

Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

Selection of the Dairy Bull—

Many dairy farmers are in the market for bulls at this time of the year. This is a critical time for those farmers who are selecting breeding animals. The future of any herd depends upon the kind of a sire that is used in the herd. If an inferior sire is selected, then the offspring of the cows will generally be inferior, even though the cows themselves may be good. One should endeavor to select a sire who has breeding back of him better than the cows that he expects to use this sire on. Around this point probably hinges more failures and more successes in the breeding of dairy cattle than upon any other point.

This is no time for any man to assume that a poor bull or a grade or scrub bull is good enough to be used on his herd. Many men assume that because the cows they have in their herd are grade, that it does not pay them to get a good bull. And many others dislike to pay the price necessary to get a good pure bred. No improvements can come through the use of a grade bull. A good strong, well bred bull from ancestors of known, producing ability should be selected in the case of the man who has the grade cows just as in the case of the man who has pure bred. It must always be remembered that to get improvement, one must get a better sire with better breeding back of him than he has cows on which to use the sire. One of the greatest dairy authorities in the country recently remarked, "Those who assume that the heifers raised from cows that are retained in the herd on account of profitable production will average the equal of their dams are doomed to disappointment, unless a sire is used that is much better than the cows. The heifers raised will need to be culled almost as much as will the dams. While it is certainly advisable to raise the heifers from the best cows in preference to those from inferior cows, this by no means solves the problem of getting a higher proportion of good producers in the coming generation."

It frequently happens that a farmer who has tested his cows regularly for some time says that it is no longer necessary for him to select the unprofitable cows out of his herd, or to watch the heifers from the cows that he has remaining in the herd because the poor cows are all gone. This may partly be true, if the heifers from the cows that remain after the selection are descended from exceptionally good bulls, but one must remember that constant selection must be made in order to keep rid of the poor cows, and at this time when many farmers are laying the foundations for the kind of herd they will have two or three years from now, it is well to remember that only the best bulls should be used in the herds in Oregon.

By M. P. BRANDT,
Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C.

Milking Shorthorns—

From the earliest period of its history the Shorthorn has been famous as a very practical animal. They have been bred to meet the demands of the practical farmer. This is especially true of certain strains or families which are known as the Milking Shorthorns.

The Milking Shorthorn is persistent in milk flow and there are many Shorthorn cows that have averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk yearly. They have also produced calves that would develop into 900 to 1100 pound yearlings and would bring top prices for beef.

There are some excellent records of individual cows in the history of the breed. The cow Strawberry produced an average of over 10,500 pounds of milk per year for over 15 years and bred regularly until 27 years of age. Buttercup II has a record of 15,608 pounds of milk and 6.4 to 7 pounds of butter fat. There are other cows of this strain of shorthorns with records similar.

The question is often asked if the Milking Shorthorns produce good beef. In several of the livestock exhibitions in the East steers from Milking Shorthorn cows have won first in steer contests and have been popular winners.

The interest in this type of farm cow is steadily increasing and they are of especial value to the farm with plenty of pasture.

Salt Required For Dairy Cows—

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of the dairy herd is the necessity of providing salt in the ration of the cow. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, found in his experimental work that the cattle when deprived of salt, became emaciated and were of low vitality and finally suffered a complete breakdown. He recommended that they should be fed three-fourths of an ounce per day live weight with an additional 6-10 ounce for each 20 pounds of milk produced.

While salt may be provided in the daily ration by mixing it with the grain, an equally satisfactory method in practice is to keep it in a convenient place where the animals may have ready access to it when they so desire. It may be used in the form of rock salt or placed in boxes in the feed lot. However, it should be borne in mind that salt is very essential to the economical handling and health of dairy cattle.

Continuous Records—

Dairyman who have been in cow testing associations continuously for six years show an average production of 114.3 pounds of fat per cow per year above the production of the men in the association the first year.

The average monthly production for the 35,000 cows kept on test in the western dairy division in 1917 was

34.5 pounds of fat for those that had been on test two years, 31 for those on test from one to two years, and 27.5 for those on test less than one year.

"If you get an increased average production for your dairy herd it will be only because the daughters of your herd bull are producing more than their dams," asserts E. L. Westover, field dairyman of the O. A. C. extension service. "Continuous record keeping is necessary to check up on each cow and also on the herd bull by comparing the record of the daughters with that of the dams."

"A cow influences but one offspring, while a bull will influence every offspring in your herd. If the herd is less than 30 cows, within five to six years it will be made up entirely of offsprings from your present dairy herd bull, except for the cows added by purchase. Fewer than one bull out of a thousand has a tendency to get daughters that will produce 600 pounds of fat a year."

Cottage Grove Poultry Center of County—

Over \$40,000 worth of poultry and eggs were produced by poultry raisers in the vicinity of Cottage Grove during 1918. There are between 16,000 and 18,000 hens in the territory tributary to the town, says N. S. Robb, County Agent. This section is the center of the poultry industry in the county and is steadily increasing the output. Last year the production of eggs nearly doubled.

Poultry raising is followed on a commercial scale and there are a number of flocks with more than 500 birds in them according to the county agent who stated further: It is the number of these flocks that tends to centralize the industry here.

The largest flock is one of 1200 birds and is owned by Mr. J. L. Spray. This flock nets its owner over \$2500 a year and leaves enough time for the owner to engage in a retail business in town besides.

Mr. Spray has a number of original ideas about raising poultry and is a firm believer in the enclosed system and as a result his birds are never during their lifetime allowed outside their house. This is seemingly a strict quarantine but according to Mr. Spray it pays, for if you want to get eggs you should keep the hens feet dry. You can't get eggs out of a flock running around in the mud with wet feet, says the successful poultryman.

Next year Mr. Spray is planning on arranging his poultry plant in town so that he can handle 1000 leghorn hens on a tract of ground a little less than 2 acres. This tract will also furnish all the green feed for the flock.

There is a good future in poultry raising especially if one gets a good sized flock. For profits one cannot beat poultry raising says Mr. Spray, for they bring in something in the way of return every day.

The next step for this poultry center will be the day-old chick business

and already there is some pioneering being done along this line. Poultry raising is firmly established here and bids fair to become one of the important sources of income from the farms as the interest in commercializing the industry by poultrymen around the Grove is steadily growing.

Estimating Cost of Raising Hogs—

Recently the Minnesota station attempted to determine the cost of raising hogs.

The cost per hundred was found to be 16.44. This cost is based on the assumption that only marketable feed was consumed which was valued at 2 1/2 cents per pound on the farm.

On farms where it is not necessary to purchase all the feeds consumed the cost of production is reduced. In some instances the investigation reports the cost may be reduced as much as \$3 per cwt. by substituting milk, pasture and by products.

These figures may or may not be right. One item that is of importance is the fact that the results show that 564 pounds of grain were required for each 100 pounds gain where all the feeds fed were purchased under average conditions, and that the cost of feed was 85.5% of the total cost of production.

It seems that if a good system of hog pasture can be arranged for it is highly needed as a means of reducing the cost of producing pork in 1920.

Good clover pasture is supposed to produce from 500 to 600 pounds of pork to the acre under present pork conditions. This would prove to be a profitable crop where rye has been used.

County Needs Larger Berry Acreage—

The acreage of berries in Lane County should be increased to an extent because we are falling behind on production, says J. O. Holt, manager of the Eugene Fruit Grower's Association.

The county is practically out of strawberries and does not produce enough berries for home demand. There could easily be an increase of 50 acres of strawberries over the county, continued Mr. Holt, and who states the berry situation as follows:

There is an undersupply of blackcap berries and the acreage of red raspberries could easily be doubled. The canner's supply of blackcaps is shipped from Newport. It could be grown here though just as well.

There are three specialties for this county and they are the cherry, the berry and the prune, and fruit men and truck growers can well afford to increase the acreage somewhat for the coming year.

There is going to be a good demand for the evergreen and the loganberry too, in the future.

This situation should not lead to large plantings by single individuals, but rather to a large number of small patches on many farms.

Lebanon is increasing their acreage of strawberries, and are also making extensive plantings of evergreen blackberries on some of their best lands. Parties there who have had experience believe that where the evergreens are cultivated and trellised that picking the wild berries will be a thing of the past. This is due to the greater profits obtained from the cultivation of the crop. Marion is also considering the evergreen proposition and making some plantings.

There are practically no fields of cultivated evergreens in this county as yet.

"The Immortal Hen, Whose Soy Never Sets" was the slogan on a banner carried by Minnesota poultry club members at State fair in Iowa last fall.

The apple is the king of fruits in value of crop as well as in the estimation of apple lovers. For the apple crop of 1918 a value of \$230,999,990 has been estimated, or nearly three-eighths of the value of all fruits.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials free.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon of the County of Lane administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, formerly Mary Ellen Crane. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, properly verified, to Frank A. DePue, attorney for the estate, at his office in Springfield, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Springfield, Oregon, February 15, 1919.
WILLIAM WOOTEN,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, deceased.

RED CROSS GIFTS \$400,000,000

War Council on Retirement Announces Cash and Supplies Contributed.

WORKERS WILL "CARRY ON."

Five Big Societies in World Wide Plan. H. P. Davison Heads International American Red Cross Commission. Dr. Livingston Farrand Permanent Leader of Peace Organization.

Washington.—(Special.)—Henry P. Davison as chairman issues the following statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross:

"To the American People: "The War Council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, at their request and by vote of the Central Committee, ceased at midnight, February 28.

"Immediately the armistice was signed the War Council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to enable the direction of affairs to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross Commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the Central Committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

Accounts Audited by War Department.

Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the War Council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desire to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belong, and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished.

"During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than \$400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

"The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life.

"Everyone who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from anyone could be equal in value to the self satisfaction everyone should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

Has Over 17,000,000 Adult Members.

"When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as the result of the recent Christmas membership Roll Call, there are upwards of 17,000,000 full paid members outside of the members of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children additional.

"The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work Surgeon General Ireland of the U. S. Army recently said: "The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself. From the beginning it has done those things which the Army Medical Corps wanted done, but could not do itself."

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the Allied World was waiting for the American Army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France was greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies buns and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed with Medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The Army Canteen service along the lines of travel has

actually increased since the armistice. "As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased, the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 18, 1917. Since then some 6,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scope of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 6,000 persons are still required.

"Our American Expeditionary Force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale period. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

"The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

Supplies and Personnel to Near East.

"The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium and even in France having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, from which point alone all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

"A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross Commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross Will Continue.

"Red Cross effort is thus far from being confined to the war. But the movement represented by this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be it is yet impossible to forecast. We know that so long as there is an American army in the field the Red Cross will have a special function to perform.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable "Peace on earth good will to men," and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crises which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

"For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy, and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstinted fashion in which our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American."

Mr. Davison, as chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.



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