

WHICH COW IS BEST FOR DAIRY?

The question, which is the best breed of dairy cows? is one often asked, says a well known dairyman, and of course is variously answered.

Many breeders and dairymen have answered it to their own satisfaction, and a goodly number of these say the Jersey. And there is a reason or, rather, reasons, all aside from their own personal experience. The latter, although satisfactory to themselves, may not convince others.

Economic production comes first in importance, for the best dairy breed must be a profitable breed. The Jersey is presented to the dairying public as the most profitable dairy cow on the strength of her performance in the two most reliable public tests ever



A WELL REARED DAIRY COW.

made to determine this point, those held at the Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs.

In both these the Jersey eclipsed all competing breeds as a profitable producer. At St. Louis she won the awards as the most profitable producer of milk for all purposes of dairying. She was able to do this from her inherent faculty of turning her food into milk rich in milk solids. The Jerseys returned one pound butter fat for every twelve pounds of nutriment they consumed.

For one pound of butter fat the Holsteins required 14,839 pounds nutriment, the Shortborns, 15,522 pounds and the Brown Swiss 16,919 pounds. The Jersey, being comparatively a small cow, the sustaining ration demanded by her is correspondingly small, and the law of nature is that the demands of sustenance come first and those of yield afterward.

There are breeds which surpass the Jersey in quantity of milk, but no breed which surpasses her in quantity of milk in proportion to nutriment required and live weight, even if quality of milk is left out of consideration.

At St. Louis, although the Jerseys were naturally outmilked by the larger Holsteins, they produced 523 pounds of milk for each hundred pounds of their live weight, while the Holsteins produced but 497 pounds of milk per hundred pounds live weight, a difference of twenty-nine pounds per each hundred pounds live weight in favor of the Jerseys. When it is remembered that the Jersey milk showed 13.5 per cent total solids against 11.3 per cent in the Holstein milk this milking record is shown to be highly significant.

The Jerseys, too, are good feeders and are second to none in the variety of feeds from which they can extract their proper nourishment. As consumers of roughage the Jerseys at St. Louis led all the others, deriving 50.07 per cent of their nutriment from it as against 50.40 per cent for Holsteins and smaller percentages in the case of the other breeds represented.

Based on these and other equally weighty facts, the reasonable claim is made that the Jersey is the best cow for the dairy, the best cow for the farmer, the best cow for the family—best by her natural inheritance and proved best in impartial public tests.

Keeping the Horse Healthy.

On the appearance of any lump about the legs of a horse it should be bathed diligently with water as hot as can be borne. What might develop into a spavin may sometimes in this way be checked at the start.

For lice on horses take half a pint of kerosene in two gallons of water and wash the horse with this twice, with an interval of two or three days between the applications.

To cure mange rub on oil of tar one ounce and whale oil two ounces or one-half pound each of tar and sulphur and one pound each of soap and alcohol.

In all cases boil all blankets and treat with a strong solution of caustic potash all wood works, harness, brushes, combs and whatever can be affected with the germs.

To cure a horse of the habit of pawing fasten a short piece of log chain, say about five or six links, by means of a light strap to his leg just above the knee—in the stable, of course—and see how quickly he will leave off the habit.

Implement For Calf Feeding.

Two rubber finger stalls placed upon the middle fingers of the right hand are a real source of protection in the feeding of calves. Put these two fingers into the calf's mouth and hold the hand down under the milk. The milk passes between the fingers into the calf's mouth, and there is no danger of his injuring one's fingers by chewing them.

To Keep Calf From Upsetting Pail.

It is pretty provoking as well as wasteful to have the calves upset their pail of milk. You can put a stop to it by making a box a little less than a foot deep, with a top board nailed on in which a hole has been sawed large enough for the pail to fit in to the top hoop. The calf may bunt all he wants to, but he cannot tip that box over.

Candidate for Sheriff

To the Republican voters of Crook county: I hereby announce myself as candidate for the office of Sheriff of Crook county, subject to the approval of the voters of the county at the primary election to be held in September. Respectfully,
ST. HOBBS.

Position Wanted.

Respectable girl would like to work on a ranch. Address N. Kelm, 519 N. 28th St., Portland, Ore. 6-16-21

RAISING THE BOTTLE FED CALF

My experience in raising the so called skimmilk calf may be of benefit to others, says an expert on dairy matters. Allow the calf to suck its mother until the milk is good, or at least a week. This gives the calf a good start.

Don't make the mistake of taking the calf out of the cow's sight, but allow it to be near her, so she can see it and lick it. This not only satisfies the cow, so that she will give you full amount of milk, but assists the calf in his growth. If not convenient to put it so close let it at least be where she can see it.

Now obtain a common quart beer bottle. Don't put on a nipple, but place the neck of the bottle in the calf's mouth, holding the bottle about as high as the cow's udder. This throws his head and neck more in the natural position and enables him to obtain his ration very much as he was intended to do, thereby assisting digestion. Tip the bottle a little at a time, so as not to strangle him. In a little while he will learn to regulate this himself. He usually learns to suck very well the second time.

Rub him gently down the back while he is sucking. This keeps his blood circulating and makes him grow. Use his own mother's milk until he is past three months old, as it is his own age and grows older as he does, while older or younger milk might make him sick. Give eight bottles a day—three in the morning, two at noon and three at night. Allow one of these bottles in the morning and one at night to be whole milk until he is six weeks old. Some might say: "That is too expensive. Give him all skimmilk." This is not true. If your cow does not give enough to allow the calf two quarts a day of whole milk and still give you a good profit better turn cow and calf together and let them go. Your cow is not worth keeping.

Run the milk through the separator as soon after milking as is possible, so as to allow him to have as much of the animal heat as can be obtained through skimmilk. If you attempt to warm the milk at all do so by placing it in a double boiler, but never make the mistake of setting the pan of milk on a hot stove, as in this way you cannot keep from scorching some parts of the milk, and soon you have a "soury" calf and don't know what caused it. I have made it a rule to take the milk immediately from the separator to the calf. Do not at any time give more or less than the eight bottles a day.

Now about the care of the bottle. As soon as you are through feeding



A THRIFTY PAIR.

wash it two or three times with cold water, then with boiling water. This keeps it sweet and clean. If at any time the calf should become "soury" clean the bottle by putting in coarse sand or fine gravel in water and shaking it well.

As soon as the calf begins to eat give him twice a day a pint of crushed corn and cob and a pint of ground oats, increasing this slowly until by the time he is three and a half months old he is eating a half gallon at a feed. In summer allow him the pasture and in winter feed clover hay and corn fodder with oat straw if it is clean and bright. I have always raised a better calf in winter, as dry feed agrees with them better than green. Change the dry feed until he has had some of each every day.

Give him plenty of fresh water to drink, fresh air, but not a draft, and a clean stall, with plenty of bedding. As often as you can give him a rubbing with a brush. When you begin weaning him at about four or five months old, or whatever age you may see fit, but not too soon, taper off by feeding him milk twice a day, then once and at last not at all, and he will scarcely know what has happened. Never abuse him, but be kind and gentle with him under all circumstances and thereby teach him to love you.

Feeding For Best Results.

When feeding for best results and especially for a cow weighing a thousand pounds and yielding twenty-five pounds of 5 per cent milk there are required approximately two pounds of digestible protein, thirteen pounds of carbohydrates and a little over a half a pound of fat. A ration composed of twenty pounds clover hay, ten pounds corn stover, four pounds ground corn and one pound oilmeal would furnish these various nutrients. It is not probable that the ordinary cow would consume such an amount of roughage, and one may substitute one pound of bran for each two pounds of clover hay that the cow does not eat. More than this, some bran should be added to dilute the corn and oilmeals, as they are too concentrated when fed alone.

Just Received.

Just received, screen doors, panel doors, sash doors, front doors, windows, tents, camp stoves, stools, tables, cots, hammocks, paints, etc. A. H. Lippman & Co. 6-21-21

Horses for Sale.

On the old C. Sam Smith ranch, near Prineville, 125 head of mares and geldings, large enough for work horses, will be sold in any number at reasonable prices. For further information address G. H. Russell, Prineville, Oregon. 6-16-21

Good? Yes CULVER

The Junction City of the Deschutes is the Greatest Townsite

ON the Oregon Trunk Railway because it is the junction point of that road and the Harriman line with also a probability of being the junction of the Hill line which is to tap your own town—Prineville—and because Culver is located in the heart of the famous agricultural district known as Opal Prairie. The Haystack, Lamonta and Culver districts are all tributary to the new town of Culver. This splendid farming section needs a railroad and it requires a good town on the railroad to adequately handle the products. Culver fills this want. Culver not only supplies the necessity of this farming community but is bound to become a place of consequence on her own accord as a junction point, near water power, the heavy pine timber belt, stock raising and many natural resources together with the influence and energy with which the promoters of this town push things will win for Culver the title of

The Junction City a "Hummer."

The old town of Culver and postoffice will soon be moved to the new location on the railroad and

Culver will become the Busiest Place in Central Oregon Railroad work, buildings going up and wheat harvest. The golden grain will be hauled out of Culver this year by rail.

The March of Progress is Pushing Culver to the front.

Watch Culver Grow

She is your home town, she is just beginning. You can grow with her financially if you begin now. This is an opportunity of a life time to get in on the ground floor. Town lots may be had at introductory prices. Buy now, today Establish a paying business at once. For plats and price list call or address

Deschutes Valley Land & Investment Co.

Exclusive Selling Agents

301-302 Buchanan Building, Portland, Oregon.
Local offices at Culver, Ore., and Laidlaw, Ore.
Prineville local agents, the Henderson Investment Company

Just Received

Carpets, Art Squares Rugs

UNIVERSAL RANGES

America's Best Make

A. H. LIPPMAN & CO.

Millinery Clearance Sale

Great reduction on all kinds of Summer Millinery.

Large assortment to select from at

Mrs. Estes

Corner 2d and Main Streets
PRINEVILLE, OR.



Deserved Pre-eminence
"I. W. HARPER"
is the leading whiskey
of America

BECAUSE

it has the flavor and bouquet which only ripe old age can give. It reaches you in perfect purity; the producer safeguards that.

Sold by
Silvertooth & Browder
Shaniko, Oregon



Suits With Character

Those "touches of tailoring" that give character to a suit or coat, are what every woman wants.

La Vogue garments excell in this particular.

Our styles are full of clever bits of tailoring here and there, adding much to the appearance of the suit and giving an individuality to each style.

Quality is there in every stitch and seam and line of the garment.

They fit with a graceful ease that makes you feel comfortable at once.

Come in and try them on. No trouble to us. Buy only if they please you.

Clifton & Cornett,

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

LUMBER

Shingles, Mouldings, Windows,
Doors, Glasses, Etc. Etc., Etc.

SHIPP & PERRY

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

City Meat Market

J. W. Horgan, Proprietor

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Wholesale and
Retail

All Kinds of Sausage Nice and Fresh

Home Cured Bacon and
Lard. Fish and Poultry
in Season.

Butter and Eggs. Give us a call and
we will save you money.

W. A. BOOTH, Pres. D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres. C. M. ELKINS, Cashier
STATE BANK NO. 188 L. A. BOOTH, Ass't

CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Capital Stock fully paid \$50,000.00
Surplus 5,000.00
Stockholders' Liability 30,000.00

Statement Rendered to State Bank Examiner March 29, 1910:

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$109,481.10	Capital stock	\$50,000.00
County and other warrants	2,046.96	Surplus	5,000.00
Real estate and fixtures	7,780.94	Undivided profits	2,000.10
Expenses	1,918.24	Deposits	30,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$130,990.78		
	\$202,208.02		\$202,208.02