

"HOW'S CROPS?" BIG QUESTION

VERSE SHOWS FARMERS IMPORTANCE

Jed Hicks Not Much Pumpkins on Looks, But Where He Says Crops Are Fine Everything Looks Up All Along the Line.

crease the percentage of butter fat in a cow's milk, though it varies according to the length of time since the animal has freshened, yet much can be done to increase the flow, or the amount of milk she gives, and in this way, she will be made to produce more butter.

Testing Valuable.

The value of knowledge gained by testing cows has been amply proven by the cow testing association. In the second year's work of one of these associations, there were 19 herds tested consisting of 186 cows. The best cow tested out of this number, made a profit for the year of \$80.82 and the poorest was kept at a loss of \$14.59. The best herd made an average profit of \$52.30, and the poorest showed a profit of only \$17.61. The first year one member of the association made a profit on eight cows, of \$25.42 per head, and the next year, by feeding less grain but more hay, the same 8 cows made a profit of \$54.48 per head. The importance of proper combinations of food or a balanced ration as it is called, cannot be overestimated. Another member of this same association, by selecting heifer calves from his best paying cow, increased his profit from \$35.56 per cow, to \$64.00 per cow in three year's time.

The Water Supply.

The water supply for the herd is another item that should receive careful attention. A cow must have an abundance of good, pure water at all times, but especially so when she is milking. Figures from some of our colleges show that a cow will drink about three times as much water as the amount of milk she produces each day, and when dry, will only take about 1-5 to 1-7 of what she requires while milking.

The seemingly large amounts of water a cow will drink are absolutely necessary for the digestion and assimilation of her food. It has also been fully demonstrated that warming the water for the herd in cold weather is not only beneficial to the cows, but actually increases the milk production. Where the temperature of the water is down close to freezing, the cow will either take very little or none at all, and where water is taken into the system at low temperature, it requires energy to bring it up to the bodily heat; this deducts just so much from her productivity. Water should be heated to at least 60 degrees and anything spent in this manner will prove a profitable investment.

Feeding the Herd.

Regarding the feed of the dairy herd, alfalfa will always play an important part in irrigated sections. With this great milk producing feed, may be combined corn silage, root crops, and grain in proper proportions to make up a balanced ration. With the intensified methods necessary on the small farm, there is a natural tendency to do less pasturing as most of the feed will be cut and hauled to the cows.

Winter Dairying.

With this method more winter dairying is being done, as at this season, the dairy products always command the highest prices. Then too, the cows that calve in the fall, if properly housed and cared for, will give milk for a longer period than those that come fresh in the spring. Another item in favor of winter dairying is the fact that good labor is hard to get and when most of the herd are dry during the summer months, it gives the farmer more time to harvest his crop than would be the case were summer dairying followed. The cows are also stronger and in better shape if they calve in the fall, as they are apt to be weak in the spring owing to the confinement in the barn during the winter. This weakness would naturally affect the calf.

Cows Should Have Rest.

The cow is one of the hardest working animals on the farm and is entitled to a rest each year. She should be dried up at least a month before calving, this rest giving her a chance to build up her strength so as to better bear the demands of maternity and put her in good condition for another year's work. It is not necessary, as is commonly believed, to dry up the cow gradually, but when the time comes, simply stop milking altogether. There may be some slight swelling of the udder, but it quickly disappears, the milk is reabsorbed and in a few days, the cow is dry. Where we try to taper off on the milking period by leaving a little more unmilked each day, we are liable to get the animal into the habit of holding her milk and if the cow is a persistent milker, it is often a hard matter to get her entirely dry within the required time, so she does not get the rest she should have.

Marketing the Product.

There are several ways in which the product of the dairy herd may be marketed, viz: selling of whole milk, to creameries, cheese factories, or condensaries, or retailing for household use. Or through the use of the hand separator, the cream may be sold to the creameries or manufactured into butter at home and the product marketed in that form.

Of these, the sale of cream to the local creameries seems best suited to most localities. Where whole milk is marketed, it must be delivered every day, while with the cream, the trip need be made but every other day in the hottest weather, and from three to five days in winter, and then with the milk, there would be 10 gallons to haul, to but one of cream. With the hand separator system, we have the skimmed milk right from the machine in a sweet, warm condition, in which state, the feeding properties are the very best. Where

Increasing the Yield.

While little can be done to in-

crease the percentage of butter fat in a cow's milk, though it varies according to the length of time since the animal has freshened, yet much can be done to increase the flow, or the amount of milk she gives, and in this way, she will be made to produce more butter.

Side Lines of the Dairy Business.

There are other lines of stock raising that work in admirably with the dairy industry. The skimmed milk from the hand separator contains all of the muscle, bone and hide building properties, so is excellent feed for hogs, poultry and when fed properly, is good for calves. The continued high price of pork makes hog raising one branch of farming that should not be overlooked. Poultry demands a good price and the fact that eggs are being shipped into the State in large quantities each year, makes chicken raising another good side line of dairying, for milk is an excellent egg producer and a good feed for young turkeys.

Good milk cows command a high price all over the Northwest and this makes the raising of the heifer calf for the market another source of revenue and one not likely to be overdone.

Begin Small.

A man starting into the dairy business in a country new to this branch of farming, will do well to begin on a small scale, that is, with only a few cows, but let them be the best he can procure. By careful attention to the results obtained, by different feeds and combination of feeds, and a thorough study of each cow as an individual and by the selection of the sire to head his herd, he will be able to build up his business into a profitable one.

DIRECTIONS FOR HANDLING AND PLANTING OF TREES

Professor Smith Tells Just How to Get Best Results When Setting Nursery Stock in Central Oregon

BY PROF. C. L. SMITH

(Written especially for The Bulletin)

When received, trees should be heeled in fine dirt, it being well worked in around the roots. If dry they should be well watered.

In moving they should be covered with wet burlap or something to protect them from sun and wind.

Holes should be dug four to six inches deeper than the tree goes down. This space filled with fine surface soil.

All bruised or broken roots cut off with a sharp knife, leaving a smooth, sound end cut from the lower side up.

Set them 1½ to 2 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery. Set with a slight lean to the southwest. Straighten the roots and work fine dirt under and between the roots, packing firmly.

When all the roots are covered, pack the whole firmly with the feet, then finish with loose dirt.

Cut off at least two-thirds of the seasons growth of branches. Head the trees low and as near as practicable to a uniform height.

In the spring leave the ground slightly dishing toward the tree.

In fall planting, mound up the earth four to six inches above the level, packing closely to the stem.

HOGS SHOW UP WELL

(Continued from Page One).

pigs and have better equipment. Another factor, is that the warm summer weather materially decreases the probability of loss of the young pigs.

The table below shows what farmers received sows, the number of pigs to each sow, and the number that lived. In this connection it is important to note that in several cases where the mortality was high, unfortunate accidents occurred, such as the sow rolling on her pigs, which can and will be guarded against next time. The figures show an average of 4.6 pigs to each sow, and that 31 per cent of the pigs lived. It is expected that these figures will be raised to over 6 pigs and 50 per cent, under the improved conditions this summer.

| Name | No. Sows | No. Pigs Lived |
|------------------|----------|----------------|
| Earl Saunders | 1 | 11 |
| Wimer & Sons | 2 | 18 |
| Bates & Jones | 2 | 4 |
| Dan Smith | 1 | 5 |
| E. Garratt | 2 | 16 |
| Henry Tweet | 2 | 12 |
| C. V. Barto | 3 | 7 |
| John Thyen | 7 | 23 |
| John Strahn | 2 | 0 |
| Willis Noland | 1 | 8 |
| Wm. Hanke | 5 | 8 |
| Levi Ernst | 1 | 12 |
| Ed Halvorson | 4 | 7 |
| O. C. Cardwell | 3 | 4 |
| Fred Wilson | 1 | 0 |
| Lee Hobbs | 5 | 46 |
| Geo. Erickson | 2 | 0 |
| J. F. Young | 2 | 13 |
| J. N. B. Gerking | 6 | 39 |
| Total | 52 | 232 |

COURSES FOR FARMERS.

The summer school calendar of the Oregon Agricultural College includes a short course in agriculture. The session opens on Tuesday, June 18, and continues through Friday, July 26. There will be instruction in basic agronomy, crop production, stock judging, livestock management, farm dairying, plant propagation, orchard and garden practice, floriculture, landscape gardening, poultry husbandry, and a textbook course on the elements of agriculture.

Farmers!!

For two months The Bulletin has been gathering material of special interest to Central Oregon for use in a FARMERS' PAGE.

We want you to be interested—not only the farmers, but all those who are dependent upon the farmers—and that means every business man in the country, and every property holder.

Here are some of the articles—articles written by experts especially for The Bulletin. They are all worth reading. They are all interesting. Everyone of them will help you.

Professor Thomas Shaw

agricultural expert for the Great Northern Railway, has prepared special articles dealing with Central Oregon. He is an acknowledged dry farming authority—in The Bulletin he will tell you how to improve your crops, care for your land and give you many valuable hints.

Professor C. L. Smith

agricultural expert for the O.-W. R. & N. Co., has contributed a series of splendid articles. He deals with dry and irrigated farming, seeding, poultry, dairying and stock raising.

D. O. Liveley

president of the Portland Union Stock Yards, has prepared a paper on hog raising, a matter of the greatest importance to Central Oregonians.

E. C. Leedy

General Immigration agent of the Great Northern, tells what the railroads are doing to help farmers, and settle up the Western states.

S. A. Armistead

dairying expert, has furnished an excellent paper on "The Selection and Care of the Dairy Herd."

S. R. Cooper

proprietor of the famous Pioneer Creameries in Bend and Prineville, describes what Crook county men have done with dairy herds, how they did it and how you can do it.

Alice Lindsey Webb

publicist of the Oregon Agricultural College, tells what that institution has done and is doing for the sons and daughters of Central Oregon, and of its cooperative work with the farmer.

F. E. Carleton

assistant state superintendent of education, outlines what Oregon's educational department is doing with industrial contests.

W. D. Barnes

of Laidlaw, botanical expert, writes of the weeds that are found in this section, and tells how to recognize the dangerous ones and combat them.

J. B. Fox

of Fremont, an experienced homesteader, has an extensive article telling what to do and what not to do, on Central Oregon "dry" homesteads, all from experience.

A. T. Frame

one of the most successful settlers in the homestead country to the southeast, writes of the ways and means of breaking in a new ranch.

P. H. Dencer

has a lot of valuable suggestions regarding irrigated farming.

C. S. Hudson

outlines how a small-town bank and the farmers can work together to mutual advantage.

And there are many others

and more coming in all the time. Every article is written especially for The Bulletin. Every one has special interest and value for Central Oregon.

In addition, The Bulletin has secured many special feature stories regarding

Road Improvement, Grange Matters, Livestock, Dairying, Gardening, Poultry, Hog Raising, Town Improvements

Mr. Advertiser---

How About It?

While the series is being published—several of the special articles every week—The Bulletin will be sent free to hundreds of farmers in this vicinity who are not regular subscribers, as well as to all who take the paper. If you get the paper this week, you will receive two more issues free. By that time it is hoped you will be interested enough to subscribe.

Isn't this a fine chance to get at everyone in this part of the country? We have a complete mailing list and we mean to use it—we want everyone to read The Bulletin, and for a time we're willing to give everyone an opportunity. It's a lot of trouble and expense, but it's worth it—because when they get the habit of reading the paper they won't want to quit. Why not get them in the habit of reading your advertisements?

The Bend Bulletin

\$1.50 per year Bend, Oregon \$1.00 for 8 months