

DADDY DAIRY

MAKING MILK IN NEBRASKA

Figures Obtained Probably Approximate Requirements in Other Sections of West.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here is what it costs, in labor and feed, to produce 100 pounds of market milk in eastern Nebraska: Winter, six months—concentrates, 41.2 pounds; dry roughage, 95.3 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 93.6 pounds; bedding, 11.1 pounds; human labor, 2 hours; horse labor, 0.06 hour; hauling and grinding concentrates, \$0.016; pasture, \$0.108; total costs, except depreciation on cows, \$0.788; depreciation on cows, \$0.018.

Summer six months—Concentrates, 11 pounds; hauling and grinding concentrates, \$0.004; dry roughage, 51.2 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 29.3 pounds; pasture, \$0.653; human labor, 1.9 hours; horse labor, 6.06 hours; total costs except depreciation on cows, \$0.906; depreciation on cows, \$0.064.

The work of determining the cost of producing milk in this section covers two one-year periods. It was begun by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the department of dairy husbandry of the University of Nebraska. In September, 1917, discontinued at the end of the first year, and resumed in September, 1919. The figures reported were based on actual records obtained by regular monthly visits of 24 hours each to eight farms for two years, and to 22 other farms for one year.

The requirements for keeping the average cow one year were: Concentrates, 1,529 pounds, hauling and grinding concentrates, \$0.00; dry roughage, 4,275 pounds; silage and other succulent roughage, 3,593 pounds; pasture, \$22.01; bedding, 340 pounds; human labor, 113.6 hours; horse labor, 3.2 hours; other costs except depreciation on cows, \$46.35; depreciation on cows, \$4.78.

During the first winter and summer the average incomes from milk were not sufficient to meet the average costs. In the second year the incomes were above the average costs in both seasons. The greater percentage of the year's income was received in the winter, but the feed, pasture and bedding costs exceeded the summer costs.



Feed for Dairy Cows Should Be Carefully Weighed.

by a greater percentage than the winter receipts exceeded the summer receipts.

Although the figures obtained show what was required to produce milk for the Omaha market under the system of dairy management found in the section studied, and probably approximate the requirements in similar localities, it is pointed out by the department that they, of course, do not apply to dairying in sections where different conditions and methods of management prevail.

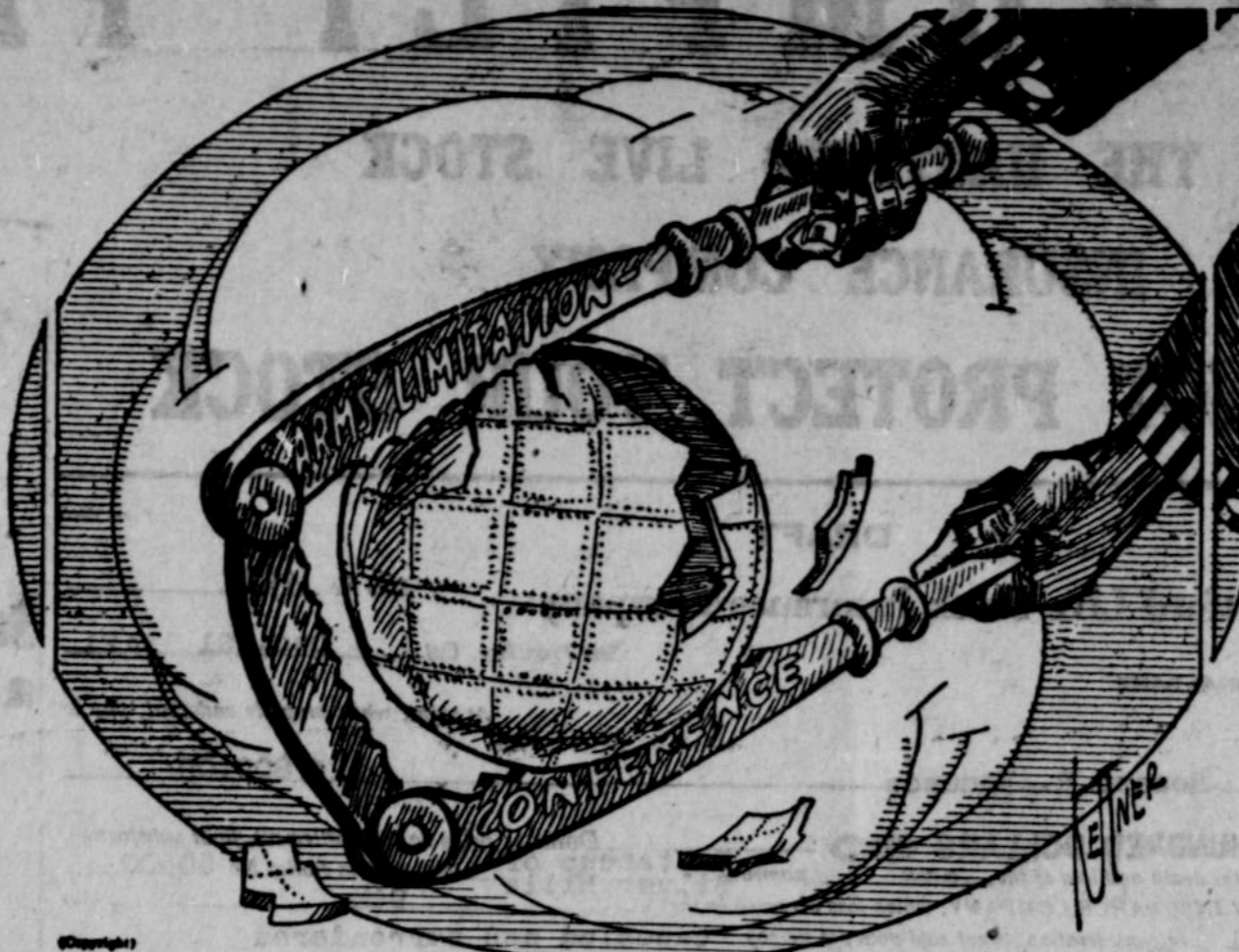
Additional details of the record and work are contained in department Bulletin 972, "Unit Requirements for Producing Market Milk in Eastern Nebraska," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the bulletin may be had by addressing a request to the department at Washington, D. C.

MOLD REPORTED IN SILAGE

Trouble Occurs Only Where Air is Present, Generally Caused by Lack of Water.

The usual number of complaints are coming in regarding the presence of mold in silage. Mold can grow only when air is present. Air generally gets in as the result of the silage being too dry when put into the silo. If water was added, not enough was used. Poor packing may cause the same trouble. Mold around the doors and against the wall is the result of poor construction of the silo which allows air to enter. Nothing can be done now to remedy the condition. At the next filling time special care should be taken to see that the corn contains enough moisture and that it is well tramped. It is always safest to reject moldy silage especially for horses and sheep, although for cattle there seems to be little danger.—C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm.

Hard Shell to Crack



GOLD-PLATED DOOR KNOBS

New York Apartment Hotel Would Seem to Be Last Word in Height of Luxury.

Three hundred Park avenue, New York, the new Sherry apartments just opened, is probably the most luxurious abode of wealth in the world, says a correspondent. It has gold-plated doorknobs, silver-plated chandeliers and a separate set of elevators running to each of the sixteen floors. The apartments really are private homes.

The largest of thirty rooms has been taken by Percy Rockefeller. The yearly rentals range from \$10,000 to \$55,000. There are ninety apartments. Among the leading "director tenants" are Richard T. Wilson, Gen. Coleman du Pont, Col. B. B. McAlpin, Louis J. Horowitz, F. C. B. Page, F. Colt Johnson, Louis L. Dunham and L. M. Boomer. In furnishing the apartments Europe and America have been searched for ideas and materials. Louis Sherry has installed \$250,000 worth of Thirteenth-century tapestries in his apartment. Mr. Boomer sent to Norway for the wood used in his apartment, Mrs. Boomer being a native of that country.

Some of the walls in many of the homes are huge canvases for paintings by noted artists. A magnificent ballroom, a restaurant, a grill, a tea-room and confectionery shop occupy the first floor and mezzanine. If you want to locate at "Three Hundred Park avenue," you must be voted upon by the "director tenants," who are particular, very particular, indeed.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUMAN MAKEUP TOO COMPLEX

And That is Why People Have to Die, Says High Authority Presumed to Know.

"Why do we die?" This question has been asked of the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, representing "all the doctors in the land," as the old saying goes.

"We die because we are so complex," says the editor. So that is the reason that the layman must accept. The Literary Digest intervenes to say that it long has been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one.

There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure falls. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protozoan and live forever; or a man, and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us probably will be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Big Forest Nursery.

The forestry nursery at Saratoga Springs, which is in the course of organization at this time, will be the largest in the world at no distant date. When completed it will have an output of 10,000,000 trees per year and some idea of the scope of this new nursery may be gained from the fact that during the transplanting season last spring the employees of this nursery several times transplanted more than 125,000 white pines in a single day. Seven transplanting tables were in operation at one time. It is at these tables that the transplanting boards are filled, by which fifty young trees are planted in a row simultaneously. The beds in which these plants are growing present a very attractive sight, the trees being all the same size and planted in faultless rows.

RECREATION AND WILD LIFE IMPORTANT FOREST ITEMS

Outdoor recreation ranks today as one of the major resources or utilities of the National Forests, according to Col. W. B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, who states that this is not because of anything the Government has done to facilitate or increase this form of use, but because of the demonstrated belief of several million of people that the Forests offer a broad and varied field of recreational opportunities.

According to figures received from the forests just compiled, there was a total of 973,652 visitors to the National Forest of Oregon and Washington during 1921. The Washington national forests had 550,460, while the Oregon forests had 423,192.

The Forester emphasizes the fact that the presence of large numbers of people on favored recreation areas creates problems of sanitation, of public health, and of protection of public property which can not be safely ignored. He says that counties, municipalities, forest recreation associations and other semi-public organizations and in some cases individual citizens are doing much by generous donations and constructive planning to relieve the situation. They have installed toilets, fireplaces, shelters, sources of water supply, tables and benches, refuse depositories, parking places, and other almost indispensable facilities.

"After the fullest possible cooperation has been secured, however, there will remain many important recreation areas where action by the Government will be necessary to preserve public health and property. The Government should install necessary sanitary and protective facilities upon the camp grounds where other means of improvements are unobtainable. The estimate submitted of \$10,000 to meet the cost of work of this kind during the fiscal year 1923 is but a tithe of the amount needed, but it will provide for a few of the most urgent cases.

"The presence of game," the forester points out, "adds to the attractiveness of the National Forests not only to hunters but to residents generally, and anything that contributes to the abundance and variety of game increases the value of the Forests for public purposes. One of the outstanding requirements for the perpetuation of the game resources of the National Forests is a considerable number of small, well distributed game refuges, within which the rapidly diminishing stocks of valuable mammals and birds may rear their young free from molestation, thus maintaining upon the surrounding lands a normal overflow or drift to supply the hunter, naturalist, and lover of the wild. The National Forests contain many areas remote, inaccessible, and largely unsuited for the grazing of domestic stock, which might advantageously be devoted to this purpose. The dedication of such areas to the protection of game would be purely a function of land management, the State's control over the game being unaffected. Several excellent bills are now pending in Congress. A law of this kind, generally applicable to all National Forests, should be enacted.

"Supplementary to the establishment of suitably located game refuges would serve as breeding places, there should be," declares Col. Greeley, "definitely formulated plans for wild life administration. The animal life of the forests—that is, their native population, beast, bird, and fish—should be regarded and handled in precisely the same way as their plant life,

their tree growth and forage growth. Under skillful management the quantity produced can be increased, its kind regulated, and its most desirable utilization secured. Unregulated use means its impairment; intensive use, often its eventual destruction as a resource."

Coast Oysters Injured.

Cold, freezing weather has injured the native oysters up on the Washington coast. Complaints have been registered from several oyster centers. Since the freeze, low tides have ruled, which have left the beds exposed, doing great damage to the shell fish. The "Oyster cocktail" which originated at Newport, Oregon, was first concocted by a cook at that place, and soon became a great favorite with almost everybody. It did not furnish the "kick," so called. If the upper coast beds are injured, there probably has been damage done to the Netarts beds, which have suffered from the same cause on former occasions.

ONE THING MISSIONARY KNEW

And the Knowledge Enabled Him to Score a Direct Hit Off the Bullying Skipper.

Bishop Mitchell said the other day: "Missionaries are a good deal derided and reviled since the World war. Why try to convert the heathen, people cry, when we're still so unregenerate ourselves?"

"A Methodist missionary was traveling in a steamer along the west coast of Africa. The skipper kept making fun of him. The idea of his trying to better the heathen! Why not first better his own people—get them to stop using poison gas and all that sort of thing? Missionaries were no good, anyway. An ignorant, lazy lot."

"The missionary stood a good deal of this talk, and then one day at dinner he said to the skipper: "We missionaries are ignorant, and you, of course, know a great deal. Selling these African waters so many years, I suppose you can tell me the length of an alligator's tongue?"

"Sure I can," blustered the skipper. "Surest thing you know!"

"Well, then, what is it?"

"It depends," said the skipper, "on the length of the alligator."

"All right. Suppose the alligator is 15 feet long?"

"The skipper looked around the table. All the passengers bent forward, deeply interested in this lingual duel—this tongue battle, so to speak."

"If the alligator's 15 feet long," the skipper said, "its tongue will be three feet long."

"Wrong!" said the missionary, calmly. "I'm only an ignorant missionary, but I know that alligators don't have tongues."—Detroit Free Press.

SPREAD WARNING OF STORMS

Stockmen Notified of Coming Unfavorable Weather Conditions in Time to Take Precautions.

Cold waves, heavy snows, high winds and blizzards vitally interest the stock growers of the great range states of the West. The weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, in its endeavor to assist the stockmen, issues warnings of these unfavorable conditions which are dangers to farm animals and to those who graze on the range. These warnings are widely distributed by telegraph and telephone to large centers, but further dissemination devolves on those interested. The problem has been largely solved in some of the states, particularly Missouri, by telegraphing the warning to one central point in each county, where arrangements are made to telephone information of the warnings to each community interested.

When a warning is received stockmen arrange to graze their stock near shelter, or in such a direction from shelter that the stock will drift to-

ward if when the anticipated severe weather comes. A modification of this service consists of sheep-shearing and lambing forecasts and warnings. In early shearing and lambing districts shearing is delayed or newly shorn sheep, ewes and young lambs are kept near suitable shelter, such as coleses, where they will receive protection when wind, snow or cold rains are expected.

A Nose for Trade.

An Auburn (Mo.) merchant named Myers decided to quit business and offered to sell his stock to a bon trader of the neighborhood named Merriweather at what it involved, \$1,000. "I won't take it at that," said Merriweather. "I'll give you 25 cents for every article and package in the store." Myers thought of his big line of slate and lead pencils worth a cent apiece and agreed. Two men were hired to help check up. Slate pencils, clothespins, packages of chewing gum and papers of pins were listed at 25 cents each, so were automobile tires, barrels of sugar and coffee. An egg was worth as much as a 50-yard bolt of cotton. The result was that Merriweather bought the stock for \$1,506.25, or just \$33.75 less than it involved.—Capper's Weekly.

Made Quite Sure.

An enterprising company in the Sudan had decided to lay a railway into the wilds, and many blacks were employed in its construction.

One day the telegraph clerk at the nearest civilized spot received a telegram from the negro foreman of the railway constructors: "White boss dead. Shall I bury him?"

"Yes," wired back the clerk. "But first make sure that he is quite dead. Will send another white boss tomorrow."

A few hours later another telegram came from the foreman: "Buried boss. Made sure he was quite dead. Hit him on the head with a shovel."

TAX ON TOILET ARTICLES TO BE DISCONTINUED

Clyde G. Huntley, Collector of Internal Revenue, calls attention to the fact that commencing on January 1, 1923, the stamp tax on toilet and proprietary preparations will no longer be in effect. While this is a small tax it has been a source of annoyance to dealers and patrons alike and it repeal will be generally approved.

Collector Huntley suggests that dealers restrict their purchases of proprietary stamps between now and December 31, to actual immediate needs in order that they may not tie up funds unnecessarily and be required to file claims for refund.

Rainer—Standard Oil Co. to erect warehouse.

Astoria to install arc lights.

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