



THERE IS NONE BETTER

WHY NOT READ THE WHEATFIELD?



Silage is a starchy food-very succulent-and gives you practically all the carbonnceous material necessary for your ration, but some additional starchy food, like hominy feed and pure commeal, can be fed to advantage under certain conditions. It is needless to mention the value of clover in furnishing you a portion of your roughage and protein. While your cows are being stall fed sliage morning and evening, with clover at noon for your roughage, I consider along the line of correct feeding for dairy profits. With this combination you will need to buy only the concentrated feeds to supply the necessary proteinfor you must back up the milking ability in your cows with sufficient proteiu, otherwise your best milkers will fall far below the standard they would maintain if they were fed a ration containing plenty of protein.

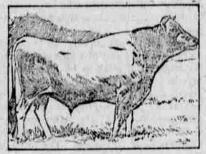
You would hardly expect a race horse to go his fastest pace on a corn feed or expect hogs to fatten rapidly without corn, and you must not expect your dairy cows to produce their largest flow of milk on feeds deficient in protein. The concentrated feeds known as byproducts coming from our large manufacturing establishments furnish this digestible protein in the best form for feeding purposes. Some are better than others, being cheaper and safer. I am going to recommend the use of dried brewers' grains in which to obtain the digestible protein neces sary to balance up the ration for your dairy cows.

For practical and economical feeding results I would suggest a ration of two-thirds brewers' grains with onethird crushed corn and hominy feed, and of this feed all the way from eight to twelve pounds daily, varying the amount for the individual cow according to her milk producing ability and her digestive and assimilating powers, as you have been able to judge them, for only you, the owner of the cow, and not I, a stranger, can give any definite recommendations as to the quantity to feed the individual cow. But do not fall to feed your cows enough to give them a chance at least to work their best for you. Most any cow can and will digest enough food to

Hve on. It's the cow that can do that and then digest enough more to enable her to keep giving a large flow of milk that will show you profitable returns. And the cow that cannot do that is not a good dairy cow, and you should not keep her in your berd. But if you have cows that can do it and you do not give them sufficient feed to do it on, then you are the loser and the one to blame.-J. W. Anderson Before Illinois Institute.

A Great Jersey.

The handsome Jersey bull shown in the illustration is Hood Farm Pogls 9th, owned by Hood farm, Lowell, Mass. Hood Farm Pogls has six daugh-



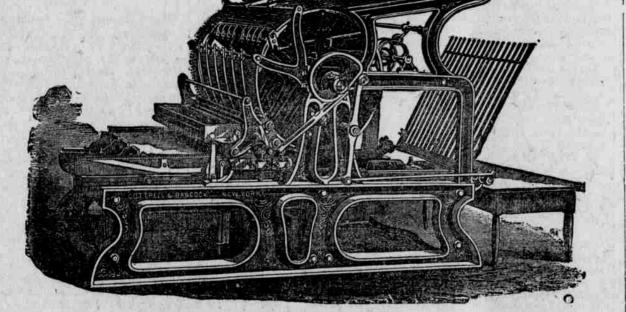
HOOD FARM POGIS 97H.

ters in the Register of Merit and Is himself bull No. 2 therein, Class A. His sire and dam are both in the Register of Merit, he being a son of Figgis 76106, test nineteen pounds fifteen ounces of butter in seven days. She was champlon cow in the show ring at the St. Louis exposition.

The Head of the Herd.

I would say to dairymen, buy a registered bull now. In less than three years you will be milking half blood dairy helfers, in less than five years you will have three-quarter bloods, then seven-eighths, and soon the herd will be practically pure bred and money makers. In selecting a bull to head a dairy herd one cannot be too careful. The mere fact that an animal is pure bred and registered is not enough, although very necessary. He should be from a cow that is a really first class dairy animal, and both of his grandams and still farther back should be high class producers. It will not be necessary to buy a new bull for each crop of calves. Breed the helfers to their own sire before buying a new bull. It will cost less, and the results will be better than to buy a cheap bull every two years .- W. C. Jeffries in National Stockman and Farmer.





ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

THAT'S ALL



are offering.

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1400 Acres 1200 acres under cultivation. Well watered and good improvements. Close to market. A rare bargain at \$20. Must be taken at once or price will advance.

640 Acres. All good wheat land. No improvements. A snap at \$10.

320 Acres. In crop, subject to lease. 4 miles out. \$25. per acre. A snap.

120 Acres 70 acres under cultivation. 3 miles from town. \$1000. buys it if taken quick.

3000 Acres. In one tract, 4 miles out. Suitafor a colony. Good houses, barns and wells. Only \$25. per acre including crops.

Farming implements, threshing machine, stock and lease on 455 acres of land, all seeded. 2 miles out. This will go quick at \$3400.

We have two unimproved blocks in the town of Lexington, and several good residences. Come and see us if you want them.

If you are looking for a business opening come to Lexington. It's the best business point in the county. We have several snaps in this line.

If you want land or have land for sale, call and see us. We can satify you.

OREGON