

Continuation of the Slogan Page: Subject this Week, "Dairying Industry"

A 16-YEAR SALEM GIRL ON DAIRYING

Rules Best Dairymen Follow; Salem Can Re Greater Dairy Center

Editor Statesman: Many farmers take up dairying on a small scale to give steady employment the year round. If managed right, they make quite a bit of money. The average amount above costs is from fifty to sixty dollars a cow for a year. If the cow is exceptionally good, she will bring from seventy-five to one hundred. This is above the cost of the cow.

If you are going into farming and dairying it is advisable, in order to save money, to buy a poor, run down farm, which can be bought at a very low cost. Start with the cows using the manure for enriching the soil. In a few years' time you will have gained a very rich soil in which your crops will be large and of the best.

Picking Out the Cows There are many kinds of cows to choose yours from, but it is advisable not to mix the breeds. The most important kinds of cows are: Jerseys, which are said to be the most economical producers of milk fat. The milk is especially good for the making of butter. They give a moderate amount of milk. The Jersey is a small cow, the average weight is about eight hundred pounds. She is usually brown colored but varies from almost white to deep brown.

The Guernsey is larger and gives yellow milk. In other respects she is hardly distinguishable from the Jersey. The Holsteins are often called the "dairyman's cow," because they give more milk on less cost than any other breed. They weigh from about twelve hundred to fourteen hundred pounds. They are black and white in color but sometimes red. The Ayrshires are especially good in rocky lands, as they are able to hunt for a living, and still give a medium amount of milk. They are white with brown or red spots; they weigh about one thousand pounds.

Others not so well known are: The milking strain of Short-horns, the French Canadian, the Dutch Belted, the Kerry, and the others.

No matter what breed is chosen, the markings of a good cow are the same, and should be looked

for. The most important, beginning at the nose, are: The nostrils should be large. This indicates a healthy cow, as more air can get to the lungs. A large mouth with firm but elastic lips; from the muzzle to the eye should be clean cut and not too heavy; the eyes large and bright; the space between the eyes wide and dished; the horns symmetrical and not too big; the ears not very large and when turned back there should be seen a yellow oily substance; the hair soft and oily; the skin on the ribs elastic; slender neck; no loose flabby skin on the under part of the throat; good width between the forelegs; backbone large and prominent, and last but not least, the udder should be large, covered with a soft silky hair, and have the milk veins prominent.

Care of Cows Cows cannot be expected to do well if not properly cared for, no matter how good the cow. A cow should be fed at least twice a day on fodder, grains, and hay. A set ration should be held except in case of sickness, at which time a good veterinary should be called. Between these meals except in very bad weather the cows should be in a good pasture. Often cows have tympanitis or bloating from eating fermented grains, rank clover, or anything liable to ferment. When raising cattle of any kind it is best to get a booklet on the diseases of that type of animal and use every prevention for the diseases liable to occur.

A strong but airy barn should be built. Cows need plenty of fresh air. Warmth is not so important as the air. The barns should be kept very clean or the cows will not be as healthy and the milk will smell. Many dairymen have a separate milking building.

The water supply should be as carefully guarded as our own. If the well is used it should be examined. No seepage from manure piles, outbuildings, etc., should be allowed. The water is especially important, as the average percentage of water in milk is 87 and 5-10ths per cent. It is important that the people who use the milk should not catch diseases. A cow needs plenty of water, and if possible it is better to keep water within reach of the cow. A cow very often prefers muddy water. This is because there is mineral in it, and when a cow shows this tendency plenty of mineral should be given to her.

The Milk Cows, if not from the beginning milked with a milking machine, always do better when milked by hand. The gentle touch of a human hand soothes their nerves. The milk from each cow should

be weighed and measured, and if after careful treatment a cow does not come up to standard she should be sold to the butcher. It is a waste of money to keep a poor cow. First be sure, however, that it is not your own fault that she is poor.

After the milk is taken it should be cooled immediately. The cold keeps the bacteria from being active. If heated to 185 degrees most of the germs are killed. This process of heating is called pasteurization. The milk should then be immediately cooled. This milk will keep sweet for several days.

Butter and cheese except for family use are not generally made on the farm, the milk being sent to butter and cheese factories. In bottling and preparing milk for the factories every possible means of cleanliness should be used to prevent disease germs getting into the milk. The best way is to scald all utensils that come in contact with the milk before and after every time they are used.

Cleanliness is the main watchword in all the steps of dairying. **Salem and Dairying** Salem is an ideal spot for the dairy industry. It is situated in the Willamette valley, which has a mild temperature the year around. The grass is green most of the time and the ground is not too hilly. Salem is now widely known as a dairy center, but the future is brighter. If you are going into dairying I should advise your location to be near Salem.

OLIVE OPPEN. Salem, Or., Oct. 18, 1927.

(Mrs. C. D. Oppen, her mother, in sending the above to the Slogan editor, writes: "Olive wrote this without help and did not copy it. Age 16 years, 10A."—Ed.)

Normal Regents To Meet Here Today; Issue Seen

The board of regents of state normal schools will meet in Salem today. It was reported here that a number of La Grande citizens would attend the meeting and urge immediate construction of the new state normal school authorized by the voters at the last general election.

Building operations have been deferred by the regents because of the unsatisfactory condition of the state's finances.

The legislature at its 1927 session appropriated \$175,000 to cover the cost of the initial unit of the institution.

Read the Classified Ads

ONE COLORADO COUNTY HAS TOTAL BEET CROP OF MORE THAN \$3,500,000

Some Day, in No Distant Future, Sugar Beets Will Be a Staple Crop Here, and Every Farm Will Carry Its Quota of 10 to 25 Acres, and Farm Lands Will Increase in Value By Leaps and Bounds

Editor Statesman: The enclosed clipping taken from Sunday's issue of the Denver Post is self explanatory.

The writer has traveled Morgan county for upwards of 12 years and is familiar with soil and crop conditions of that locality.

The soil is very similar to the soil of the Willamette valley, but the rainfall is very much less, being only 11 inches. (This is taken from the records of the U. S. weather bureau at Denver, and covers a period of 20 years).

Please note that the average yield for the entire county is placed at 15 tons. This is not an exceptional yield. Have known measured ground to yield as high as 30 tons per acre.

If the farmers of this valley realized just how important a few acres of beets would be to their general farming scheme, both as a cash crop and a crop to fit their land for other crops, I venture to say that several acres of prune trees would be grubbed out on every farm.

Some day, in the no distant future, I expect to see sugar beets a staple crop, and every farm carrying its quota of 10 to 25 acres. When that day arrives you will see farm land increase in value by leaps and bounds, and farmers satisfied with the fact, instead of bemoaning their fate and berating the prune packers.

B. WHITE. Salem, Ore., Oct. 19, 1927.

(In the Denver Post of the same issue, there is a news item concerning sugar beet growing in the Steamboat Springs and Hayden areas of Colorado, showing beets with remarkably high sugar content, and forecasting the building of a sugar factory in that northwestern section of the state. Colorado is already the leading sugar state in the Union. Following is the item from the Denver Post referred to by Mr. White):

\$412,000 for September Beets FORT MORGAN, Colo., Oct. 15.—Nearly half a million dollars in cash, or \$412,000, is to be paid to Morgan county sugar beet growers next week, October 15, by the Great Western Sugar company for beets delivered to the company

at its Brush and Fort Morgan factories during September.

Total tonnage of sugar beets delivered to the two factories of Morgan county during September was 51,600 tons. Payment is made at the rate of \$8 per ton, the guaranteed minimum received by growers.

Of this amount, 38,000 tons were delivered in the Fort Morgan district and 13,600 tons in the Brush factory area. This delivery makes the October 15 payment in the Fort Morgan area reach the total of \$394,000 in cash while the payment at Brush will be \$104,000.

Payment of \$412,800 October 15 will be far in excess of the payment made at the corresponding time last year when the total was \$261,000. Of that amount, the Fort Morgan factory district secured \$131,000 while the growers in the Brush section received \$80,000.

Harvesting of the crop began earlier this year than last year. The Fort Morgan district's harvest got under way this year September 13 and the Brush growers began digging their crop September 22. Deliveries have been hampered, however by rains and wet weather.

Unrestricted delivery of beets will be permitted by the Great Western Sugar company Monday morning, October 10. Morgan county's 30,000 acres of beets are expected to yield 450,000 tons of beets this year, an average yield of at least 15 tons. That will mean a total production for the county of more than \$3,500,000.

Some fine yields of beets are being reported. Some yields are running as high as twenty tons an acre which means a gross return of \$160 an acre or more.

TUR PARTY RECALLED NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Earl Carroll's famous "bath tub party" in his theater here on February 22, 1926, featuring Joyce Hawley, a show girl, was attended by a diversified audience.

CONNIE COMES HOME NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Constance Talmadge having recently divorced her husband in Edinburgh, arrived on the Ile de France today.

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Beginning the first Sunday in November, The Sunday Statesman will contain an illustrated comic section, in colors. The Sunday Statesman will contain, each issue, 24 to 50 pages. The price of the Sunday paper will be 20 cents a month, or 5 cents a copy after Nov. 1.

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