London Punch.

Diplomatic.

Green Golfer (to caddy)—What are you looking there for? I must have driven it fifty yards farther than that. Diplomatic Caddy—Yes, sir, but sometimes they hit a stone and bounce back a terrible distance, sir.—Boston Transcript.

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