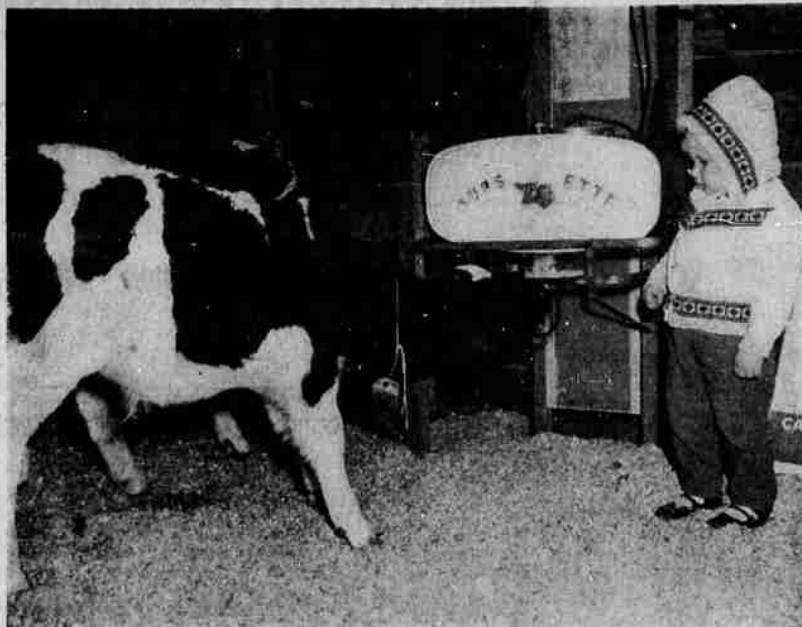


Calves Make Income For Tule Rancher

By RUTH KING



SMALL LINDA RAJNUS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rajnus, Malin, casts inquisitive look at calf taking on a little supper. Linda, a farm girl, has no fear of animals.



CALF FEEDERS are located in open sheds for older calves, in closed buildings for younger animals. Floor litter is shavings from nearby Loveness Lumber Mill.

TULELAKE — Growing interest in the raising of livestock, rather than cultivated crops in the Tulelake Basin, has sparked a new enterprise on the Amos Hoyt ranch on the California side of the California-Oregon state line.

Hoyt and his son, Barney, are raising large numbers of Holstein calves on mechanical keepers that mix a feed formula, keep it warm and ready to flow day and night whenever a hungry calf seeks its "mammy." Each feeder handles 20 calves.

The Hoyts presently have 80 calves ranging from a few days old to weaners. Such a large operation, Hoyt said, would be out of the question with hand or bucket feeding.

Barney, living at home, is also employed as a grader man for the Loveness Lumber Company of Malin but he gets in plenty of hours on the ranch, after work and on weekends.

The Hoyt family is a farm family from several years back. They farmed in Modoc County before buying the present ranch 10 years ago. They concentrate on production of alfalfa hay and 60 acres of pasture, grow no row crops.

With the changing agricultural economic tide, Hoyt and his son sought a cash income from another source than irrigated crops.

Last year they entered the calf business, bringing calves, all Holsteins, from dairy areas in California to the south by truck. A few calves are purchased locally. They prefer calves that have been with the mothers for three or four days to insure a good start.

Warmth is provided in buildings for the younger stock with heat lamps. Clean bedding is provided with shavings from the lumber mill.

Food, sought by the young animals as soon as they are unloaded, is provided by scientifically designed, completely automatic calf feeders that actually duplicate the nursing cow's functions. No longer need the handler poke a finger in the calf's mouth, plunge the unwilling animal's head

into a bucket or try to train him on a cold rubber nipple.

Now, research specialists, perfecting the greatest advancement in the dairy industry since the milking machine, have taken "aching backs, spattered jeans and tempers" out of calf raising.

One man can now handle large numbers of calves, thus cutting down on labor costs and time. Animal gains, the Hoyts have found, are more rapid when calves run to food at all times. Calves feed whenever they are hungry as nature intended.

Once started, the Hoyts have little trouble or disease in the calf herds. They are kept on the formula until three months old, then they are switched to dry feeds, hay and rolled barley.

Giving preventative medicines, Amos Hoyt explained, is also a simple matter with the new system of mechanical feeding. Antibiotics for control of scours, colds, and other diseases is given through the same medium as the liquid feed.

Calves are kept separate, according to age, to prevent the smaller ones from being rooted from the mechanical mothers.

Weaners, separated from "the cows," voice their misery as loudly for a few days as calves taken from a flesh and blood mother.

Future market demands will determine how calves are handled and when they will sell. To date, although calves fed by the Hoyts have not been vealed, this is one phase of raising the young animals that is a remunerative one since calves gain faster than those that are pail fed.

To raise an animal for sale at around 800 pounds is a two-year program. Some heifers from fine breeding lines will be raised for dairy replacements.

Amos and Barney Hoyt, who "hope to make money" when the business is well established, welcome visitors to the ranch, about 3½ miles east of Hatfield on the state line, to observe the methods of handling large numbers of calves on electrically operated "cows."

Poet's Corner

YOUR LOVE

Your love it sparkles, in fashion glows
Warm and entrancing in evening clothes
Soft as the twilight's shimmering sheen
Wrapt in the moonbeams of earth's lovely queen
Your love it billows and builds all my dreams
Lifts all my hopes, and pillars my schemes
Lengthens my vision and widens my way
Given me treasures to bless me each day.

Your love is willing and freely given
Comes from the heart, beginneth in heaven
Your grace is shining and walking with you
Your love is lining my days through and through.

Maurice R. Keep

SUDDENLY IT'S SPRING

So soon the coat of winter is cast off
The cold of night that chills one to the bone
And spring in colors bright is on the wing
The bird of paradise to take you home.

So soon the torrent comes to things so still
That floods your soul the waste-land to make whole
And in a twinkling changed your own free will
The light dispels the dusky shadows held.

So soon the ice doth break into its floes

The sun that warms the waters rushing on
Restores the verdure green, the essence of sweet love
That other hearts might feel the surge, the joyous undertones.

So soon the rivulet that flows along its way
Becomes a mighty stream that's joined by those
The steadfast ones whose purpose never fails
The goal that's set in love whose brothers chose.

So soon the time is near at hand when all
Will come to rest in peace, tranquility
The driftwood left behind, the corn now husked
The fertile field in bloom, the rose he plucked.

Maurice R. Keep

AW, SHUDDUP

The Boardman bombing range is spacious;
Ready made for folk loquacious
A perfect spot to build a hut
For rascals prone to talk too much.

N. Cardoza.

BUILT-IN COMFORT

NEW YORK (UPI) — In the 1961 furniture lines, there's a chair which represents the first major step taken to mass produce comfort-cushioned furniture.
The chair's deep cushioning has no interior springs. No boxwood holds the comfortable seating in place. The new comer has just two basic parts—a tubular steel frame and a molded polyetherfoam body.

ON THE HOUSE

By ANDY LANG
AP Newsfeatures

Fallacies are a dime a dozen in the do-it-yourself area. They're especially numerous in the painting and finishing category.

For instance, it is not true—

—That all paint products should be shaken vigorously and then stirred before applying. Latex paints should not be shaken, but should be stirred carefully. Shaking will cause the latex to foam. Varnish should neither be shaken nor stirred, especially right before using, since excessive movement of the varnish will create bubbles that will spoil the finish.

—That all paint products should be brushed out. Enamels and varnishes should be flowed on with a full brush, with stroking kept to a minimum for best results.

—That exterior house paint can be used on outdoor furniture. Modern house paints are formulated to be self-cleaning by wearing away slowly by a process known as chalking. If such paint is used on furniture, the chalk will come off on clothing.

—That varnish is varnish and can be used wherever a varnish finish is specified. There are many different kinds of varnish, each designed for a particular purpose. Regular interior varnish will not stand up outdoors. Spar varnish is fine outdoors, but is

not good for floors. Furniture varnish also is unacceptable for floors. Before buying varnish, tell your dealer what its use will be and ask him for the proper type.

—That a primer is unnecessary and is merely a product sold to add to your painting bill. A primer is a special paint which seals porous surfaces so that the decorative topcoat will be absorbed properly. When the paint manufacturer (or the maker of the product being painted) specifies the use

of a primer, follow his advice. You'll get a more pleasing result and one that will be more durable.

—That radiators are best painted with silver or gold-colored paints. Research has shown that metallic paints reduce the heat emission considerably. Painting radiators with flat wall paint, generally the same color as the walls, will permit them to give out more heat as well as make them less noticeable.



CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHY was limited, since bulky equipment was not adapted to shipboard function. This is a photo by the famed Mathew Brady of the monitor "Onondaga" on the James River.