

RAISING DIARY COWS.

Profit in Producing Well Bred Cows For the Market.

The high prices which prevail for first class dairy cows ought to induce more farmers to keep registered bulls and to make a more thorough study of the business of successful calf and heifer raising, says Hoard's Dairyman. It is surprising how few farmers there are who are really good calf raisers. The final value of a good cow depends in a great measure upon how well she has been raised from calfhood to maturity.

We have noticed that four things contribute very greatly to success in this particular—first, good dairy blood in the sire; second, clean, dry quarters, frequently disinfected; third, plenty of sweet skim milk fed in pails kept well scalded; fourth, good, well cured alfalfa hay after the calf is three to four months old and from that time on. A heifer given alfalfa hay will make a decidedly better growth and size on that account.

Such raising, feed and care seem to have a stimulating effect on the maternal organs, and the heifer makes a better cow on that account. Of course the dairy breeding is the foundation. It is of no use to try to make a good cow out of a heifer that has no such tendency in her. But it is true, and often lamentably true, that the best bred heifer in the world can be utterly spoiled by stupid, unskillful handling and feeding in the first two years of her life.

The fitness of producing well bred, first class dairy cows is a profitable one. After two years of age the cow has a double line of profit in the milk she yields and in her progeny. All that is needed on the part of the farmer is an intelligent understanding of what it means to produce a good cow.

PRINTS OF CHEESE.

Novel and Attractive Form For Marketing Dairy Products.

E. H. Farrington of the Wisconsin experiment station has recently reported results of experiments on the manufacture of cheese in small sizes, the form chosen being suggested by the pound prints of butter which have proved so successful.

The cheddar cheese experimented with was made by the usual process, the only modification being in the pressing and in the "follower" used in the press. The curd was placed in a mold or hoop of rectangular shape, the bottom or "follower" of which was a carved board divided into a number of sections, each of which corresponded to a half pound print of cheese. Two sections would, of course, represent a pound. The form of the prints is determined by the carving of the board, which may be of any size to suit any particular market. The sections can be readily cut apart when sold by the retailer. The cheeses averaged very nearly fifteen pounds



In this age, when attractiveness goes a long way toward the sale of any product, it might be well for dairymen to consider the possibility of extending the sale of their cheese by bringing it before the public in the convenient and attractive form of pound prints.

in weight and were divided into fifteen prints. The dimensions of each block of cheese were 11.5 by 13.25 by 2.5 inches, each print being 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 4 1/4 inches. At the Wisconsin station no difficulty was experienced in curing these cheeses in the same way as cheddar cheese is cured.

The bottom and sides should be greased and the cheese turned occasionally, although it should not rest on the printed surface for a very long time. By exercising a little care in handling these cheeses during the curing process, according to Professor Farrington, they can be kept clean and attractive in appearance, and if well made from good milk will develop an acceptable flavor that, together with the trademark branded into each pound, will be helpful in protecting the reputation of a certain make of cheese. Professor Farrington thinks it very likely that print cheese may be satisfactorily cured in cold storage and that the cheese so cured will possess a minimum of rind, with an excellent flavor and texture.

Milk Room Requirements.

The milk house or milk room should be separate from the barn, so that no odors from the barn will penetrate it. It need not be expensive, but should be built so that sunlight and ventilation are not obstructed. It should be provided with plenty of cold water and also with some method of providing hot water or steam for cleaning the utensils. It should have smooth walls and ceilings, such as can easily be kept clean. The milk house should not be used as a general storeroom.

Peanuts as a Swine Feed.

In fattening swine on peanuts, as extensively practiced in the peanut growing regions of the south, the fat so produced is oily. To harden the fat the hogs should be fed the corn the final ten days or two weeks before slaughter. This will harden the fat satisfactorily.

THE HOLSTEIN COW.

She Stands Out Conspicuously as a Milk Producer.

Although a difference of opinion exists on many points about dairy breeds, on one there is no dispute, says the American Agriculturist. The big black and white Holsteins are the heaviest milkers. As individuals they hold the record, and as for herd average they stand in a class by themselves. In this sense the breed is famous as enormous milk producers. Holstein milk enjoys a distinction that so far has not been claimed by the enthusiasts of the other breeds. Some believe that this milk is more vitalizing than any other kind, but whether there is any such thing as a vitality peculiar to milk is, of course, a disputed question.

An undisputed point about Holstein milk is the small fat globule. Some prefer it this way, others dislike it. For buttermaking it is a drawback, but for shipping or for cheese it is a decided advantage. When milk is shipped over a long distance the fat rises to the top of the can or other vessel in which it is transported. With Jersey or Guernsey milk this creaming takes place very quickly, but with Holstein milk the cream rises very slowly. For shipping to market this breed produces a milk that is peculiarly adapted to the hardships of railroad transportation. As for cheesemaking, Holstein milk is popular for the reason that the fat globules are readily retained in the curd.

Now a word about the cows. They, too, have their good points. They are docile, easily managed and not at all fretful or suspicious, and no breed exceeds them in constitutional vigor. The calves are large at birth and are usually strong and thrifty. They grow fast and fatten easily. They are also



The champion Holstein bull pictured here has been a consistent prize winner for several years. That he is a magnificent animal is apparent. He comes of a famous family, and his calves are also of local of the Stone herd of Peabody, Kan.

propent. No difference what cross in breeding is made, the Holstein characteristics, as a rule, predominate.

The large size and the tendency to lay on fat if fed fat forming foods are both points of utility which many farmers do not care to overlook. While dairymen are believers in special purpose cows for the special purpose of producing milk or butter, they do feel that if a good cow possesses a large carcass that will carry to market a large quantity of meat when the animal as a milker has finished her time then they are not averse to so using her, getting in this way an additional profit that would not be possible were she extremely angular, with no tendency to flesh up and fatten.

Parasites on Hogs.

There are very few herds of hogs that do not suffer from parasites—external or internal or both. No one would argue that a hog could do its best when bothered with lice or worms, but comparatively few think that these pests may seriously affect profits. They may not affect profits to an appreciable extent when they are not present in excessive numbers. The herd may go on for years without being seriously affected by them, but a time favorable to the parasites will come when they will infest the little pigs to such an extent that the loss will be plain. It pays to be always on the watch for these little "profit eaters" and do something to get rid of them when they are found. Preventive measures are always best to control worms or lice.

Ration For Dairy Cows.

We believe that the following combination of feed will make an economical and as good a ration as could be suggested, says Hoard's Dairyman. Let each animal have daily thirty pounds silage, eight to ten pounds clover hay and corn stover or blitium. A mixture consisting of 400 pounds corn chop, 200 pounds bran and 200 pounds gluten feed will supplement this roughage very well. Eight pounds should be sufficient for the production of one pound of butter fat or one pound for each three and one-half to four pounds of milk.

Crossing Sheep Breeds.

The cross of any of the down breeds on western Merino ewes will result exceedingly well. The cross with the Oxford will give large lambs, well woolled. To go back again to Rambouillet blood will be all right if the grower cares more for wool and mutton than for mutton and wool. Experience shows that the more pastures there are the better the sheep will thrive.

Sheep Earn Their Keep.

Sheep are not found on farms as frequently as they should be. Many farmers do not know the advantages of keeping a few sheep or two would not be true. Try a few well bred sheep and you will be convinced of their value as a farm animal.

See Oregon First

Continued from first page.

ing country than either Utah, Colorado, or New Mexico. It is much the same character of soil, only its altitude is somewhat lower than those other countries.

"Stockmen are now welcoming settlers into the country. They are rapidly seeing things from a new light, realizing that farmers with their outputs of hay, feed and other agricultural articles will build up a vast empire. They say that the hills and mountains will always be good grazing for cattle, and believe that the horticulturist and agriculturist will not injure their livelihood to any extent.

"One of the chief attractions of this country is its wonderful diversity. Almost any kind of environment sought can be found in Central Oregon, there being hills, valleys, prairies; in fact, every nature of climate, altitude and land. There are mineral springs there; there are wonderful little valleys; there are thousands of acres which may be reclaimed by irrigation; there is almost everything in that vast territory."

Leaving the Oregon Trunk at Opal City, the automobile party of which Mr. Chapman was a member toured southward to the California line, ending the trip at Klamath Falls. Interesting side trips were made to nearly every little town in the interior region.

"By all means, Mr. Motorist, see Oregon before going elsewhere. You have the greatest, grandest land in the great, wonderful Northwest," said Mr. Chapman.

BROOD SOWS IN WINTER.

Comfortable Quarters and Careful Feeding Make For Profit.

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow. She should always, especially in winter, be housed in a warm, comfortable place. Preferably this will be a cot well supplied with straw and having a door which swings both ways, always closing when the sow passes in or out. This cot may well be located at some distance from the feeding place, so that she will get the necessary exercise in running to and fro.

Her food should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and



Judging Berkshire sows at the famous agricultural show, Leeds, England.

clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening. As farrowing time approaches the bulk should be cut down, less water should be given and more protein and oily feeds should be fed so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition. She should be disturbed as little as possible. If she is allowed to get nervous or excited the effect may be seen upon the litter in an excitable temperament, which lessens the rapidity of their growth.

Remedy For Splints.

Clip off the hair and paint the enlargements with tincture of iodine three times a week. If there is any lameness present give the animal absolute rest and when iodine tincture has dried keep the parts covered with cold wet compresses of cotton batting and bandages. In bad cases blistering or even puncture bring and blistering becomes necessary.

Land for Sale.

640 acres of good farming land in the famous Powell Butte country. Inquire of F. A. Rice, county surveyor, Prineville, Oregon. 4-6

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, July 18th, 1911. Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Blund of Grizzly, Oregon, who, on November 14th, 1901, made Homestead No. 18976, Serial No. 9878, for NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 22, Township 12 South, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk at his office, at Prineville, Oregon on the 30th day of August, 1911. Claimant names as witnesses: Charles McKenzie, Antonio Fogle, Henry Montgomery; Joseph P. Montgomery, all of Grizzly Oregon. 7-27-p C. W. MOORE, Register.

The Greatest Treat of the Season!

"Among the Breakers"

will be presented in the

Prineville Commercial Club Hall

by local talent from Bend, Oregon

Thurs. Eve. August 3

TWO HOURS OF FUN

This play has met with great approval in the cities of the east when handled by the professionals

Every character in this cast has their part well in hand and you will receive the full benefit of your money

Performance commences at 8:30 o'clock

TICKETS ON SALE ON AND AFTER

Tuesday August 1st at Winnick's Drug Store

General admission 50c

Reserved seats 75c

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, June 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Anders P. J. Miller of Prineville Oregon, who on August 7th, 1899, made Homestead No. 9519 for Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Section 8, Township 16 South, Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 8th day of August, 1911. Claimant names as witnesses: J. Alvin Higgs, Elanson A. Russell, of Prineville, Oregon; Christian Selts, Henry Tweet, Powell Rutte, Oregon. 6-29-p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, July 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Glenn E. Johnson of Prineville, Oregon, who, on February 26th, 1901, made Homestead No. 9699, for NW 1/4 Section 22, Township 16 South, Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 6th day of September, 1911. Claimant names as witnesses: Frank D. Knowlton, Carl Larson, Samuel B. Ellis, all of Hat Rock, Oregon; Lake M. Bechtel of Prineville, Oregon. 7-27-p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE. In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook, Carl J. Quiberg, by Jacob N. Quiberg, his attorney, in fact, Plaintiff.

vs. W. J. Griffith and Martha D. Griffith, his wife, and Frank Paul, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court and cause on the 30th day of July, 1911, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, upon a judgment against the said defendant, Frank Paul, for the sum of \$295.00 with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1911, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and \$30.00 attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$88.20 costs, which judgments was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 1st day of July, 1911, and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the southeast quarter (1/4) of Section Eight (8) Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Ten (10) East of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, Oregon, be sold by the sheriff of said county, as under execution, and the proceeds of said sale after paying the costs and disbursements herein and the accruing costs, be applied on the judgment herein, and in obedience to said execution, order, and decree, notice is hereby given that I have levied upon the property above described, and I will on the

14th day of August, 1911,

the same being Monday of the week, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the courthouse, in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash all of the right, title and interest in the said Frank Paul defendant herein, and to the said real property, to satisfy said judgment, costs and disbursements, and will be made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law. Dated this 10th day of July, 1911. T. N. BALFOUR, Sheriff of Crook county, Oregon.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

While you watched Prineville win you saw those fine, level lots adjoining the Athletic Grounds. Price

\$110 and \$130
TERMS EASY

Oregon & Western Colonization Co.

John R. Stinson,

Crook County Agent.

LUMBER

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

SHIPP & PERRY
PRINEVILLE, OREGON