

Farm Dairying



Jersey Bull

IV.—Suggestions For Building Stables.

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SELECT a site where the drainage will be away from the barn and not toward it. Have the barn in the rear, never in front of the house. Arrange for a sheltered, sunny spot for the stock to exercise in on bright winter days.

Finish your cement floor with a wooden trowel. In finishing with a metal one the surface is made so smooth that cows are in danger of slipping and injuring themselves. One-half inch from front of cow to gutter is plenty of slope. A gutter ten or twelve inches deep and fourteen to sixteen inches wide is safer and clearer than a shallower and sloping one. The cows step over the deep one and are not so apt to slip. If they back into it they soon step up again and learn to avoid going down.

Placing the drinking basin about halfway down the stall at the side just so the cow can turn her head and reach it prevents to a great extent the soiling of the water by food, and there is no slopping of water on the floor.

Double windows are not necessary. Being too carefully housed weakens the constitution, and good air is more necessary than heat. But it is well to have the windows double paned. The temperature is more easily controlled.

A strong wire screen in front of the manger keeps the cow from getting too far forward and from throwing the feed out.

Make provision for box stalls for sick cows and young stock. A manger for a box stall may be V shaped, swinging on pivots at the bottom and held shut by a button at the top. When being filled it may be pulled out into the passage and will hang that way until shut.

The platform on which the cows stand may be made a little narrower at one end of the row to accommodate the smaller cows.

Have the ceiling nine or ten feet high and closely boarded to prevent cobwebs accumulating and dust drifting through from above.

Save the liquid manure by making a drain from the end of the gutter to the manure shed. The shed should have a cement floor.

Make a cement sidewalk from the barn to the house. It looks progressive, is smarter to walk on and certainly pleases the housewife.

There is but one way to determine the value of a cow when you have her, and that is to weigh and test her milk systematically. This gives proof positive of her profitableness.

Keeping a daily record gives the owner and his help a personal interest in the oversight of each cow. It often results in a severe weeding out of the poor ones and better care for the remaining ones. It makes the work of herd improvement quicker and surer.

Directions for keeping the record and making the tests are given in chapter 48 of "The Babcock Milk Test."

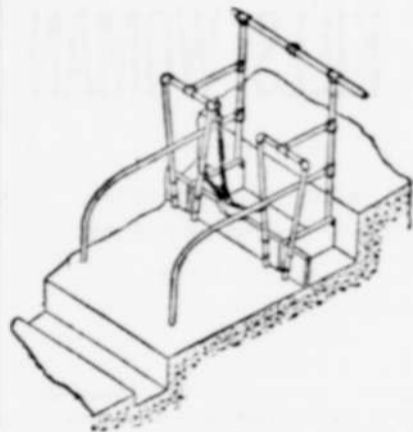
long line of heavy milking ancestors. It is within the control of the breeder of the calf to see that both her sire and dam come of good milking stock. Especially must the head of the herd be a pure bred, healthy animal from a good strain of milk producing stock.

The best dairy herds are built up by raising the best heifer calves from one's own best cows. Calves from cows that have been in good condition before calving are invariably the strongest. A cow must be well fed and cared for if she is to keep up a flow of milk and at the same time nourish her unborn young. She should have a rest from milking of from six to eight weeks in order to produce a vigorous calf and do better during her next milking period. If persistent in keeping up her milk flow, leaving a little milk in the udder and, toward the last, milking but once a day will usually cause her to become dry. Care must be taken when drying up a cow in this manner to avoid the udder caking.

Some stint the food, fearing milk fever. This is not to be dreaded if the cow is properly handled after calving. The main cause for this frequently fatal trouble is milking the cow out clean soon after calving. Only a little milk should be drawn at a time, and this should be done several times a day for the first day or two. This is as the calf would take it and is following nature's course. One of the best dairymen I know never touches a cow for the first twenty-four hours no matter how distended her udder, but just leaves the calf with her. If milk fever develops use the oxygen treatment.

The cow's food before she freshens should be of as succulent a nature as possible. The grain ration should be limited. Corn silage or pulped roots with bran may be given in winter, and short pasture in summer so as to give her the necessary exercise. For several days before the calf is expected the cow should be kept in a box stall with plenty of clean litter.

Keep a strict gestation table and look at it frequently to know when the cows are due to calve. Allow 280 days for a cow to drop her calf. In ten days to two weeks before due to calve her udder should commence to fill out. Give her exercise. Her hind legs in walking rub her udder better than an attendant can do and help to ward off udder troubles. A large, full udder may naturally cake when the cow is near to freshening, but this condition need not cause alarm. Take her for a long walk, but do not let her chill after returning to the barn. If the udder is



THE NEW IDEAL STALL.

[This is one of the most sanitary of simple homemade stalls. The guides for the chain are placed at an angle which tightens the chain, drawing the cow nearer the manger when she lies down, bringing her forward and so keeping her clean.]

very much distended relief may be given by drawing a little milk at intervals, but care must be exercised in this respect.

See that the bowels are in good condition. If not, give a ration of succulent, laxative food. Frequent bran washes are helpful. In extreme cases a dose of salts and ginger may be given. Many veterinarians prescribe a good dose of salts and ginger just before the cow is due to calve.

It pays to watch the cow that is dry so as to keep her in health, in order to get a good strong calf and have the cow in proper condition to give a heavy flow of milk.

Some assert that cows coming in in the fall give 25 per cent more milk during the year than those which freshen in the spring. After calving give the cow all the warm water she will drink. Do not fall in this. A nourishing, much liked drink is made by putting a quart of oatmeal in a pail, wetting it with cold water, then filling the pail half full of boiling water and stirring well. Add cold water till the pail is full and the drink comfortably warm. The cow may have as much of this as she will take for the first few days. Do not overfeed her at first. Give her bran mash and hay. Then gradually feed up to the full ration. She should be kept warm and quiet. If the stable is cold it is well to blanket her, for she must not take a chill.

Some dairymen take the calf immediately from the cow, but it is the better practice to allow it to remain with the mother for twenty-four hours. Leaving the calf with the cow allows it to get its first milk in the natural way, and the licking the cow gives it stimulates the circulation of the blood in the young calf. If the calf remains longer it is harder to teach it to drink, and the cow is apt to fret more for her baby. The calf pen should be where the cows can neither see nor hear the calves.

Sometimes the udder becomes badly swollen and hard. Rub thoroughly with hot water, wipe dry and rub with camphorated oil or any mild liniment. The oxygen treatment has proved very satisfactory in cases of swollen udder at parturition.

Do not exercise a cow after she calves.

STORY OF A CHURCH.

Curious History of an Unfinished Edifice in England.

There is a curious history regarding an unfinished church which stands at Hassall, near Sandbach, England. A former resident at the local hall, a Mr. Lowndes, painfully conscious of the lack of provision for the spiritual wants of the people in the neighborhood, determined to build a church at his own expense. After carefully choosing a site he gave instructions for the erection of a structure in the modern style capable of seating 400 or 500 persons.

Work on it was begun in the summer of 1830 and was pushed on steadily until the day on which Queen Victoria was crowned, by which time the building was well advanced. The crypts, about ten in number, had been put in, the walls and roofs were complete, and the seatings for the floor were fixed. Indeed, partly in consequence of the national rejoicings and partly to celebrate the progress which had been made, the building was smothered in flags and decorations and was the center of local festivities.

Next day Mr. Lowndes was seized with an illness which quickly proved fatal, and with his passing all work on the church ceased. Though the building could have been finished at comparatively small cost, it was abandoned, and it has not been used since, except by tourists, whose names "hallo and adorn it," as Mark Twain said of those on the ruins of Cain's altar, by the thousand—Wide World Magazine.

LOOSE SHOES.

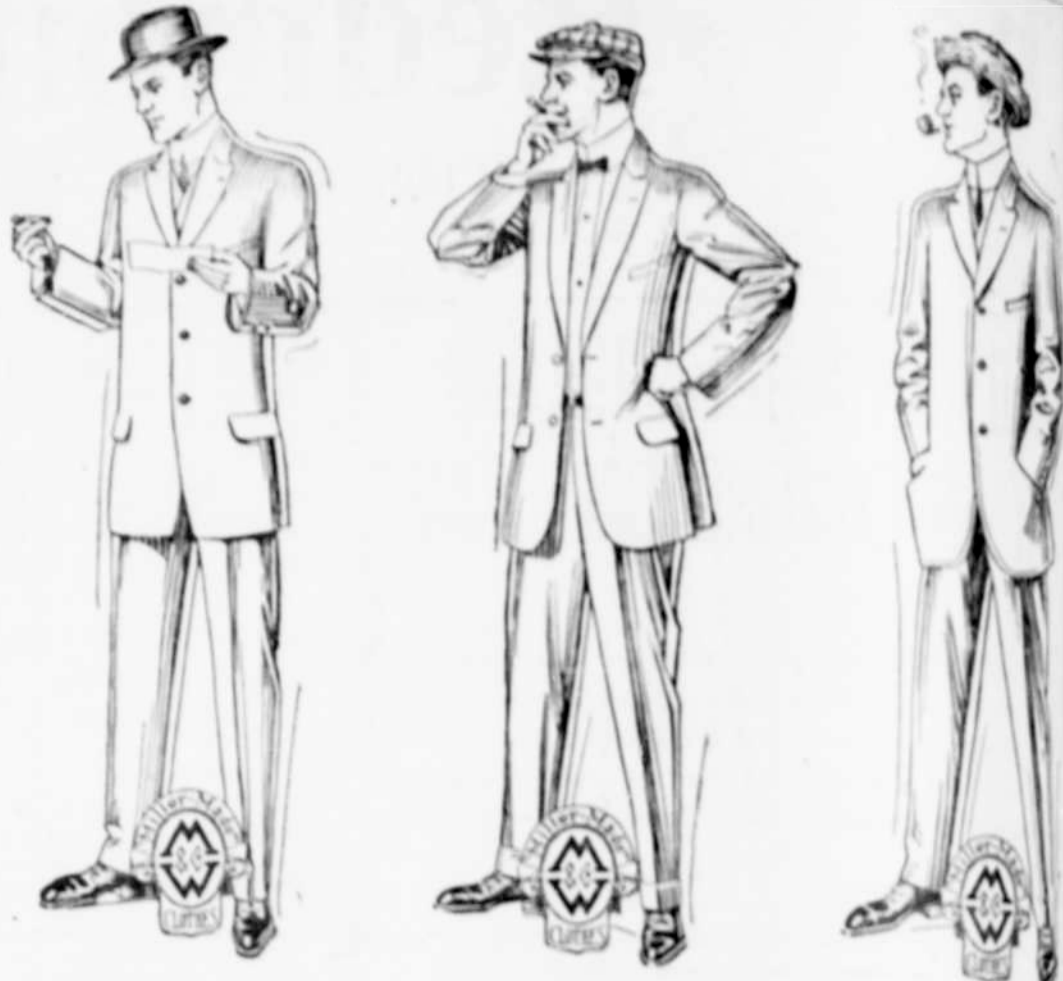
Those Not Fastened Tight at the Instep Cause Foot Trouble.

Seven persons out of ten suffer excruciating pain at one time or another with their feet. A single corn no larger than a grain of sand can take all the "snap" and vitality right out of you.

Two-thirds of modern foot troubles are due to the fact that almost every one—man, woman and child—wears his shoe too loose. The shoe itself may be correct as to size and shape, but it is not fastened tight at the only point of control—namely, the instep.

When you set your foot upon the floor or pavement in the act of walking the shoe adheres, and if it be loosely fastened over the instep the foot pushes down into the toe of the shoe. At certain spots on the foot this slipping causes friction. These spots are the sides of the feet, the tops, ends and inner sides of the toes, the great and little toe joints and occasionally even the back of the heel.

When the friction thus caused is continued hour after hour and day after day one or more of these spots are almost sure to become inflamed and sore. A slight thickening, called a "callosity," is formed. As the friction and pressure go on the resulting callosity may thicken up unevenly; then it is called a "corn."—Woman's Home Companion.



"Selfishness" That Is Merely Good Sense—Buying That New Suit When You Need It

SOMETIMES A MAN WHO HAS A GOOD MANY PEOPLE DEPENDING UPON HIM IMAGINES THAT IT WOULD BE SELFISH FOR HIM TO BUY A NEW SUIT UNTIL EVERY OTHER MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY HAD BEEN PROVIDED FOR. IF HE USED SUCH POOR BUSINESS JUDGMENT IN ALL OTHER THINGS, HE'D NOT BE ABLE TO PROVIDE FOR HIMSELF, TO SAY NOTHING OF OTHERS.

GET THAT SUIT NOW—AND YOU'LL BE IN BETTER MOOD TO EARN PLENTY OF MONEY FOR THE OTHERS.

WE CAN SELL YOU GOOD SUITS FROM \$12.50 UP.

We are still selling the SELZ SHOES---the Best Shoe made

FREEBERG BROTHERS

Next to Postoffice "Where a Dollar Does Its Duty" Redmond, Or.

Sheriff's Sale On Execution in Foreclosure.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, within and for Crook County.

Guy Sears, plaintiff, vs. P. C. Campbell and Thomas Cannon, defendants.

Whereas, on the 10th day of May, 1912, the above named court rendered a judgment and decree in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, ordering, adjudging and decreeing the sale, by the sheriff of said county, of the west one-half of the southwest one-fourth of Section Thirty-six, in Township Fifteen, South, of Range Fourteen, East, of the Willamette Meridian in Crook County, Oregon, for the purpose of paying, satisfying and discharging the claims and demands of the plaintiff against the defendants in the sum of Five Hundred Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 3rd day of May, 1912, together with the sum of seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, and the further sum of thirty and 50-100 dollars costs and disbursements of suit, and directing that execution issue therefor, which judgment and decree was duly enrolled, entered and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 10th day of May, 1912.

And Whereas, execution has been duly issued thereon by the clerk of said court directed to the sheriff of said county, ordering the sale of said premises for the purpose above specified, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I have levied upon the property above described and I will on the

22nd day of June, 1912 the same being Saturday of said week, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in Prineville, Crook County, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to said real property and premises to satisfy the above amounts, costs and disbursements, with accruing costs, expenses and attorney's fee, and said sale will be made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1912. T. N. BALFOUR, Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon. J. A. Wilcox, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication May 16-June 13.

PAINT



If you are going to need paint for any purpose we want you to come and see our stock. We have lately put in a stock of High Grade Paints and can

SAVE you MONEY on everything in this line Come in and get prices

GEO. KOHL, the Painter and Decorator

Stick to the Handle

YOU GET MORE FACTS ABOUT EASY RUNNING RIGHT AT THE CRANK OF A SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR THAN BY LISTENING TO TALK. IF A SEPARATOR TURNS EASILY, THE CRANK TELLS YOU SO AS SOON AS YOU TOUCH IT. WE ARE SELLING THE LIGHTEST RUNNING CREAM SEPARATOR MADE—AND IT'S THE BEST EVERY WAY YOU LOOK AT IT. IT'S



THE SHARPLES TUBULAR

THE TUBULAR IS THE CLEANEST SKIMMING, MOST DURABLE, EASIEST TO WASH SEPARATOR MADE. THE WAIST LOW CAN SAVE YOUR BACK—THE ENCLOSED GEARS CAN NOT PINCH YOUR FINGERS—THE SELF OILING DEVICE IS A TIME SAVER, USES THE OIL OVER AND OVER AND PREVENTS DRIPPING ON MACHINE OR FLOOR.

THE TUBULAR SKIMMED 2 1/2 TO 3 TIMES CLEANER THAN ANY OTHER IN A NATIONAL SKIMMING CONTEST. THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

THE TUBULAR IS A MONEY MAKER AND LABOR SAVER—IT INCREASES THE BUTTER MONEY 25 TO 150 PER CENT—AND SOMETIMES MORE—AND LESSENS THE WORK OF HANDLING MILK ABOUT ONE HALF. BRING YOUR WIFE TO OUR STORE TO SEE IT. SHE'LL SAY IT'S THE EASIEST TO WASH. LET US GIVE YOU A CATALOGUE WITH A LOT OF GOOD THINGS IN IT.

KENDALL & CHAPMAN, Redmond, Or.

WHY IT PAYS TO TEST COWS.

Dairy division, Ottawa.

Year	Number of Cows in Herd		Average Yield of Milk, Lb. per Cow		Cash Receipts Per Cow, \$	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1907.....	30	9	6672	4180	\$52	\$34
1908.....	30	9	7619	4290	68	38
1909.....	21	9	8225	4730	72	41
1910.....	20	8	8324	6200	77	57

Increase: A's herd, 28%; B's herd, 54%.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN COWS IN THREE HERDS OF THE SAME COW TESTING ASSOCIATION FOR TEN MONTHS, 1909.

Dairy division, Ottawa.

Herd	Poorest Yield		Best Yield	
	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat
A.....	3510	134.1	6590	712.8
B.....	5065	243.5	9420	216.3
C.....	6518	306.5	12560	412.1

Poorest Cow \$46.15, Value of Milk \$125.00
 40.00, Cost of Feed \$20.00
 \$ 6.15 Profit. Best Cow \$ 79.90
 Profit is 13 times greater with best cow.

Calving Time.

As good parentage is of great value in the human race, so we look for and have every reason to expect cows to be better cows which have come from a