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Visiting members are cordially invited. CORNELIA A. WATSON, W. M. IDA UEBACH, Secretary

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Ist and 3rd Sun. Sunday School, at10 A M.
Junior Society at 2:30 P M. Blaptist Young
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### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY Home Course In Modern Agriculture

XIV.—Some Points on Stock Feeding

By C. V. GREGORY. Agricultural Division. Iowa State College Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

N srder that the feeds fed to stack may be used to the best possible advantage it is necessary that they should be of the proper kinds and fed in the proper amounts.

One of the important things to take into account in determining the value of a feeding stuff is its digestibility. Some feeds, such as oat straw, are not more than 50 per cent digestible, while in the case of the corn grain over 90 per cent is used by the animal. Feeds with a high percentage of digestibility. like the grains, are called concentrates, while those with a large amount of indigestible crude fiber are called rough

Every animal must have a certain amount of roughage; otherwise the grain would lie in the stomach in a heavy, sodden mass, which could hardly be penetrated by the digestive juices, and indigestion would be sure to result. The crude fiber, while indigestible in itself, dilutes the more concentrated feeds and greatly hastens the process of digestion. The ruminants are able to obtain a large share of their feed from roughage. Horses use considerable, though owing to their smaller stomach they cannot use as large quantities as cattle do. Swine are usually regarded as grain eating animals, yet they, too, do better for having some roughage. Mature hogs will maintain themselves on a good rape or clover pasture without any grain at all, and fattening swine will make greater gain if fed on pasture.



XXVII - THERE IS NO FOOD BETTER THAN MILE FOR YOUNG ANIMALS.

winter, when pasture is not available, hogs will est considerable amounts of clover or aifalfa hay if they can

.E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO 5, LAKE, view, Oregon, Meets on Tuesday, on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter, in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. —

Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. —

Of its high feeding value but because ing problem solved. of its succulence and palatability Stock of any kind will not make the or blood flour. Nothing else will stop

ing but dry hay and grain. The most satisfactory means of pro-METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-THE first Soudsy in each month, preaching at 11 first Soudsy in each month in the proportionate amounts for the proport viding succulent and palatable feed feed is erough for a young calf, with duster for window shades shown in during the winter is by the use of the proportionate amounts for the pigs. the accompanying illustration. The silo. Silage has a high feeding value | The reason that these packing house | duster is constructed as a part of the ble addition to the ration of nearly

> sidered together, since they both go to furnish heat and energy or to build up animal fat. Neither of these substances, however, can take the place of protein, since neither of them contains nitrogen. To build up the muscles, organs and other parts of the body which require this element considerable protein must be fed. The ordinary feeds found on the farm contain too little protein in proportion to the other substances. To secure the best results a balanced rationthat is, one in which the amount of protein is in the proper proportion to the amounts of fats and carbohydrates-must be fed.

It can readily be seen that what is a balanced ration for one class of stock may not be for another. Young culves. colts and pigs require more protein and ash in their food than do mature animals. A work horse needs large amounts of fat and carbohydrates to supply him with energy, but he also needs considerable protein to repair his muscles, which wear out very rapidly. A fattening steer needs only a minimum amount of protein since he is neither growing nor using his muscles. A milk cow needs a great deal of protein and ash to use in making milk, together with a liberal amount of the other constituents, to supply energy and to make into butter fat. A pregnant animal la le escecial need of protein and ash to use in building up the bones and flesh of its offspring. All animals need large: quantities of the beat forming elements in the winter in order to keep

the body warm. Another important point, one that must not be lost sight of in preparing rations for any class of stock, is the cost. It makes no difference how digestible, palatable or well balanced a

ration may be nor how rapid gains it will produce, if those gains are put on at too great an expense the feeding operations will result in a loss. For the last two years, for instance, bran and shorts have been so high in price that | for the gentleman's booby prize, or it is doubtful if they could be fed at a profit. Bran produces a large milk flow when fed to cows, but silage and clover hay are just as good and cost only a fraction as much.

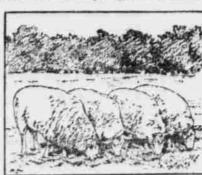
The question of how much a farmer can afford to spend for concentrated byproducts is always a perplexing one. Something is needed to balance the corn, which is the principal feed on most farms. If nothing else is fed with corn it will not be thoroughly digested and much of the nutriment which it contains will be wasted. When corn is cheap this does not matter so much, but when the price goes up to 50 or 60 cents a bushel it becomes an important consideration. This applies not only to corn, but to other grains as well, since all contain an excess of carbohydrates and fat. Oats come the nearest to being a balanced ration of any farm grain, but they are usually too expensive to be fed exclusively. Mixing oats with corn does not make a balanced ration, since the oats have scarcely enough protein to balance their own carbohydrates and fats. Another factor which must be taken into consideration is the health of the animals. This will surely suffer if they are compelled to live long on a single kind of feed, especially one that is as low in protein as corn

When grain is high in price the saving effected by the purchase of some supplementary feed rich in protein will usually much more than pay the cost. In buying feed to balance corn or other grain the chief consideration | feeders. should be the amount of digestible protein which it contains. Ash is also important, especially if it is to be fed with corn, which is low in ash. By dividing the price per ton of a feed by the number of pounds of digestible protein in a ton the price per pound of protein is easily determined. Thus the comparative cost of protein in the different byproducts can be figured out and the one used which will fur-

nish it in the cheapest form. For hogs there is probably no better get it and will be healthier and make or cheaper source of protein than tank-MEBEKAH LUDGE-LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO
22, LO. O. F., meets the second and fourth
Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hail,
Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hail,
V. G.; F. W. Payne, Secretary; Mrs. L. J.
Magilton, Treasurer.

Another important quality in a feedpart of this to ten parts of corn is an ideal one for fattening hogs. For growing pigs the amount of tankage should be doubled and some skimmlik
more nutritive material than those that are not so palatable. Closely re- an almost perfect food for all young lated to palatability is succulence or stock, and the farmer who has a large falled to find a method of keeping the juciness. Cows give a large flow of supply of it has a big part of his feed-

> Another feed that is invaluable for bones and healthy, vigorous animals.



CELLENT FOOD FOR SHEET A lack of ash is the chief fault that can be found with the corn byproducts, such as germ oil meal and gluten feed. For this reason these feeds are not so valuable for milk cows and young stock, although they are all right for fattening animals. Oil and cottonseed meals contain more asis than the corn products, but not so much as tankage. They are usually a cheap source of protein. Oilmeal is especially valuable for keeping the system in tone, the bowels loose and the coat sleek and glossy. Cottonseed meal should never be fed to hogs, as they often die from eating it.

There is nothing better than clover pasture to balance the ration of fattening swine. Clover pasture, with perhaps a small allowance of grain, is an ideal feed for milk cows, calves and colts. The little pigs will learn to ent it also, but will need considerable grain as & skimmilk in addition if they are to make rapid gains. Clover hay and come is a ration for fattening cattle and sheep that cannot be beaten. Clover hav and silage with a little corn and oilmeal added is a first class winter feed for dairy cattle. From for horses clover bay, if not dusty is the best of roughage. Its Theral use for all classes of stock will reduce the cost of feeding and add to the profits. So it is evident that the wise farmer will not neglect to provide a clover pasture that is ample.

#### EASTER CARD PARTY.

Decorations and Prizes Should Be

Springlike and Pretty. An Easter card party should be springlike and pretty. If you can afford it have the house decorated with spring flowers-daisles, jonquils and daffodlis. The score cards should be ornamented with Httle bells suggestive of Easter bells, and have the partners find each other by matching the cards to see whose ribbons are alike. The belis may be fastened to the cards with ribbon bows. During the card playing have mineral water, salted nuts and candles passed and have the refreshments later. The prizes may be suggestive of Easter.

Give a pretty growing lily in an attractive jardiniere for one, a low dish filled with growing pansles for another, an Easter hare filled with candles for a third, and several little chicks live rabbit if you think I will be a' right. It will cause muc laughter. Have the favors on

freshment table at each corner pass them after serving if you do I have a sit down supper. An amusti idea is to pass to the gentlemen big Jack Horner ple-you can make it yourself by covering a bread pan with crape papers-and another to the ladies. In the pies have all kinds of Easter conceits—china and papier mache rabbits and hares, eggs filled with candles, etc .- and let them draw them with ribbons that tie the presents with long ends that come through slifs in the paper. Serve for refreshment chicken consomme in cups, egg salad and creamed chicken breasts, ices in the forms of eggs and cakes and coffee in demitasses.

#### THE JAPANESE FERN.

Successful Growing the Plant Needs Plenty of Moisture.

Many persons who admire the Japa nese fern balls which do so well for some home gardeners and fail utterly for others know little of the character of the plant, thousands of which are imported each season,

The scientific name is Davallia bullata, but it is a species of the harefoot fern that is a native to Japan. It has a creeping root which runs along the surface of the ground, and from it small, fibrous roots are thrown out as

These creeping root stocks, or rhizomes, are gathered by the Japanese and closely fastened over frames filled with sphagnum moss, which retains moisture in abundance when the plants are growing.

The Japanese love to grow these ferns in all sorts of odd shapes, such as houses, animals, wreaths, pagodas, boats and figures, but few except the balls are imported.

The chief reason for failure to have the ferns green is that they are not given enough moisture and are kept in

Even the enterprising housewife has dust off the window shades. It settles on the upper portion of the shade, being very perceptible when the shade is young pigs and calves is dried blood | pulled down. She hates to get at it with a duster, as that requires the aid best use of their feed if given noth- scours so quickly nor do so much to- of a stepladder to reach it. A Canaward starting along an unthrifty pig dlan inventor offers an excellent soluor calf. A heaping tenspoonful to a tion of the problem in the automatic



KEEPS THE SHADES CLEAN.

roller on which the shade revolves. As the latter is allowed to go up or down the duster automatically wipes off the surface of that part of the shade passing over the roller. As the shade is generally raised or lowered at least once a day, the shade is given at least daily dusting. This attachment should prove of great value where white shades are employed, keeping them clean and thus prolonging their usefulness.

Newer Than Fost Cards. The sadiv overworked picture postal has blossemed out in a new guise which is really worth while.

It is made of fine white card of excellent quality, and instead of the usual picture on the back there is a selected quotation as motto beautiful-

Iy printed and hand illuminated...
The rostals are structive shough to be given the signify of a frame and would often solve the problem of a valentine gift, which represents small

money. value. The conventional flower borders on some of the cards fire exquisitely that ed, and the quotations, chosen cover a large variety of subjects.

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