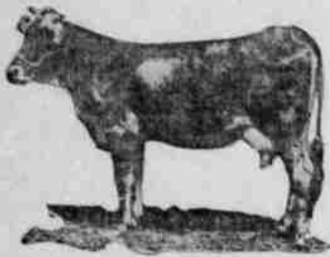


MAKING THE DAIRY FARM PROFITABLE.

We notice in several of our eastern agricultural exchanges that there is a good deal of discussion being had on this important question, says Hoard's Dairyman. A number of dairy farmers declare that it is impossible for them to make their herd and farm pay anything like a fair profit, so they express the determination to sell off their cows and engage in some other branch of farming.

We are not here to say that they are making a mistake, but we wish to say that there is a great difference in the ideas and policies practiced on these extreme eastern dairy farms and those in the dairy districts of Wisconsin, for instance. That difference is perhaps well defined by saying that on the specialized dairy farm of the east the principal reliance is from the milk alone. You will find but very few young cattle or hogs kept on these farms. The drainage is altogether out of one spout—the milk spout. It is needless to say that that kind of farming does not make a skillful live stock farmer; neither does it institute a system for the raising of large quantities of corn, clover and alfalfa which are the best kinds of roughage and on which the young cattle and even hogs



The Brown Swiss breed of dairy cattle are noted for strength of constitution and lack of nervous habits, which accounts for their wearing qualities. At eleven or twelve years of age a Brown Swiss cow is in her prime. They carry a fair amount of flesh and have great capacity for producing milk and butter fat. They are heavy for dairy cattle, an average herd of cows in milking condition will weigh from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. Betty of Alenhurst, the animal shown, won first prize in the heifer class at the Iowa state fair.

will thrive exceedingly well. The Wisconsin dairy farmer has built up a wide demand for his grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers. Here is a source of revenue that is closely akin to that of steel raising with the double advantage of the milk after the heifer is two years old.

To illustrate, the farmers of Jefferson county, Wis., realize from their cows in milk product over \$2,000,000 annually, while from the sale of cows and heifers they receive about \$700,000. This combining dairying with dairy stock breeding and raising makes of the farmer a much better equipped man all around, while it enhances his profits. Most of the milk is handled in creameries, and the skim milk product, with the abundant corn crops and alfalfa and clover, enables the farmer to turn a fine pork crop every year.

This all around dairy farming pays well when intelligently managed, with the added advantage that the farmer is more his own master, and his calling educates him more broadly and more completely.

Dairy farmers must become better stock raisers than they have been, whether they operate east or west. If they want larger profits and a larger share in what they earn. A few men cannot control the butter market or pork market or the market for cows and heifers as they do the milk market in large cities.

Keep Hogs In Fat Condition.

Hogs that are to be kept over for breeders and fall pigs should go into the winter in good condition. A blanket of fat under the animal's hide is worth bushels of corn in the crib as a protection against the cold weather of winter. Fat can be put on during the fall easier than it can after winter begins. The fall pig that has not been well fed during the fall months has a winter of misery before it. Its hair affords but little protection, and without a blanket of fat it is in a sad predicament. Fat, vigorous pigs will continue to grow during the winter, but the thin ones are expensive boarders. Older breeding animals will endure more hardship and exposure, but they come out to the spring in poor condition and cannot produce as good pigs as those that go into the winter in good condition. A chilled body reduces vitality and saps the animal's reserve energy, and it comes out in the spring a weak, emaciated animal.

Washing Butter.

In winter the water for washing and also the brine for salting should not be below a temperature of 50 degrees F. With regard to the quantity of water to use, sufficient water should be placed in the churn to thoroughly float all the butter grains contained therein. The butter will require two or three washings in order to remove most of the cheesy matter, which, if allowed to remain in the butter, causes the finished article to become bad. When the water is quite clear and free from milkiness on being withdrawn from the churn the butter should be sufficiently washed. While being careful to wash the butter thoroughly, do not overwash it or the color and flavor will be spoiled.—American Cultivator.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

A cosset or tame old ewe running with the lambs will work wonders in making them follow at your will.

Put sheep in the sheds during the long, cold rains.

Have the lambs ready for the bulge in the market that often comes in early winter. It is an advantage to let them go if the price is right when half wintered.

Don't neglect the sheep in the hurry of late fall work and because just now they are the cheapest stock in the market. There is a world shortage of wool, and people are still wearing clothes.

Stand by the sheep for the good they have done and will continue to do. With their two sources of profit, faithfully and skillfully handled for a series of years they've got all other stock beat to a finish.

LYMPHANGITIS IN HORSES.

Cause and Preventive Treatment of "Monday Morning Sickness."

The technical name of "Monday morning sickness" is "lymphangitis" (inflammation of the lymphatic vessels), and it is one of those troublesome ailments which may be absolutely prevented by proper feeding and management of the horse, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in Farm and Fireside. It comes from overfeeding with rich feed during times of idleness. The horse that has been perfectly well during the workdays of the week and on Saturday night is on Sunday or some holiday given his usual feed of corn and oats and hay, but is not taken out for exercise.

On workdays the nutriment of the ration are used up in labor. They go to repair waste tissues, generate force and heat the body. During idleness sweating ceases and the muscles are not exercised. Maximum nutrition, therefore, is unnecessary. The surplus usually utilized by combustion during exercise overloads the lymphatics during idleness, and they become distended, inflamed and painful.

When this occurs a high fever results, and the horse stops eating, breathes fast and may sweat profusely. One hind leg commences to swell in the region of the groin, and if the inner surface of the leg is handled such pain is caused that the horse lifts the leg and shows every symptom of intense suffering. He is found in this condition on Monday morning after the Sunday's rest; hence the popular name of the disease. Gradually the swelling descends until the entire leg is immensely enlarged, and such is the pressure of the serum distending the tissues that it may ooze through the skin. One attack subjects the horse to the likelihood of successive attacks.

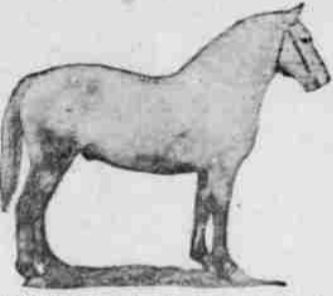


Photo by Pennsylvania Agricultural college.

As the result of a horse feeding experiment conducted by the Pennsylvania station it was shown that mature horses, six to seven years old, made better gains than those four to five years of age. The most profitable type of horse for feeding purposes is one which shows every evidence of draft breeding, with clean, short legs, wide cannon, depth and width in chest and mid-dle. The horse shown, a grade Percheron, made a gain of 14.6 pounds at a cost of 17.1 cents per pound. He was fed eighty-four days.

brought on in like manner to the first. After several attacks the leg remains permanently enlarged, particularly in the region of the fetlock, and this condition is termed "elephantiasis" or "elephant leg." No horse need suffer so. No horse ever should stand a single day idle in the stable. When there is no work to be done turn the horse out in the yard or on grass or give walking exercise several times a day and at the same time withhold all rich feed and substitute bran, roots, grass or silage and hay. A tablespoonful of saltpeter dissolved in the drinking water or fed in a bran mash once a day will prove beneficial at this time, but it should not be given more than two or three times.

Were these simple instructions religiously followed there would be no attacks of lymphangitis. When a case occurs, bandage the leg from foot to body with a soft hay or straw rope and saturate it with hot or cold water. Put on more rope as the wet part sags downward. Use cold water in summer and hot in winter. Blanket the horse. Allow him all the cold water he cares to drink. Feed bran mash and hay. Dissolve two drams of saltpeter in the drinking water or mash three times a day, and give alternate seven drop doses of tincture of aconite and fluid extract of belladonna leaves in a little water every three or four hours until pain and fever subside. Then the leg should be well hand rubbed two or three times a day, snugly bandaged and walking exercise enforced. In complications and severe attacks veterinary skill should be employed.

GOOD AND BAD MILKING.

Things to Observe and Others to Avoid in Handling Cows.

Very early I began to milk. One son when only about twelve and my brother, two years younger, earned \$20 one season milking cows for a neighbor at a penny a cow. But I do not claim to know all about milking even now. A few things I have learned, however. Perhaps they may be helpful to some one else, says the writer of a letter to the Iowa Homestead.

One is it is a good plan not to let one's finger nails grow too long. Most cows are very sensitive on this subject. Often when you see a cow step around uneasily the only reason is that the nails of the milker are cutting into her teats.

Right in the same line with this is the habit some men have of setting their finger ends against the side of the teat when pressing the milk out. This hurts some cows too. Let the



Photograph by stampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. "MILKING TIME."

fingers be as flat against the side of the teat as possible. It is just as easy to milk that way as any and far more agreeable to the cow.

Some men have a way of jerking down on the teats of the cow they are milking every time they bring out a stream. This is not at all necessary. In fact, the best milker will be the one who holds his hands the most nearly in the same position relative to the teat and presses steadily and rhythmically on the teat. Nothing is gained by jerking. Rather, the cow is made uncomfortable, and perhaps her bag may be permanently deformed.

One of the filthiest habits of a man ever contracted is that of wetting the teats of the cow he is milking with milk before he begins. This, he fancies, makes the process of milking easier. I have seen the hands of milkers which fairly reeked with the discolored milk as it oozed between their fingers. The man who does this is not a fit hand for work. More or less of the foul liquid will get into the pail and help to make the milk insalubrious. Some cows do milk hard, but almost always there will be some man who is strong enough in the hands to milk them without resorting to any such uncleanly habit as this.

Finally, three words ought always to be in the mind of every milker—carefulness, cleanliness and kindness.

TO BECOME A WISE FARMER.

In farming do not theorize, do not philosophize too much. Live the life of a farmer, keep in sympathetic touch with the plant and animal life about you, and the philosophy will take care of itself. It is astonishing how wise a farmer can become who is willing to be taught by what he sees and experiences. But this one thing he must remember—that the deductions of science have been obtained the same way, and so it is well to make friends of these deductions.—Hoard's Dairyman.

How to Test Your Soil.

Secure a small sample of soil free from roots and grass and put it in a glass. Insert two strips of blue litmus paper to the soil so that they are half covered. Then add pure water very carefully until the soil is thoroughly saturated. After the test has stood for several minutes the paper is removed and rinsed thoroughly. If that portion of it which was in contact with the soil has become red, then the soil is acid and would be benefited by liming. The litmus paper may be bought at almost any drug store.—Iowa Circular.

Dip Your Posts Before Setting.

A circular of the Missouri experiment station says: Thoroughly seasoned posts will last much longer than those that are set green. Good results have been obtained by charring the ends of the posts over an open fire. The posts must be thoroughly seasoned to prevent splitting or checking, and the charring must extend at least six inches above the surface of the ground when the post is set. Dipping the post in some preservative substance like tar, petroleum or creosote will help to keep out the moisture and will also tend to prevent the entrance of fungi.

Taking Out the Posts.

In pulling mortised fenceposts do you wish to do it with ease and dispatch? Loosen the earth a little around each post. Insert a lever through a mortise in the post; use first the wheel, then the dashboard of your wheelbarrow as a fulcrum, and the trick is done.—Farm Journal.

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12-19

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Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of Joseph H. Delore, deceased, to the creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against the same to present such claims to the undersigned at the office of T. E. J. Duffy, in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated and published the first time this 13th day of March, 1913.

VIRGINIA DELORE,

Administratrix of the estate of Joseph H. Delore, deceased. 3-13-13

Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that all general fund warrants from Nos. 148 to 375 inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at my office. Interest stops March 22, 1913.

R. L. JORDAN,

County treasurer, Crook county, Ore.