

DAIRY

BUTTER MAKING DURING WINTER

A number of important changes in the production of dairy products during the period from 1917 to 1925 have been noted by T. R. Pirtle, dairy market specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. One of these changes of importance to the milk producer is the increase in creamery-butter production of 79.2 per cent during the period. Only 17.8 per cent of the total milk production of the United States was used in the manufacture of creamery butter in 1917, whereas, the amount was increased to 25.54 per cent in 1925.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the seasonal trend of creamery-butter production has varied during the period. If the year is divided into two parts, namely the feeding season (November to April, inclusive), and the grass season (May to October, inclusive), it appears that the trend has been toward an increased production of butter during the winter feeding season. In 1917 the proportion of creamery butter made in the feeding season was 36.1 per cent and in the grass season 63.9 per cent. In 1925 the production in the feeding season had increased to 59.8 per cent of the total output, leaving 40.1 per cent for the grass season.

These figures indicate that winter dairying for butter production is increasing. There was a sound reason for this change, says Mr. Pirtle. In Minnesota, for example, the average price of a balanced ration sufficient to produce a pound of butter in 1917, was 24.96 cents, and in 1925, 21.6 cents. The average price of 82 score butter in New York in 1917 was 42.7 cents per pound. In 1925 it was 45.3 cents. The feed cost had decreased 13.5 per cent while the price of butter increased 6.1 per cent for these two years.

Young Bulls Need Feed for Proper Development

Young bulls need to be liberally fed from birth until they are fully matured. It is a good advancement for people to look at when selecting breeding stock. In addition the bull will not give good results if he is lacking in vigor that comes through proper development.

For the first six months the ration which is given to bulls need not differ from the ration fed heifers. From that time bulls will usually need a larger grain ration than females as they spend more time looking around and less time eating. Unless bulls get a fairly liberal grain ration in connection with good roughages they will probably become stunted.

The time to save feed used for bulls is when they are matured. If mature bulls are fed a heavy grain ration they will become heavy, sluggish and inactive. Mature bulls should never be allowed to become fat. Some bulls will require more grain than others, but as a rule the grain feed will need to be limited to get best results.

Dehorning Young Calves by Using Caustic Potash

A safe way to handle caustic potash when dehorning small calves by this method is to insert the pencil in a small rubber tube.

The usual method is to rub the very tip of the horn buttons with a stick of moistened caustic, continually wetting and rubbing until the spots are raw. This is done best when the calf is from three to ten days old.

A dime's worth of caustic potash is enough to dehorn ten or fifteen calves. It should not be so wet that the liquid runs as this will burn the skin of the calf. With the rubber tubing for the protection of the person's fingers there will be no burns.

Dairy Squibs

Continue to feed grain to milking cows when turned out to pasture.

Since water is the cheapest milk-producing feed we can find, can we not afford to give the cow plenty of it?

All dairy herd improvement due to better breeding tends to increase profits to the producer and to decrease costs to the consumer.

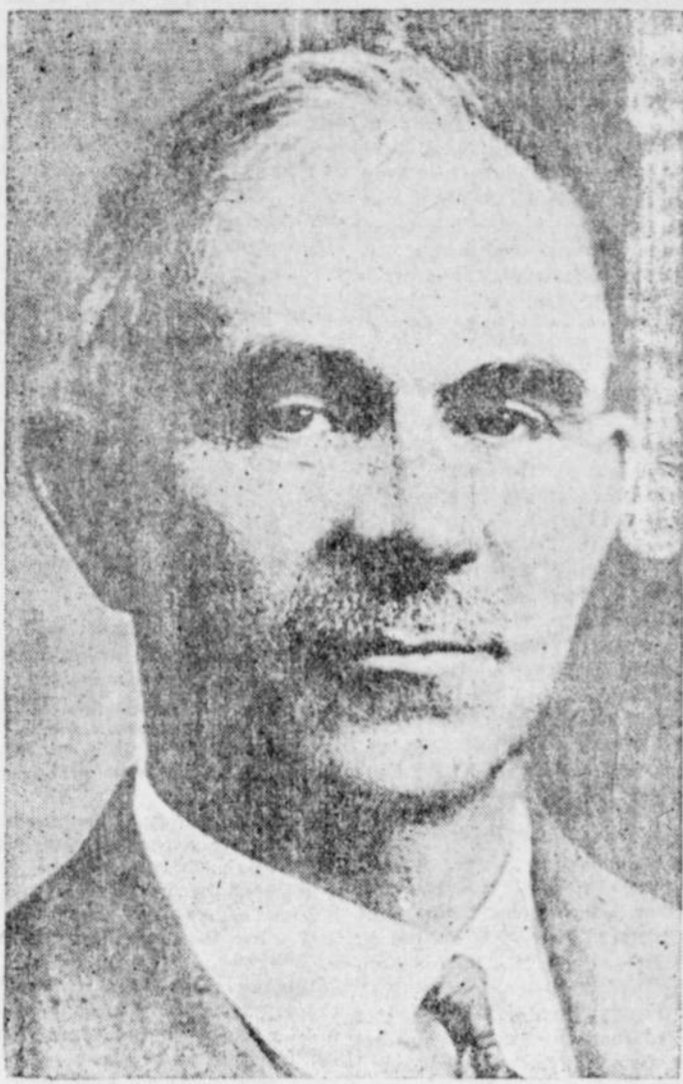
When you are feeding 20 pounds of alfalfa hay per day to a dairy cow she is getting as much digestible protein as if she were getting 15 pounds of bran.

No matter what pains are taken in clean milk production, there will always be some bacterial contamination.

Salt is essential to all farm animals. See that salt licks are provided in the pastures where the animals can have access to it every day.

To maintain a good milk flow during the fall months extra feeding of green feed or grain, or both, should begin now or as soon as pastures begin to get short.

NEW UNIVERSITY VICE-PRESIDENT



Burt Brown Barker

University of Oregon, Eugene—

A vice-president in charge of public relations has been named for the University of Oregon. He is Burt Brown Barker, lawyer and educator of Chicago and New York.

The selection of Mr. Barker was confirmed by the board of regents Friday. It was made because it was felt that the rapid growth of the university has brought about more executive duties than one executive can reasonably perform. Announcement followed the regular meeting of the regents.

As vice-president in charge of public relations, Mr. Barker will represent the President, a part of much of the constantly increasing work of public relations for the university. He will share with Dr. Hall the duties of presenting to the alumni, civic organizations, the legislators and the people of Oregon the work of the university and its problems.

In particular, Mr. Barker will take direct charge of the gift campaign, although complete plans for this work have not been announced officially.

This step, regarded as the most important of the university since the election of Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall as president, has been taken after a consideration of the present needs of the university, and after the aims and desires of Mr. Barker were made clear and understood by officials of the university, and prominent alumni throughout the state.

Mr. Barker, a leader in many educational movements, and student of the youth of today, is a native Oregonian, and resided here during his

boyhood and early manhood. His parents were pioneers, who made the trip across the plains. They died some years ago and are buried in Salem. He has made a success of his work in the east, and now desires to devote the remaining years of his life to helping build the state of Oregon. A great future for Oregon, with a marvelous opportunity for progress, is envisioned by the new vice-president, who has already accepted the place by wire.

"Oregon should prepare for a great era," he said in his telegram of acceptance. "The surest preparation lies in an educated and trained citizenship, and to have a hand in this preparation is a great privilege."

Mr. Barker, who is one of the best known lawyers in New York and Chicago, is giving up a large practice to accept the position at Oregon. At this time he is associated with Charles Evans Hughes and other prominent members of the bar in several large cases, and he plans to dispose of all of his business before coming to Oregon. During this time, however, he will make a trip to this state, select a site for a home, and will make all preparations for his permanent stay.

"The election of Mr. Burt Brown Barker as vice-president in charge of public relations, is in my judgment a most significant event, and I venture to prophesy that in times to come, this will be looked upon as one of the major events in the university's growth," declared Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the university, on making the announcement.

Baked Ham

The bureau of home economics, U. S. department of agriculture, suggests the following as a good method of preparing and baking ham, whether it is to be served hot or cold: Select 9 to 10 pound ham and scrub it thoroughly. If it is very salty, soak it overnight. Allow at least one quart of boiling water to each pound of ham, or enough to completely cover it. Place it in the hot water and, for this sized ham, add one carrot sliced, two stalks of celery, one teaspoon of celery salt, three sprigs parsley, one onion sliced, two or three bay leaves, and one-half cup strong vinegar. Cover, and then simmer for four or five hours, counting the time from the beginning of the simmering period. Twenty-five minutes to the pound will be approximately right. Test by using a skewer, or a fork, with long tines. Turn the ham so it will cook evenly on both sides. Add hot water as the liquor evaporates. The ham should be covered with water during the entire cooking period. After it is tender, let it stand overnight in the liquor, or if you wish to serve it hot, remove the skin at once, wait until the surface of the ham is cool, then cover with the following mixture: 3 cups brown sugar, 3 cups fine, soft bread crumbs, 1-2 teaspoon mustard, cider or vinegar moisten. Mix these ingredients, and spread over the top of the ham until entirely covered. Press long-stemmed, whole cloves into the coated fat, at intervals. These help to hold on the paste, and also to season the fat. Place the ham in a hot oven to form a crust quickly, then reduce the temperature and baste frequently with a mixture of ham liquor and cider or vinegar, until the ham is evenly browned.

Silk Hats Are Cooler Than Those of Straw

Springfield, Ill.—The brow of a man wearing a hard straw hat gets two and three-tenths degrees hotter on a sultry summer day than the brow of a man wearing a tall silk hat, the government meteorologist here has found after exhaustive tests.

Under the supervision of C. J. Root, the local weather bureau head who devised the experiment, a group of men were equipped with hats or caps of different styles which they wore in the hot sun for several hours. The temperature under the headgear was then taken and it was found that the heads under hard straw hats registered 92.3 degrees, while heads under tall silk ones showed only 89.6 degrees.

Other types of hats and caps and the "underneath" temperature, as recorded by Root, follow: Soldier cap, 89.6; cloth cap, 94.1; soft felt hat, 70.7; soft white straw or Panama, 77.9.

The derby was not tested.

Britons Ask When Is Fresh Egg Fresh

London.—When is a fresh egg fresh? That is what a committee appointed by the ministry of agriculture is trying to ascertain. The committee has had sittings with the National Farmers' union and the National Poultry council on the application for an order making the marking of imported eggs compulsory.

Many poultry dealers said they agreed that the age limit for a fresh egg was fourteen days. A Leith importer, however, said that he had frequently eaten Russian eggs, cooked in various ways, which were six weeks old, but were quite fresh.

Then said the chairman of the committee: "I don't suppose you'd say you eat them from preference, but rather by way of experience."

Enforcing personal responsibility for preventable fires would stop much fire waste.

Oswego votes \$53,000 bonds for modern school building.

Large crops of most agricultural products are being harvested, and total farm income should exceed

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

Beautiful life is that whose span is spent in duty to God and man, Beautiful calm when the course is run;

Beautiful twilight at set of sun; Beautiful death with a life well done.

Whereas it has pleased God in His all wise providence to remove from this earthly sphere, Mrs. Priscilla Stratton, the mother of our dear sister, Addie Cameron,

Resolved: That the removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by family and friends, and

Resolved: That Mountain Heart Rebekah lodge 243 of which Mrs. Addie Cameron is a member, desires to extend to her, sympathy in her great bereavement, and

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge; a copy printed in the local paper and a copy tendered to our sister.

Pearl McCabe, Lillian R. Hansen, Ruth Reese, Committee Mountain Heart Rebekah Lodge 243.

Have you a rest corner in your kitchen? Near a window with a pleasant view put a small table where you can write up accounts or menus, sort housekeeping papers, or prepare your grocery order. Have a comfortable chair here, and some sort of a rack or shelf for cookbooks and such household magazines as may be glanced at while something is cooking. If space permits the darning bag or any other pick-up sewing may be kept handy here, too. The table should have a small drawer if possible, where the housekeeping purse may be accessible but out of sight.

Farm Reminders

Oregon hop kilns or prune dryers are convenient this time of year in drying seed corn. Where reasonably well matured, corn will stand a temperature of 150 degrees F. Nothing is gained by extreme drying as it will reabsorb moisture to some extent. Drying in thin layers is most effective, as when attempts are made to dry it when spread more than a foot thick moisture gets away slowly and the corn sometimes sprouts, ex-

periment station men have found. Unless there is a forced draft it does not dry satisfactorily when more than two or three ears deep.

Oregon potatoes have been attacked with blight in some sections affecting the tubers seriously. Serious rot often develops in the bins and it is best if the potatoes are stored on slatted floors with good ventilation up through the bins to dry them off and cool

them as promptly as possible. The blight affected tubers are sorted out as soon as the rot is detected.

Fall harrowing of winter grain in Oregon is generally not advisable except where the grain is well established and young weeds are starting in considerable abundance, according to experiment station specialists.

Newport and Toledo telephone lines to be rebuilt and modernized.

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