

To Bob or Not to Bob Is Question at U. of O.



Upper row, from left: Alma Farmer, Salem; Janice McKinnan, Eugene; Grace Taylor, Eugene; Thelma Kem, Cottage Grove. Bottom row, from left: Ionstance Roth, Portland; and Mary Helen Koupal, Eugene.



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON — Eugene—The battle is on between coeds at the University of Oregon! The great conflict centers around the "bob." It is rumored that dame fashion is now decreeing long hair, done up with the usual pins and other devices. But some advocates of feminine freedom are frankly opposed to the new style, and "refuse to go into any great length" on this question. A cameraman took a stroll across the campus the other day, and "shot" seven of the prettiest coeds in the University. The first, Alma Farmer, of Salem, advocate of the extreme "boy bob," is firm in her belief that women will never flock back to long hair. "Short is so handy, so efficient, and it 'feels so good!'" she declared. The next photographed was Janice McKinnon, Eugene, who could be classed "average" as to hair length. She intends to keep her hair just as it is, because, since it is naturally wavy, it stays attractive, and because it is so "handy." The next two pictured were in the "transition stage." One, petite Grace Talyor, Eugene, is just about to have hers cut again, because "it is such a

mother long." However, she is waiting the dictates of fashion. Thelma Kem, of Cottage Grove, "is through with the bob forever," and she "can hardly wait until it is long enough to do up!" Constance Roth, Portland, can also do hers up. She shapes it attractively about her face, and since it is the desired shade of auburn—well, she is "satisfied, since the boys all say they like it." Mary Helen Koupal paused before the camera but failed to register any excitement. "I never did cut mine," she unconcernedly said, "and I never will. I am glad long hair is coming back in style, though, because I never have felt it was proper for grown up girls to make themselves look like "kids." A survey of the campus reveals that more than half of the heads are still bobbed, but a large percentage are growing back to normalcy at the rate of about an inch a month. At this rate it takes about six months of cultivation to again reach the "up stage." Then, like as not, doing it up some time might make a girl late to class—and an hour later she has joined the ranks of the emancipated "sorts."

The DAIRY

CROSSING BREEDS IS NOT FAVORED

The results of painstaking care exercised by breeders for centuries are being wiped out in some sections where some dairy farmers are crossing breeds in a mistaken effort to secure a higher quality of milk and more of it, says E. J. Perry, dairy specialist at the College of Agriculture in New Brunswick. "The development of each dairy breed," explains Mr. Perry, "is the result of a process of selection covering hundreds of years. Thousands of men have spent the best years of their lives in breeding up pure strains of cattle. Through persistent selection certain characters have become fixed. By crossing different breeds we interfere with the transmission of the factors which account for the distinct characters of each breed. "In crossing breeds there is not an exact blending of the characters as is often supposed. Instead, an entirely new combination usually results. The offspring of the cross may be fairly desirable, but for breeding purposes they are always uncertain. For instance, in crossing a Guernsey with a Holstein the offspring inherit the quality of the Holstein and quantity of the Guernsey fully as often as they inherit the quantity of the Holstein and quality of the Guernsey. "The dairyman will do best to choose the breed that best suits his tastes and meets the market requirements. Select good individuals of a certain breed, and use a registered sire of superior merit both as to type and as to production. Then the building up of a good-looking herd having high average production is reasonably certain."

milk economically. The consumer of dairy products appreciates quality and is willing to pay for products that are clean and wholesome.

To make milk a more potent source of vitamin D in a practical way, cows should be given access to fresh, green pasture as long as possible during the pasture season.

Calf pails should be kept as clean as the milk pails. Dirty pails cause scours and make unthrifty calves.

Dairy cows should have all of the salt they want. The quantity consumed will vary with the kind of feed and the size of the animal.

You may tame a lion by beating him, and it is equally possible to beat the resistance out of a cow; but, if you beat a cow, you won't get much more milk from her than you would from a lion.

The Cactus Flat Catamount From page 2 this week getting his traps in read-

ness for the winter's catch. He a sermon on the streets of Cactus will leave for the upper Roaring Flat Monday night. After assuring River country in a few days, where his hearers that they were bound skunks and chipmunks abound in for certain destruction he took up joyous profusion. A collection and left for parts un-

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Forest Grove — Pacific university will build modern athletic grandstand.

Debate Tryouts at U. O. To be Held November 17

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON — Eugene—The first debate tryout of the year will be held November 17, it is announced by J. K. Horner, debate coach. The subject, "Should smoking be allowed on the campus," will be used for tryouts. Students may take either side, since it is only for oratorical ability that they will be judged. With three of the regular debaters on a world tour there is a fine chance for new material, the coach declares. Jack Hempstead, Benoit McCroskey and Avery Thompson, all veterans of last year, are now in the Orient on the trip. Interest in the Failing-Beekman oratorical contest, which carries prizes of \$100 and \$50 for the two best orations, is already noted on the campus, according to Mr. Horner.

Prevent Ropy Milk by Proper Care of Cow

During the summer milk often becomes abnormal in the respect that it becomes quite stringy and ropy. This ropiness is not always the result of a gargety condition of the udder as is usually thought to be the case, but is sometimes the direct result of the action of an organism, B. viscosum, writes G. M. Trout in the Dairy Farmer. This organism grows best in hot weather and is found growing especially in stagnant pools and marshes. Cows wading in such places get the organism on the udder from which they find their way into the teat canal and into the milk pail during milking. Scalding of the milk pails tends to keep down the spread of the trouble, but is not entirely satisfactory in eliminating the condition from the daily milk supply. The cows must be kept from such marshes or else the stagnant pools must be drained. Ropy milk caused by B. viscosum is not injurious to health in any way, but because of its stringy, slimy appearance is far from being desirable.

More Poor Cows Should Be Fattened and Killed

It is a common practice among dairymen to fatten a cow for the beef barrel each year. More of our poor cows should be fattened and sold for beef. After a cow has passed the middle of her lactation period or has been bred it is natural for her to drop in milk production and gain in weight. Feeds which will fatten an animal for beef should be wide in the ratio of protein to carbohydrates and fat, or in other words you should feed a ration low in protein, as protein feeds stimulate milk production at the expense of body weight. Good cows will, however, continue to give some milk even though they are receiving a fattening ration. To fatten a milking cow quickly allow her to eat from eight to twelve pounds daily of a ration containing three parts hominy or corn meal, one part bran, one part oats and one part of linseed oilmeal.

Dairy Squibs

Keep salt in the pasture salt box every day. The dairy cow must have what protein she needs or she cannot produce

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FINNEY OF THE FORCE



By F. O. Alexander



Those Poor Freshmen!

