

# DAIRY FACTS

LET COWS BE DRY  
FULLY SIX WEEKS

Need Rest Between Lactation Periods.

Overworked cows like overworked people make vacations show profits, according to Prof. H. A. Hopper of the New York State College of Agriculture. Cows in poor condition should have a rest of two months between lactation periods, and good cows should rest a minimum of six weeks, he advises.

It is not generally understood that when a cow is producing milk she uses the minerals from her body faster than they can be replaced. A cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk a year must manufacture 750 pounds of dry matter, or more than is contained in the carcass of a 1,250-pound steer. If a cow is given little or no rest, she enters the next lactation period in a weakened and run-down condition, with the result that she can produce less milk than she could have had she been dried off a few weeks before she freshened. It is false economy, according to Professor Hopper, to try to keep cows in nearly constant production.

To allow them to replace the minerals which have gone into the production of milk, cows that are dry during the pasture season should receive legume hays and pasture or be allowed to graze on a legume pasture. At other times legume hays and silage should be fed to dry cows, if possible.

## Regulate Separator in Extreme Hot Weather

An additional aid to the keeping quality of cream in summer is the regulation of the separator to deliver a cream testing between 35 and 45 per cent. Bacteria act upon the sugar in the skim milk, causing souring and the smaller amount of skim milk present the less sugar available for the production of acid. Hence there is a real advantage in separating a richer cream during the summer months. There is no greater loss of fat by this method and a material advantage in improved keeping quality results.

Proper cooling is just as important with cream as with milk, especially since cream is delivered less frequently and therefore has greater opportunity to undergo spoiling. It should be cooled immediately after separation. It is especially important that fresh cream should not be mixed with older cream until it has been thoroughly cooled, since the addition of warm cream to cold hastens souring by warming up the whole mass.

In the summer, cream should be delivered at least three times a week if it is to get to the creamery in good condition. It is important that it be protected from the heat and kept as cool as possible while in transit. This may be done by covering the can with a wet blanket or insulating jacket. In this way it is possible to ship it many times farther than in cans without protection, before much increase in temperature takes place.—Exchange.

## Solving "Onion" Problem

Onion flavor can be taken out of milk by a rather tedious process discovered by the Tennessee experiment station and bitterweed flavor can be taken out of cream by a process discovered by the same institution, but the best course is to keep these flavors from getting in the milk. Some land should be cleaned of onions by the cultural methods which will eliminate all bitterweed and then used for a temporary pasture during the season these weed pests bother. By plowing it as often as each two years at the right time in the fall, the onion problem will not bother. Sweet clover, the other clovers, some suitable grass and lespedeza make the kind of temporary pasture for this situation.

## DAIRY FACTS

Minimum losses and more regular tests are assured where the milk is separated before it becomes cold.

Naturalists assert that a caterpillar can eat twice its own weight in leaves in 24 hours.

When planning to build or remodel the dairy barn have at least 32 to 36 feet width, outside dimensions.

Wooden tanks or concrete tanks that are insulated can be used in winter as well as in summer, giving a high quality of milk throughout the year.

# FARM POULTRY

FALL EGG LAYING  
BRINGS IN PROFITS

Now Is Good Time to Plan for Hatching Pullets.

Winter eggs are not the most profitable eggs for the poultry producer. Fall production of eggs is more important than winter production, according to an analysis of egg prices during the months of August, September, October and November, and comparison with the winter prices, made by R. E. Cray, extension specialist in poultry husbandry at the Ohio state university.

"In February is the time to plan the hatching of pullets for production of eggs next fall during the high-price season," says Cray. "Next winter is the time for managing the flock in such a way that the egg production which started in the fall will continue throughout the winter."

"Breeding is the first requirement of pullets that are to mature early, lay good-sized eggs, and continue to produce steadily through the fall and winter months. Careful breeding is becoming more and more important with general increases in feed prices and decreases in egg prices. I feel safe in predicting that the next five years will see conditions in the poultry business which will make it necessary to increase the production 10 eggs per bird in order to make the same profit we are making today."

## Keep Young Cockerels in "Bachelor" Quarters

Place prospective breeding cockerels in "bachelor" quarters at the age of 10 to 12 weeks, counsels Berley Winton of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Put the culs in fattening crates for quick growth gains two weeks before sale. Removal of the males will help prevent crowding and will provide room for the pullets to make rapid growth.

As soon as the young cull chickens weigh one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds, they are ready to fatten. They should be placed in fattening crates, and should receive no feed the first 24 hours. Then feed the fattening batter lightly for the first day or two at least three and preferably five times a day. Care should be taken not to over-feed and to keep the birds slightly hungry by giving only what they will clean up in 15 minutes. It is not considered profitable to fatten for more than 14 days.

A good batter is made from seven parts of cornmeal and three parts of middlings mixed with enough butter-milk or skim milk to make the whole the consistency of pancake batter. Ordinarily two pounds of milk to one pound of dry feed are used. Neither grit nor water are required with this ration.

## Green Ducks Always in Demand at Fair Prices

Ducks require about the same care that is given to geese. However, ducks are easier to mate and, generally speaking, easier to manage. It is best to keep standard bred ducks, the market will pay more for uniform quality, the carcass is bigger and besides there is a ready demand for breeding stock of the more popular breeds.

Young ducks require fresh water to drink, but do not require it to puddle in and should not be allowed to spoil the drinking water in this way.

To fatten young ducks to the green duck stage, they must be kept in yards or pens which are clean and sanitary, and fed every ounce they will consume of the following ration:

Three parts cornmeal.  
Two parts low grade flour (or middlings).

One part bran.  
One-half part beef scrap, to which should be added 3 per cent fine grit and 10 per cent green feed.

Feed this as a mash, moistened with milk, three or four times a day—all they will eat. This mixture, fed properly, will make a three to four pound green duck in ten to twelve weeks.

## Poultry Hygiene

The task of poultry hygiene is twofold because it aims not only to promote health but also to protect and defend it. In connection with the former, conditions are sought to be established under which the vital functions of the animal body can be performed with the least hindrance and at a maximum efficiency, while the latter is designed to either ward off actual causes of disease, to interrupt their free movements, to bring about their destruction.

# OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week  
Assembled for Information  
of Our Readers.

## THE MARKETS

### Portland

Wheat — Big Bend bluestem, hard wheat, 54c; soft white and western white, 45½; hard winter, northern spring and western red, 42½c.

Hay—Buying price, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, \$15.50; valley timothy \$15.50 @16; eastern Oregon timothy, \$18 @18.50; clover, \$11; oat hay, \$11; oats and vetch, \$10 @10.50.

Butterfat—26c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 17 @21c.  
Cattle—Steers, good, \$6.25 @6.50.  
Hogs—Good to choice, \$7.50 @8.25.  
Lambs—Good to choice, \$5 @5.75.

### Seattle

Wheat — Soft white and western white, 46c; hard winter, western red and northern spring, 44c; bluestem, 53c.

Butterfat—27c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 15 @26.  
Cattle—Choice steers, \$6 @6.50.  
Hogs—Good to choice, \$8.40 @8.50.  
Lambs—Choice, \$5 @5.50.

### Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$7 @7.50.  
Hogs—Good to choice, \$8.25.  
Lambs—Medium to good, \$4 @4.75.

A box factory was started at Silver-ton last week in the old Potter planing mill building.

More than 2,500,000 feet of selected Port Orford cedar logs will be loaded for Japanese markets from the Evans Products company plant in Marshfield.

The Medford Peargrowers association, an independent organization, has voted to construct a packing plant with a capacity of at least 1000 cars.

A stubborn fire destroyed three warehouses and two coal sheds at Baker and also menaced several other structures before being brought under control.

Fire destroyed the J. D. Hurst home recently. It was a landmark which will be missed, as it towered on the hillside north of Aurora for more than 40 years.

The Missionary Baptists of Oregon gathered in an encampment this week at Suttle lake. A large group attended from churches in every section of the state.

Further reduction in sprinkling privileges was ordered by the city of Ashland, due to shortage of storage water. Sprinkling is permitted now four hours on four days each week.

Oregon has a larger national guard organization, on the basis of population, than any other state in the union, according to announcement at the guard headquarters in Salem.

Mrs. Fannie Dyer, one of Bandon's first citizens, is dead at the age of 91 years and 4 months. She was the wife of George M. Dyer, who was one of the founders of Bandon in 1886.

An almond which lodged in the throat and later went into the lung of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Gregory of Coquille caused the boy's death in Ashland recently.

Bean growers of Lane county have voted to pay pickers three-fourths of a cent per pound this year with a bonus optional with the grower. The price last year was one-half cent more.

Mose E. Duran of Heppner is suffering with an infected eye. While milking, a cow hit him in the eye with her tail. Medical attention was neglected and the infection followed.

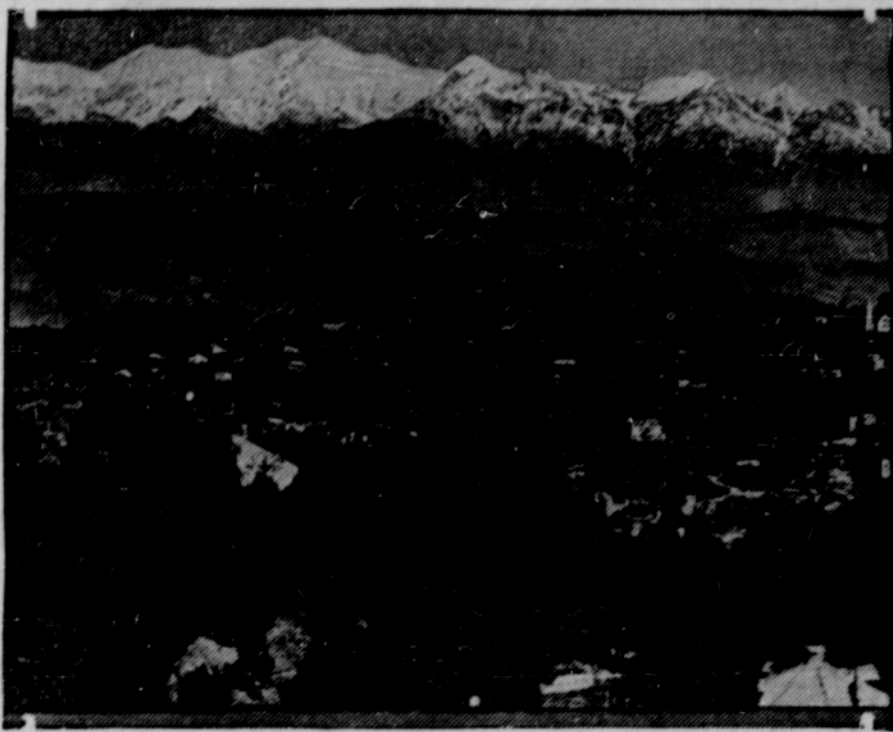
A horde of brown, yellow and black butterflies has descended on the Crater lake and Diamond lake areas. The insects gather in damp spots, and fly into automobile radiators in great numbers.

The Chris Kenney residence, one of the first houses to be built in Jacksonville, has been destroyed by fire. Many antiques were burned, among them a mahogany bedroom suite valued at \$300.

Taps has sounded for the once vigorous Bandon post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. At a meeting of the post recently the two remaining members turned over all equipment to the American Legion.

Work will soon begin on the Pittsburgh-St. Helens market road and the Nehalem highway in laying a hot oil macadam pavement. Several miles of this was laid in the Nehalem last year and is standing up well.

# Mighty Mountains



Darjeeling, With Peaks of the Himalayas in the Background.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

MOUNTS Kamet and Kinchin-junga in the Himalayas have taken the place of Mount Everest this summer in the interest of the world's mountain climbers. Mount Kamet, 25,445 feet high, was successfully scaled by a British party on June 21. Kinchinjunga, 27,815 feet high, is now being attacked by a party of Germans.

Heretofore, Mount Kamet has seldom been heard of when the earth's highest pinnacles are being discussed, but nevertheless it is one of the select little group of Asiatic peaks that push up farther above sea level than mountains in any other part of the earth. Although it ranks thirtieth among the amazing group of mountain giants that extend along the Himalaya chain and into China, it is not greatly surpassed in height by any of its fellows except Everest, 29,002 feet high; Goodwin Austen, 28,250; Kinchinjunga, 27,815; Dhaulagiri, 26,828, and Gosal Than, 26,305. All of these super-giants among mountains are in Nepal except Goodwin Austen, which is in northern Kashmir.

The peak of Mount Kamet is situated just a stone's throw south of the Tibetan border, in the United Provinces of India. Nearby is Nanda Devi, which tops it by less than 200 feet. These comparisons boil down to the fact that Kamet is the third highest mountain in the British empire; and by virtue of this fact it was considered well worth a serious attack by mountain climbers. While Mounts Everest and Kinchin-junga are near Darjeeling, hill capital of Bengal, Mount Kamet is 600 miles to the northwest near Simla, hill capital of India. It lies in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces, 130 miles due east of Simla near the eightieth meridian of longitude. This area came into British possession in 1814 as a result of the Gurka war (with Nepal).

## How Mount Kamet is Reached.

The railroad used in expeditions to Mount Kamet is at Kathgodam, in the United Provinces, at the southern edge of the Himalayan foothills. From there travel is overland through valleys and up steep slopes to Ranikhet, a hill village comparable in location to Simla. From Ranikhet the way leads over rough country and across a number of deep river gorges, to the village of Niti at 12,000 feet altitude. From this point both yaks and coolie bearers are used.

Although numerous attempts to scale Mount Kamet have been made since 1855, no one succeeded in reaching the summit until this summer. The latest expedition prior to the one that has just scaled the peak was led in 1920 by Dr. A. M. Kellas. He reached an altitude of 23,000 feet, but had to turn back because his native assistants were suffering from mountain sickness.

On the slopes of Mount Kamet is one of the chief head-water glaciers of the Ganges river.

Kinchinjunga is bigger game for the mountain climber than Kamet, both because of its extreme height and the steepness of its slopes. It is the third highest mountain in the world, reaching upward five and one-third miles above sea level.

Of the three highest peaks—Everest, Goodwin Austen, and Kinchinjunga—the latter is most inaccessible. It lies 45 miles north of Darjeeling in an air line, but the road that one must travel across canyons, over ridges and around intervening peaks, is much longer.

Darjeeling has been headquarters for the several expeditions that have tried unsuccessfully to scale Kinchin-junga in past years. Like Simla, 700 miles farther west, and Srinagar in Kashmir, Darjeeling is a godsend to

perspiring Europeans who must spend the hot period in India. But it is more than a cool retreat; it is a matchless observation post, when the clouds permit, for the mightiest mountain scenery that the world affords. And the outstanding sight to the northward, across deep chasms and beyond tier after tier of foothills, is the mighty Kinchinjunga, buttressed by half a dozen peaks from 20,000 to 24,000 feet in altitude.

Darjeeling stands on a sort of stage before and above which sweep the amphitheater slopes of Himalayan foothills that rises about 7,000 feet from the Belgian plains. On the side toward the mountains the ridge drops away for approximately 6,000 feet forming what might, in American terminology, be called "the Grand Canyon of the Ranjit," but whose heavily forested slopes and tropically luxuriant floor earns in India the more poetic name of "Vale of Ranjit."

It is across this titanic valley and beyond over ranges of foothills, lower than that on which Darjeeling sits, that one looks to mighty Kinchin-junga. The eye therefore sees a rise of approximately 7,000 feet, a range of altitude to be seen in few if any other places in the world, since most of the highest mountains rise from lofty plateaus.

## Darjeeling on the Foothills.

Darjeeling has characteristics unlike those of most towns. It can hardly be said to have streets. Most of the buildings face on paths or walks which run along the main ridge and out onto its minor spurs, or work their way by serpentine routes to other paths that cling to the steep sides of the slopes. Steps, too, serve in place of roads, connecting terraces that rise one above the other. One of the few carriage roads is a driveway that skirts the lower end of the main ridge and leads below to the suburb Lebong and its barracks for British soldiers.

The villas, bungalows, shops, government buildings, hospitals, churches, schools, barracks and native huts that make up Darjeeling and its suburb form pendant communities, like giant saddle-bags thrown over the ridge. Dwellings are scattered down the slopes for a thousand feet, the ground floors of one tier on a level with the roofs of the next tier below. If one must cover much space in Darjeeling he rides on pony back or is carried in a litter by four servants.

## Looking Across to the Peaks.

Standing on the Darjeeling ridge when the air is free of mists, the observer first looks down, deep down 6,000 feet into a river gorge choked with tropical jungle. Then his eyes rise to the rice fields reflecting the blue sky and the tea plantations. Up and up to the temperate zone trees, then to the pine forests crowning lower mountains. The observer peers over half a dozen intervening ridges into the dark mysterious depths of valleys. Then he sees the bare uplands above the tree line and finally the beginning of the snows. Long white glaciers drape the mountain mass whose two-pronged peak half fills the sky.

The world seems to be walled on the north. There is no such thing as a horizon; Kinchinjunga closes the view like an exquisite screen.

Darjeeling well earns its popularity as a summer resort. While on the steamy plains of Bengal, a few miles away, the mercury climbs in summer above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, it seldom tops 75 degrees at Darjeeling; and in winter 35 degrees marks the low point of the temperature range. The unpleasant feature of the weather is furnished by the heavy rains. Ten feet of water fall each year, and some of the storms are violent.