

Milk May Be Supplemented With Some Grain to Form Economical Ration

ECONOMICAL MILK RATION FOR YOUNG CALVES IS FIGURED

What is the least amount of whole milk I can feed to my calves, and still raise good animals? That is a big question with farmers today, especially in those sections where milk is sold as market milk, say dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Milk worth 10 cents a quart disappearing down a calf's throat has caused many a dairyman to stop and think very seriously: Does it pay?

To make it profitable, it is important not only that a more economical system of feeding and raising calves be followed, but that animals of better breeding be raised.

NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED

In planning an economical ration the amount of whole milk included is of great importance, and the smaller the amount that can be fed and still raise good animals the cheaper will be the ration. Roughly speaking, an ordinary calf can be raised successfully on about 270 to 320 pounds of whole milk, fed along with one ton of hay.

For the first 10 days of the calf's life, or two, of course, the calf is left with the dam, but from then on until the end of 10 days it should receive about one pound of milk for every 10 of weight at birth. After that time the milk may be gradually reduced until at the end of 60 to 80 days approximately 300 pounds of milk has been fed.

FEEDING RESULTS GIVEN

Suppose, for instance, that a calf weighs 30 pounds at birth. According to the feeding schedule it would receive about five pounds of whole milk daily for the first 10 days. During the next 20 days it would receive, say, four pounds daily; during the following 20 days, three pounds; and for the last 30 days, two pounds, making a total of 270 pounds of whole milk.

For a 100 pound calf the quantity of whole milk might be cut down more rapidly after the first 10 days, feeding 10 pounds a day for the first 10 days, eight pounds for the second 10 days, six pounds for the third 10 day period, four pounds for the fourth 10 day period and two pounds for the 20 days following, making a total of 320 pounds of milk fed over a period of 80 days.

The milk from fresh cows, before it has become fit for human use, can be fed to the calves.

START GRAIN FEEDING EARLY

Where such a relatively small amount of whole milk is fed it is necessary that the calf should be taught to eat grain as early as possible. By the second week a calf will ordinarily start nibbling at grain, eating increasing amounts as it develops a taste for it. During the first 30 days a healthy calf will ordinarily eat an average of 0.3 pound of grain per day. During the next 30 days this will be increased to one pound, and after that to about 2.5 pounds daily during the next month or so.

The following grain mixture has given good results for calf feeding: Linseed meal, 1 part; bran, 1 part; corn meal, 2 parts; oats, 2 parts; blood meal, 1 part.

Value of Sunflowers As Silage Is Shown

The value of sunflowers as a silage crop was effectively demonstrated in a small way in 1919 in several farm and home gardens of Eastern Oregon and in Tillamook county of Western Oregon. The year 1920 will see the use of sunflowers increased many fold in Eastern Oregon. Farm bureaus in Walla Walla, Klamath, and Klamath counties have made plans to demonstrate this year on a wide scale the value of sunflowers for silage purposes.

The fame of the sunflower has spread to the Willamette valley and, as a result, this crop will be grown this year as to compare yields. It is known that sunflower silage is not as valuable, pound for pound, as corn silage.

Idaho Has Big Gain In Purebred Stock

Moscow, Idaho, April 17.—There are more than 300 breeders of purebred livestock in Idaho, according to a directory just issued by the extension department of the University of Idaho. The directory gives the name of the breeder, kind of stock he breeds, postoffice address and other information which shows there has been a marked increase in the numbers of purebred livestock of every kind and the many ways in which firms engaged in breeding it in this state in the past two years.

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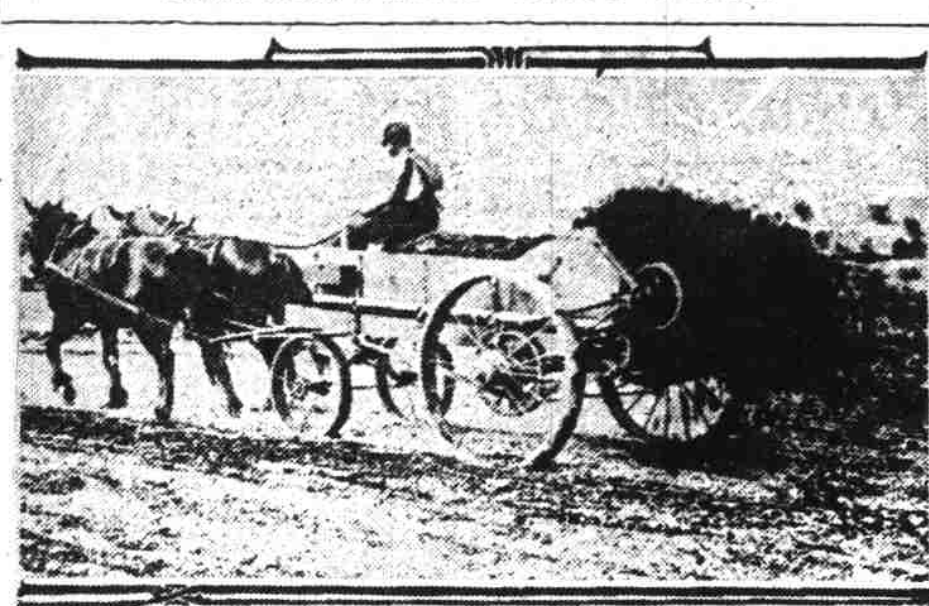
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Blossom Day Will Attract Thousands To Salem Section

Salem, April 17.—Already the pruned blossoms are springing into being. On "Blossom Day," a thousand hills in the red soil country south of Salem will be white with the petals, shedding forth a beauty second to none in the world.

Thousands of tourists are expected to visit Salem on "Blossom Day," attracted to the Capital city not only by the desire to glimpse this sight of sights, but lured on by the added attraction of a tour of Marion county and a dip into the hill country of Polk county, just across the river.

Sufficient automobiles to accommodate all who come are now assured, with a Chrysler in full uniform at the steering wheel of every machine.

Extra coaches will be carried by all passenger trains entering Salem on "Blossom Day" to insure accommodations for those who come by rail, and hundreds are expected to take advantage of Oregon's system of highways to make the trip by automobile.

Livestock Questions Answered

By Dr. M. J. HOWES, Veterinarian

Question—I have been having considerable trouble with my cattle due to the fact that they are very slow to become bred and a great many of them in the last six years have been sent to the butcher. What can be done in such cases? Can anything be used to prevent this condition either in the herd or in the individual?

Answer—This trouble of sterility is one of the most serious that confronts breeders at the present time. The herd treatment consists in the instigating of some system of sexual hygiene, and following it out carefully. Cleanliness is of very vital importance. The systematic douching of the bull before and after service should be a routine measure. A cow should never be bred unless her reproductive organs are free from disease. The regular douching of cows after calving in such a herd is of benefit. The individual cow will require different treatment according to the part of her genital tract which are diseased.

Question—Can anything be done for a cow that leaks milk, that is the open in the end of the teat seems to be too large?

Answer—If the cow is a heavy milker it will help to milk her three times a day. At night after milking point end of teat with tincture of iodine. If this should seem to make teat sore discontinue and grease teat once a day. If only one teat leaks it is possible to have a veterinarian scarify the opening and when it heals the teat will be less apt to leak.

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High Spud Prices Increase Acreage

It appears that many farmers in Oregon are buying expensive potato seed with the idea of increasing their acreage. In addition, some adjoining states also show indications of increasing acreage. Potatoes are high, and under these conditions it is not surprising that acreage is being increased.

Steers Are Sold at Profitable Margins

An 800 pound low quality steer bought at 5 cents, fattened to 1000 pounds and sold at 7 cents, shows a gain of \$20. A high quality beef type steer of the same weight bought at 10 cents, fattened to 1200 and sold at 12 cents, shows a gain of \$84—\$34 more than the scrubber. It pays to handle quality types, says E. J. Fleisler, farm livestock fieldman for O. A. C.

Four Out of 10 Oregon Children Lack Milk

Four children out of every ten in Oregon outside of Portland get no milk in their diet. Since milk is essential to normal development of children, its use is sought by the child welfare workers. In Jackson county the home demonstration agent and farm bureau will cooperate with the Oregon Dairy council and local organizations in a milk campaign at Medford, May 6 to 8.

High Fruit Prices Expected

Prices for fruits of all kinds will undoubtedly be very good this year, says the department of agriculture of O. A. C. As canneries and buyers believe that the Bartlett pears will bring from \$100 to \$110 a ton.

PLAN FOR TREATING STINKING SMUT IN SPRING WHEAT GIVEN

"Don't delay in treating spring wheat for stinking smut."

This is the message of specialists to spring wheat growers in the Northwest, where stinking smut or bunt of wheat is prevalent and annually causes great losses.

Stinking smut of wheat may be prevented readily by treating the seed with formaldehyde or with bluestone. Formaldehyde is very generally used in the region east of the Rocky mountains. In the Pacific coast states bluestone is more commonly employed, because it usually gives much better results; this is doubtless because soil infestation occurs in that region.

DIPPING METHOD BEST

The best method of applying the formaldehyde solution is by the so-called "dipping method," which is as follows: Prepare a solution of formaldehyde, using 1 pound to 40 gallons of water. Place some of the solution in a tub or barrel; pour the grain to be treated slowly into the solution, stirring thoroughly, so that the smut balls and trash may float to the surface and be skimmed off. Drain the solution off from the seed and pour it out in a pile and cover with sacks or canvas for 5 to 12 hours. Do not allow the seed to remain in the solution more than 10 minutes. Forty gallons of the solution is sufficient to treat 40 bushels of grain. After removing the covers from the grain spread it out to dry.

CARE MUST BE USED

It is necessary to avoid contaminating the seed again. It must not be placed in smutty sacks, nor sown with a smutty drill. Sacks, bins, drill, etc., may be disinfected by washing thoroughly with a solution of formaldehyde of 1 pound to 10 gallons of water.

The shell of a hen's egg constitutes about 11 per cent, the yolk 32 per cent, and the white 57 per cent of the total weight of the egg.

INTRODUCING TRACTOR



Harry L. Boswell of the Douglas Boswell company of California, Pacific coast distributors for the Wallis tractor.

Add Lead Arsenate To Kill Fruit Worm

Pear and apple growers who are putting on "pink" application for scab should add arsenate of lead, in order to control the fruit worms. At this season the worms feed on the foliage and are easily controlled by poison spray. A little later they attack the young fruit and are more resistant to poison. In well sprayed pear and apple orchards last year injury by the fruit worms amounted to twice as much as coding moth losses.

SWEET CLOVER SEED SCREENINGS ARE NOT INJURIOUS, TESTS SHOW

That sweet clover seed screenings are not injurious when fed to stock in proper quantities, is the conclusion justified by tests made by the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. While it is recognized that an unqualified general statement should not be based on a few experiments, the results obtained by a limited number of tests tend to prove there is no ground for the fear, entertained by some, that sweet clover seed is poisonous.

Furthermore, the experiments indicate that sweet clover seed screenings with hay can be fed to sheep to good advantage, though perhaps they do not form as desirable a grain feed as bran. The experiments suggest that a larger use might be made of these screenings as a stock feed.

TESTS ARE MADE

One of the tests consisted in feeding two sheep with screenings obtained from North Dakota. The screenings were composed largely of immature sweet clover seeds, together with a small proportion of other seeds, fairly typical of screenings commonly used. Two other sheep, in the same test, were fed commercial screenings from a dealer in Salt Lake City. The average daily ration per 100 pounds of live weight of sheep, at the outset, ranged from 1.06 to 1.78 pounds. This was the only feed given to the animals for a week, but the amount was gradually increased from day to day. All of the four sheep in this test lost weight, but this was attributed to the fact that at the beginning of the experiment the rations were insufficient to keep the animals in good condition, granting that sweet clover seed was a good feed. There were no other indications of any injurious effect from this ration.

To determine what bad effects, if any, might follow the use of sweet clover seed in addition to other feed, two sheep were given all the alfalfa hay they could eat, and in addition nearly one pound daily of sweet clover screenings for each 100 pounds weight of each animal. One of these sheep increased from 101 to 103 pounds, and the other from 100.75 to 103 pounds. Two other sheep were fed in practically the same manner, except that instead of sweet clover seed screenings a small quantity of bran was substituted for hay. The weight gains of the two last mentioned animals were not quite so large as the other two, but this was attributed to the smallness of the bran ration.

BRAN PROVES VALUABLE

Further to test the relative value of bran and sweet clover seed screenings as a grain ration, two sheep were given a ration of screenings daily and two others were given a ration amounting to three-fourths of a pound of bran daily. All four of these animals were kept in a pasture during the day and received their respective grain rations at night. All of the sheep remained in good health during the experiment, those fed sweet clover seed screenings did well so far as this experiment was concerned, although the weights at the end of the test, which lasted approximately six weeks, seemed to indicate that the bran was the better feed.

Garden Necessary This Year as Last

By the exercise of care and forethought in planning succession crops and rotations and by the utilization of every foot of suitable available space it is possible to grow considerable quantities of vegetables on limited areas and so supplement the family food supply. The principal factors in accomplishing this are the use of seed boxes and hot beds to give plants an early start in spring before seeds may be planted outdoors, the use of outside seed beds to carry plants for main-season crops while early crops are occupying the garden space, and the planting of late or succession crops as soon as earlier plants have been removed.

The United States department of agriculture believes that the home garden is just as essential this year as it was during the war years and is offering the advice of practical scientific gardeners in helping to solve the problems of those who want to cultivate home gardens.

Tuberculosis Liable To Be Introduced in Herd in Many Ways

Tuberculosis may be introduced into a healthy herd, says the United States department of agriculture, by any of the following means:

By the addition of an animal that is affected with the disease; therefore animals should be purchased only from herds known to be free from tuberculosis, or from herds under supervision for the eradication of the disease.

By feeding calves with milk or other dairy products from tuberculous cows; this frequently occurs where the owner purchases mixed skim milk from the creamery and feeds it to his calves without first making it safe by boiling or pasteurizing.

By showing cattle at fairs and exhibitions; reports have indicated that numerous herds become infected through mingling with infected cattle at shows or by occupying infected premises.

The shipment of animals in cars which have recently carried diseased cattle and which have not been disinfected properly.

Community pastures; pastures in which tuberculous cattle are allowed to graze are a source of danger.

In most cases the outward appearance of the animal bears no relation to the degree of infection. The disease frequently develops so slowly that in some cases it may be months or even longer before any symptoms are shown; therefore be on the safe side and have your herd tested.

There is a possibility that considerable replanting of corn will be necessary. Select enough good seed corn to make a second planting if such should become advisable.

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