

# HINTS ON CARE AND USE OF MILK, SKIM MILK AND BUTTERMILK

Whole milk, skim milk, and buttermilk are highly nourishing and valuable foods.

These foods spoil quickly when allowed to get warm or when exposed to bacteria and molds present in the dust and in the air.

**Keep Milk Continuously Clean, Cold and Covered**

This injunction applies equally to the producer, the wholesaler, the dealer and the consumer.

Unclean milk sent from the farm sours and spoils more quickly than clean milk. Pasteurization makes milk safer.

Milk, to keep properly, should never get warmer than 50° F. until it is consumed. The lower the temperature the better the milk will keep.

Bacteria—such as those which cause milk to sour—develop very slowly and cause little change in milk kept at such low temperatures.

A slight rise in temperature, even for a short time, permits these bacteria to multiply rapidly and bring about rapid deterioration of the milk which may render it unfit for ordinary use.

Don't leave your milk bottles on a hot porch or doorstep. A short exposure in the sun or a warm place hastens the spoiling even of cold, bottled milk.

Have the milkman put your milk into the refrigerator. If this is impossible provide, in warm weather, a box with ice, or a bucket of water in a shady place, for the milk.

At any rate have the bottles left in the coolest and shadiest place about your premises.

Don't leave milk in bottles or vessels in a warm room for a moment longer than is necessary.

Never pour milk, which has been exposed to the air, back into a bottle containing other milk. Keep such milk cold and covered in another clean utensil.

**Keep Milk Clean**

Milk, when warm, is an ideal cultural medium for bacteria. Keep milk clean. You can keep it clean only by keeping it covered so that the bacteria and molds from the air will not get into it.

Keep your milk bottles covered either with caps or by placing glasses over them. Keep them covered in the refrigerator and in the kitchen or dining room.

Never pour milk into an unsterile bowl or pitcher. Scald all vessels into which milk is poured for keeping or serving. Cool these utensils after scalding, before you put milk into them.

Before you open a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression at the top of the bottle collects dust or water, or milk which may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk.

Clean and scald the refrigerator where milk is stored, regularly with hot sal-soda solution. See that

the drip pipe is kept open and clean. Even in the cleanest refrigerator, never keep milk in an open vessel. Milk absorbs odors easily.

If there are babies or little children in your home, clean, cold, covered milk is absolutely essential.

**Clean Empty Bottles**

Finally, clean empty bottles. Rinse thoroughly with cold water every milk bottle, as soon as emptied, and then wash with hot water. This helps your milkman to give you clean milk.

Never take milk bottles into a sick



Stave Silo, belonging to J. E. Hair, Grants Pass.

room. If you have an infectious or contagious disease in your home, boil the milk bottles, and do not return them without the express sanction of your local health officer or attending physician.

**Don't Throw Out Skim Milk or Sour Milk**

Clean skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milk except the fat or cream. It is useful in cooking cereals, soups, sauces, cocoa, etc., and is a palatable, nourishing beverage.

Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making breads, or sour milk can be easily turned into cottage cheese, or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening for cakes and cookies, and is useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will be glad to send you additional information about the care and use of milk.

Demonstrate thrift in your home, make saving, not spending, your social standard.

## JEROME PRAIRIE

Mrs. M. E. Morgan was in Grants Pass, Friday of last week.

Bert Harmon returned from Weed Friday of last week, after spending several weeks at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kirker and family, and Mrs. M. A. Powers and family, of Grants Pass, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Disbrow, Sunday afternoon.

The Stitch and Chatter club spent a very enjoyable afternoon at their regular meeting Wednesday, April 18, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Robinson. Cake and lemonade were served to the following: Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Flux, Mrs. Hirven, Mrs. Dellinger, Mrs. Disbrow, Mrs. Bish, Mrs. Hamerly and Misses Mary Gelwitz, Myrtle Tucker and the hostess, Mrs. J. H. Robinson.

J. O. Dellinger, who has been working in the saw mill at Weed, Cal., returned home Thursday of last week.

Ira Disbrow was in Grants Pass on business Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scherz attended the dance at New Hope last Saturday night.

Alvin Tucker spent Saturday in Grants Pass on business.

Elbert Tucker is working for W. W. Tucker this week.

The croquet and tennis courts on the Jerome Prairie school grounds are a source of amusement for a number of the young people Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Arthur Edgerton has purchased the donkey engine from K. M. C. Neill, ranch and has moved it to Wonder, where he expects to use it for logging this summer.

# DAIRYING AND SOIL CULTURE

## FEED FOR CALVES.

Grain and Roughage Should Be Provided at Two Weeks of Age. (Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Usually a vigorous calf begins during the second week to pick at the bedding or other material within its reach, and at that time both grain and roughage of the best possible quality should be provided. Clover hay, alfalfa hay, or, if these are not available, the most palatable roughage on hand, should be given the calf after the second week, according to farmers' bulletin 777. If alfalfa is used care should be taken that it does not cause scours. This feed should be fed sparingly at first and increased only after the calf gets accustomed to it. The essential points are that the roughage be of good quality and kept clean. Hay should be furnished at first only a handful at a time and placed so that it cannot get soiled. A latticework rack of metal or wood is useful if it is placed high enough from the floor so that the calf cannot soil the hay in any manner but still have it within easy reach. For the first six months at least the calf should receive all the roughage of good quality that it will eat up clean. The quantity taken up to the time it is one month



In the accompanying illustration of sanitary quarters for dairy calves are shown concrete floor, clean bedding and plenty of light and ventilation. Silage and grain in concrete feeding trough in front of enclosure.

old is very small. The rack should be emptied every day and fresh roughage supplied.

Silage may be given after the calf is one month old, but the utmost care should be observed to be sure that it is fresh from the silo. For this reason very young calves, except in the hands of a very careful feeder, should not be fed silage, as it ferments rapidly.

If the calf has access to a good pasture during the first six months it need not receive other roughage. Pastures used in summer should contain plenty of shade. It is not advisable, however, to have a calf under two months of age on pasture in the early spring.

Wheat bran is eaten steadily by young calves. Inasmuch as one of the essential points is to induce the calf to eat grain as early as possible, bran in many cases is one of the ingredients in the mixture. Corn, a feed very commonly found on the farm, has an excellent physiological effect upon cattle of all ages and to a great extent may take the place of the fat removed from the milk. It is therefore one of the very best grains to use with skim milk. Experiments in Virginia tend to show that corn fed to calves should be cracked rather than finely ground. Cracked corn and wheat bran therefore should be the basis of the feed mixture. Ground oats are very good for the purpose, but they are not grown on the farm so commonly as corn and in many cases cost much more per unit of feed than corn and bran. The following mixtures are recommended:

Three parts cracked corn and one part wheat bran, three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran and one part ground oats; three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats and one part linseed meal; five parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats and one part blood meal; oats, ground.

When the calf is in its second week it should begin to receive grain, and when one month old it should eat about half a pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased, feeding the calf all that it will take until three pounds a day is reached. This will probably be some time during the third month. Grain when fed with separated milk should never be put into the milk.

## Feeding Dry Cows.

Dry cows can be maintained on hay and silage or roots. It is profitable, however, to feed cows a sufficient amount of grain during the dry period

# THE FAIR

519 G Street

THE NOTION STORE  
TOYS AND NOVELTIES

Always Something New

C. E. Farnsworth, Prop.

to have them in good physical condition at calving time. Cows should be dry for six to eight weeks prior to calving. It does not pay to have them dry for a longer period.

## HOLSTEINS IN SHORT-TIME TEST

The world's record for seven-days' production of butterfat is held by a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, Segis Fayne Johanna, and is 50.68 pounds of butter; and the 30-day record, also to the credit of a purebred cow, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, is 171 pounds butter and 3,242 pounds milk. The Holstein-Friesian breed now has 18 cows that have produced above 40 pounds of butter in seven days; while the list producing above 30 pounds butter contains 741 names. However, to emphasize the fact that Holstein claims to distinction are not based on individual records, but upon a wonderful uniformity of productiveness, the reader is asked to consider the following:

During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1916, there were reported to the Advanced Registry office of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, 11,868 short-time official records, over one half of which were made by heifers with first or second calves. The average seven-day production of these animals was 401 pounds milk containing 3.53 per cent butterfat.

Good reasons why your ticket should read Union Pacific System:

**Automatic Safety Signals**  
Protecting every foot of the way to Chicago.

**1140 Miles of Double-Track**  
Highest type of road-bed construction.

**Top-Notch Trains**  
Through Sleeping-Cars and Diner to Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver.

**Columbia River Route East**  
Parallels America's Greatest Highway through the famous gorge, between road and river.

**UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM**  
JOINS WEST AND EAST WITH A BOULEVARD OF STEEL  
PORTLAND CITY OFFICE, THIRD AT WASHINGTON  
W. H. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent

**Artificial Flowers.**  
It was in Italy that a demand for artificial flowers first arose. This was due primarily to a caprice of fashion which demanded that during festivals blossoms in and out of their season should be worn and also to the fact that their color and freshness were variable. Later on, in the middle ages the artificial so far superseded the natural that both men and women decked their heads with imitation flowers of cambric, paper, glass and metal.—London Standard.

**Coast Defense.**  
The present extensive system of powerful harbor fortifications and seacoast defenses of the United States was commenced about the year 1794, under an act authorizing the president to fortify certain works along the seaboard.

Calling cards at the Courier.

**Minerals in New York City.**  
Thus far the list of metals found in New York city consists of eighty-three specimens, or 119 varieties, and is probably exceeded by no other single locality in the United States. In fact, the territory lying within fifty miles of the city hall is considered by many to be the greatest mineral collecting locality in the world.

**"Yes, but IS Golden West Coffee 'JUST RIGHT'?"**  
"Well, try it!"

## "Come on Over, See My Corn Fall Off!"

"I Put 3 Drops of 'Gets-It' on Last Night—Now Watch—"

"See—all you have to do is to use your two fingers and lift the corn right off. That's the way 'Gets-It' always works. You just put on about 3 drops. Then the corn not only shrivels, but loosens from the toe, without affecting the surrounding flesh in the least. Why, it's almost a pleasure to have corns and



"That Was a Quick Funeral That Corn Had With 'Gets-It'."

see how 'Gets-It' gets them off in a hurry and without the least pain. I can wear tight shoes, dance and walk as though I never had corns."

"Gets-It" makes the use of irritating salves, bundling bandages, tape, plasters and other things not only foolish, but unnecessary. Use this wonderful discovery, "Gets-It" for any soft or hard corn or callus. It is the new, simple, easy, quick way, and it never fails. You'll never have to cut a corn again with knives or scissors, and run chances of blood poisoning. Try "Gets-It" tonight.

"Gets-It" is sold everywhere. See a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by B. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Grants Pass and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by George C. Sabin and C. H. Demaray.

# One Cent's Worth of Electricity at Ten Cents per Kilowatt Hour WILL OPERATE—

- A 16-candle-power Mazda lamp for five hours.
- A six pound flatiron 15 minutes.
- A radiant toaster long enough to produce ten slices of toast.
- A sewing machine for two hours.
- A fan 12 inches in diameter for two hours.
- An electric percolator long enough to make 3 cups of coffee.
- A heating pad from two to four hours.
- A domestic buffer for 1 1/4 hours.
- A chafing dish 12 minutes.
- An electric broiler six minutes.
- An electric griddle eight minutes.
- A radiant grill for 10 minutes.
- An electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.
- It will operate a luminous 500-watt radiator for 12 minutes.

There are 108 applications of electricity on the farm. Call upon us for information concerning any electrical application.

## California-Oregon Power Company

108-J 623 G STREET, GRANTS PASS, OREGON