## Livestock and Dairy

Facts About Care of Farmers' Feeders and Aids to Greater Milk Production.

In this number, Mr. Simpson, who is instructor in the department of dairy husbandry at Oregon Agricultural College, concludes his interesting discussion on the care of milk and cream.

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#### BY O. G. SIMPSON.

THE MISTAKE of purchasing cheap utensils is too often made. The cheapest means of improving the output of the dairy is the purchase of good utensils Cheap utensils are poornot thoroughly flushed with solder.

der. Cloths are not as good as brushes square corners, because they will not sick with glanders. reach into the corners and crevices. A saleratus (sodium bicarbonate). It is not necessary that the washing compound form a suds. There are a number of compounds put on the market by dairy supply houses that are especially compounded for washing dairy utensils. Soap is likely to form a thin unless thoroughly rinsed off before of this method of immunization. scalding, may dry on. No utensil should be considered clean until it has been brushed. No amount of sloshing or oughly remove the thin film of milk that adheres to the surface.

#### Scald Thoroughly.

In washing the separator, the bowl parts and tinware may be put in the supply can, covered with cold or lukewarm water, and allowed to drain off. The parts may then be taken out, washed in hot water, returned to the supply can, rinsed and then scalded. The separator should be washed and scalded after each run. If no hot water is available, it should be washed with cold water after one run, and after the second run thoroughly washed and

The most thorough scalding is done with live steam. Boiling water is satisfactory if the temperature can be maintained long enough to accomplish sterilization. The chief benefit derived from pouring scalding water on the utensils is that the utensil is heated and dries quickly. Bacteria do not thrive in dry surroundings, and care should be taken to keep the utensils dry when not in use. If the utensil becomes dusty before using, it should be rinsed with pure water.

#### Summary.

Brush the cow and sponge off flanks and udder before milking. Use small top pail.

Do not feed strongly flavored feeds till after milking is completed.

Do not feed hay or other dusty feeds

till after milking. Remove milk from barn immediate-

ly after milking.

Cool milk to 50 degrees F., or below, as soon after milking as possible. Where cream is to be sold, separate as soon as possible after milking, and cool the cream to 50 degrees F., or below.

Cool down cream before mixing with cream already cooled.

If cans are set in tanks of cold water

for cooling, stir frequently. Keep cans in cold water till de

livered.

#### Keep Cans Covered.

Separate cream, testing from 35 to 40 per cent. Such cream will keep better than thinner cream, besides leaving more skim milk at home for feeding, and lessening the expense charges on a given amount of fat.

Keep the cream cans covered after cream is cooled.

When cream is hauled any distance in the sun, keep sovered with blanket or burlap saturated in water.

Deliver cream often, not less than three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter.

In washing utensils, first rinse them

ize by pouring boiling water over them, solder.

in lukewarm water or cold water, then for better, by holding over live steam. brush them thoroughly in hot water Use utensils that are well tinned, and to which has been added some good in which the seams and corners are washing powder, and, last of all, steril- flushed and smoothly rounded with

### Glandere Vaccine Is Not Effective

Department of Agriculture Experts Announce Results of Experiments on Seventeen Horses.

good utensils Cheap utensils are poorly tinned, and the seams and crevices is the conclusion reached by specialists horses promptly developed an acute Every article that comes in contact S. Department of Agriculture, as a re- Schneiderian membrane with a platiwith milk or cream should be rinsed with cold or lukewarm water before being washed. The washing is to be done ing washed. The washing is to be done ing washed. The washing is to be done ments show that while mallein is highby brushing the surface of each article ly effective as a means to discover the with hot water containing washing pow- presence of glanders in a horse, neither advisable to abstain from immunizing mallein nor glanders vaccine has shown horses by this method, as a practice for cleaning tinware or any utensil with any positive value in curing animals of this kind may do more harm than

In the experiments 17 horses were Results Obtained Told.

The results obtained by these in-

Of the 13 immunized animals, 9 contracted the disease from natural exposure, which is a large proportion when it appears that the control and eradica whirling in the wash water will thor- it is considered that all animals were tion of glanders must still be depend aged and kept most of the time during ent upon the concentration of our efthe exposure out of doors.

horses, one died of impaction after the against the introduction of infected anisecond vaccination, while the other mals into stables free from the disease. three animals were killed August 20, The results achieved in Germany, Aushad given positive serum reaction, but country a marked reduction in the cases which had returned to nomal.

THAT GLANDERS vaccine is not In artificial infections of the vaccieffective in rendering horses im- nated animals they showed no resist. of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. form of the disease from touching the

For the present, therefore, it seems

Owners having horses which are supgood washing powder for milk utensils used. These were stabled under such posedly immunized would naturally bemay be made by mixing sal soda and conditions that vaccinated and un-come earcless, thinking their animals vaccinated horses could be brought into were resistant to the disease, and thus contact with a good discharging case even a better opportunity would be ofof glanders. Mallein and eye tests were fered for the propagation of the disease used carefully to determine the results. than if the horses were not vaccinated. Furthermore, the fact that the blood of vaccinated animals can not be utilized vestigations appear to be sufficient to for serum tests for two or three months film over the surface of the utensil, and demonstrate the unsatisfactory results after the injections is also a great disadvantage in the eradication of the dis-

> As a result of this preliminary work forts in eliminating infected horses and Of the four remaining immunized the adoption of proper precautions 1913, in order to ascertain by post mor- tria and Canada by these methods have tem examination the possibility of glan- proved very encouraging, and no doubt ders existing in these animals which if executed in the same spirit in this of glanders would result.

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A two-year-old plantation of Douglas fir on the Oregon National forest shows 94 per cent of the trees living. Extensive plantings of young trees in Weshirstensive plantings of young trees in Washington and Oregon are costing only \$8 an acre. Direct seeding of lodgepole pine has been successful without exception on the Arapahe National forest. Colorado. Several of the areas sown two and three years ago show from 5,000 to 10,000 seedlings per sere.