HOME AND FARM MAGAZINE SECTION

Livestock and Dairy

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

SILAGE is the main reliance of dairy farmers in many sections for cow feed, since it has been found to be particularly well adapted as feed in this connection.

While silage is an excellent feed for dairy stock, it should be combined with some other leguminous feed, such as clover, cow peas, or alfalfa, owing to its insufficient productive quality.

The leguminous material will tend to correct the deficiencies of the silage in dry matter, protein, and mineral constituents. A ration of silage and, this animal seems to possess and is say, alfalfa hay alone is satisfactory, disposed to exercise a head of his own however, only for cows which are dry and, consequently, needs careful manor giving only a small amount of milk agement and control from the beginand for heifers and bulls. Cows in full ning of his calfhood. milk require some concentrated feed in maintain body weight.

Experience Is Guide.

The amount of silage to feed a cow fed as much as she will clean up without waste when consumed along with the herd this should be carefully ancertained. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed just short of the limit of her appetite. If she refuses Feed and Car any of her feed it should be reduced at once. The small breeds will eat 25 or 30 pounds per day; the large breeds 40 well proportioned animal may head the tected with barbed wire on the inside, or more; and the medium-sized ones herd and one that will likely leave a which completes the arrangement. I amounts varying between.

Ironclad directions for feeding cows they should be supplied with all the in a teasing or bantering way. He of about 1,700 pounds' weight. roughage they will clean up with grain in proportion to butterfat produced.

The hay will ordinarily range between 5 and 12 pounds per cow per day when fed in connection with silage. For Holsteins 1 pound of concen-

trates for each 4 pounds of milk produced will prove about right.

For Jerseys 1 pound for each 3 pounds of milk or less will come nearer meeting the requirements. The grain for other breeds will vary between these two according to the quality of milk produced.

A good rule is to feed seven times as

Rations Found Good.

good:

For a 1,300-pound cow yielding 40 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent:

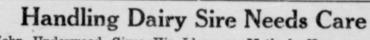
Grain mixture

of 3.5 per cent milk:

Silage . Clover, cowpea, or alfalfa hay

pounds of 5 per cent milk:

Silage . Clover, eowpea, or alfalfa hay



John Underwood Gives His Ideas on Methods Necessary to Keep Bull in Order.

BY JOHN UNDERWOOD.

HEN the raising of good dairy cattle is to be taken into cousideration the bull is the better half of the herd. In a majority of cases

I am not sure but that even beyond addition to hay and silage, as they this period thought should be given to can not consume enough of these feeds his ancestry in order to possess a to keep up a large flow of milk and knowledge of the traits of character and disposition likely to be developed a four-foot wire fence substantially in the calf.

will depend upon the capacity of the animal to consume feed. She should be not and in selecting the one to head posts. On the inside of the posts a of the sire or dam will likely sooner or about the top wire of the woven fence, mal and in selecting the one to head posts. On the inside of the posts a her hay and grain. Raise or lower the guarded against. One special require above the top of the women wire fence, amount until the proper quantity is ment in handling the bull is with refer. and one also about eight inches below ence to his early, thrifty growth and the same.

Feed and Care Essential.

good impress on his posterity. can not be given. In general, however, the start gently, yet firmly, but never trol a vigorous pure-bred Jersey bull

> the other hand, if feeding is done subsequent to milking, the volatile silage odors will have been thrown off before the next milking hour. Silage is usually fed twice a day.

Feed Calves Silage.

Calves may be fed silage as soon as they are old enough to eat it. It is perhaps of greater importance that the silage be free from mold or decay when given to calves than when given to mature stock. They may be given all the silage they will eat up clean at all times. Yearling calves will consume much grain as there is butterfat pro- about one-half as much as mature stock; that is, from 15 to 20 or more pounds a day. When supplemented The following rations will be found with some good leguminous hay, little, if any, grain will be required to keep the calves in a thrifty, growing condi-

tion. One of the most trying seasons of is a common mistake of dairymen to

should be taught to be handled quietly, to be easily haltered and led by the time he is a yearling, and a good ring should be put in his nose to aid in his complete control. When old enough for service he

should not be allowed to run with the other cattle, but be kept in a substantially fenced field or lot. The latter is the best, and can be provided in a reasonably cheap and effective manner.

Own Method Told.

My own method is to have a lot consisting of about two acres inclosed with put up on good, well-set posts, the A vicious ancestry either on the part posts extending eight or ten inches barbed wire is placed about six inches

In nearly every case this will be a suficient safeguard against fence throwing or breaking out. The lot is Good feed and good care are quite well provided with water and shelter essential in order that a decent and and a strong plank fencing gate profind in my own case this kind of in-The calf should be dealt with from closure sufficient to keep under con-

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