

DAIRY HINTS

BEST TIME TO DROP CALVES

Question Best Decided by Farm Conditions, Considering Feed Supply, Pasturage, Etc.

The best time to have calves dropped is debatable. Some farmers prefer to have them dropped in late February, in March, or early in April, while others prefer September or October. This question is decided by the farm conditions, taking into consideration feed supply, pasturage, equipment and labor. When calves are dropped in the spring they require less close attention and labor during the first winter and less pasture during the first summer, since cows and calves run together, while the cows may be wintered more cheaply by using a greater quantity of coarse roughage.

However, if calves are born in the fall, the cows are in better condition at calving time; they give more milk for a longer period; the calves make better use of the grass during their first summer; they escape flies and heat while small, and may be weaned just before calving time. Fall calves should not be weaned until they are put on grass in the spring. No matter what system is used, all the calves should be dropped within a period of 60 days to give as much uniformity as possible to the calf crop.

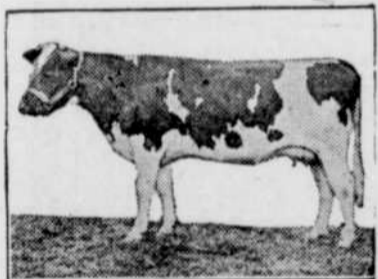
COW TESTING BENEFITS HERD

Profitable Results Obtained by Members of Organization in Wisconsin Community.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"As members of the Cedar Grove cow-testing association for the past three and one-half years we have obtained some profitable results," writes the owner of a Wisconsin farm to a field agent of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. "When we started, our herd averaged 11,520 pounds of milk and 410.2 pounds of butter fat, while last year our average was 13,737 pounds of milk and 502.2 pounds of butter fat. We were encouraged by our tester to mix our rations before feeding and to milk some of our cows three times a day, which in one instance brought an increase in production of over 3,000 pounds of milk in the year.

"Another problem our tester helped us solve was our calf feeding. He encouraged us to mix a good calf ration, and our calves have grown as much as two and one-half pounds a



Testing Association Helps Farmer to Increase the Milk Flow by Better Feeding.

day. Cow testing also showed the difference in the profits of the different cows. Some of the cows made two and one-half times as much as other individuals do.

"It was through the tester's suggestion that we started in with purebred cattle in earnest, and some day we are going to have a good purebred herd. Another thing the testing showed us is that we had sold a registered bull to be slaughtered which had five daughters that averaged over 13,300 pounds of milk and 525 pounds of butter fat. A lesson like this one will be remembered a long time.

"Putting it in few words, our association work helped us to feed, care for, and improve our cattle and study the results obtained.

TESTED COW ABOVE AVERAGE

Live Stock Improvement Campaigns Effective in Increasing Dairy Production.

The average dairy cow in this country produces annually about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butter fat. According to 40,000 yearly individual cow records just tabulated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average cow-testing association cow produces 5,080 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butter fat a year. The world's records are 37,381.4 pounds of milk and 1,252 pounds of butter fat. The average dairy cow has plenty of room for climbing, and such commendable live stock improvement campaigns as the "Better Sires—Better Stock" drive will be effective in increasing the efficiency and production of American dairy stock.

Wedge-Shaped Cow.

The good dairy cow is wedge-shaped in two directions. She is wide in the rear and narrow in front. She is narrow on the top of the shoulders and wide between the fore-legs. This shape gives room for a big heart, denoting a strong arterial circulation.

Way to Spoil Good Cow.

If you want to spoil a good cow quickly, neglect to milk her at regular hours and stripping her clean at each milking. The cow wants you to like milk well enough to take all she has

FARM POULTRY

CRESOL GOOD DISINFECTANT

Added to Water It Makes Excellent Solution for Spraying Houses or Premises.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kerosene emulsion which is frequently used to destroy mites may readily be converted into a disinfectant, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The emulsion is made by shaving one-half pound hard laundry soap into one-half gallon soft water. Boil the mixture until soap is dissolved and then, after



Poultry House That Can Easily Be Disinfected.

removing it to a safe distance from the fire, stir into it while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. This makes the stock mixture. When it is to be used as louse killer, 1 quart of the emulsion is mixed with 10 quarts of water. When it is to be used as a disinfectant, stir well and add 2 pints of crude carbolic acid or crude cresol.

The compound solution of cresol is one of the best disinfectants that can be purchased ready to use. It contains 50 per cent of cresol and a pint of it in 10 quarts of water makes the right solution to apply to houses or spray over the ground. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid (1 pint carbolic acid, 10 quarts water) is about equally efficacious.

ESSENTIALS OF INCUBATORS

Chief Point, Whether Small or Large Machine Is Used, is to Have Air Fresh.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Incubators are operated successfully in a great variety of places. Small machines generally are set in a room or the cellar of the house. A special cellar or incubator house should be provided where the incubator equipment is extensive or where mammoth machines are used. The chief points are to have a room which is not subject to great variations in temperature and which is well ventilated, so that the air is fresh and pure, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1106, Incubation of Farmers' Eggs, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

If built above ground the walls of the incubator house should be double and the entire building well insulated. Incubators may be operated in buildings with single walls, especially in mild climates, but a well-insulated room is preferable. Good results in hatching are secured in incubator cellars and in incubator rooms which are entirely above the ground level.

The incubator room or cellar should be large enough to allow the attendant to work around the machines conveniently. Many incubator cellars are provided with some system of ventilation in addition to the windows, while in others the ventilation is controlled entirely by the latter method. Muslin screens on the windows provide good ventilation without draft and at the same time keep the direct rays of the sun from the machines. Many incubator cellars have cement floors, which are easier than dirt floors to keep clean and neat.

EXPERIENCE MOST ESSENTIAL

No Great Difficulties Offered in Operation of Modern, Improved Incubators.

Modern, improved incubators offer no great difficulties in order to achieve success, yet like running almost any other machine, the better they are understood by the operators, the easier they can handle them. This ease and simplicity is only attained after a thorough knowledge of the principles involved and a familiarity formed from a frequent employment of them; in other words, experience.



POULTRY NOTES

- Spade up the yard frequently.
- Build a cheap house or shelter.
- Grow some green crop in the yard.
- Neglected colds are the forerunners of roup.
- Keep hens free from lice and the house free from mites.
- There is this to say for the incubator: You need not wait for it to go in the hatching notion.

HAPPENINGS in the BIG CITIES

No Boring for Oil in Texas Graveyards

AUSTIN, TEX.—The railroad commission has declined the application of H. R. Kerstetter of Mexia to drill for oil and other minerals in the Hancock and Bennett graveyards in the Mexia oil fields. These two graveyards contain two and one-half acres of land.

To grant the application, the commission announced in its decision, would amount to a desecration of graves on land which is admitted by all parties to be definitely located graveyards and would be contrary to "good order and propriety." At the hearing considerable opposition developed, not only by relatives of dead persons whose bodies are buried in these graveyards, but by oil companies whose holdings are adjacent to these graveyards.

Anticipating adverse action on the application, Kerstetter filed a supplemental application with the commission to drill a well 170 feet from the line represented as the Hancock cemetery. As this location is not used as such and is sufficiently removed from the admitted graveyards,



the commission granted permission to Kerstetter to drill at that place.

In the opinion of Judge Hassell, as set forth in his recommendation to the commission, no person has a vested right to drill an oil well in a graveyard, and "assuming that the tract is in fact a graveyard, in my opinion the commission should use to the fullest its power to prevent drilling within 150 feet of a boundary line for the purpose of protecting a graveyard against such an invasion."

It is within the police power of the state undoubtedly, since it is promotive of good order, propriety and decency, to prevent drilling an oil well in a graveyard.

One a Minute Also the New York Rate



NEW YORK.—Ten women, prominent socially, who claim to have put more than \$800,000 into a mythical "pool" promoted by Alfred E. Lindsey, broker, were summoned to appear before a Supreme court grand jury and help piece together the details of a remarkable story of "high finance."

The list of alleged victims of the missing broker is headed by Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, divorced wife of James B. Duke, "tobacco king," who claims she entrusted \$325,000 to the engaging Lindsey. Others on the list with their contributions to the pool include: Mrs. Dorothy Atwood, \$275,000; Miss Catherine Adams, \$40,000; Miss Charlotte Nilsson, actress, \$20,000; Mrs. W. H. Arnold, \$30,000; Miss Margaret Bogart, \$18,000; Mrs. Helen Burnett, \$31,000; Mrs. Adelaide V.

Rice, \$25,000; Mrs. Josephine A. Cornell, \$20,000, and Miss Florence James, \$5,000.

Lindsey's favorite story, Assistant District Attorney Murphy declared, was that he was a fellow member with George F. Baker, Thomas W. Lamont, Charles E. Sablin, Percy T. Rockefeller, James A. Stillman and other giants of the financial district, in a millionaire domino club, where the time not spent in playing dominoes was given over to planning big "killing" in Wall street. This club was supposed to maintain secret rooms at a New York hotel.

"I am telling you," he would say to each new dupee, "what I am pledged to reveal to no human being. The Domino club is the most powerful organization on earth. The members were all pledged to stand back of each other to the uttermost of faltering, and like the members of Balza's 'Thirteen,' to carry out one another's enterprises by fair means or foul."

The Wall street men questioned say they never heard of Lindsey.

Lindsey is fifty-eight years old, red faced, and weighs 220 pounds. He was arrested in hiding in Overbrook, Pa.

Governor Squares Himself as Lawyer

DENVER.—Acting Gov. Earl Cooley pardoned Lafayette Jones, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1907 on a charge of horse stealing, because Cooley, who was Jones' attorney, believes that he did not defend him correctly.

"The affair has been worrying me all these years," said Cooley, after posting Jones' pardon. "I am convinced to this day that he was innocent. I was a young and inexperienced lawyer at the time and I am convinced that it was my poor defense of my client that sent him to the penitentiary."

Jones was a cowboy in Aguilar, Colo., where he was known as Punch. One day he was riding a horse belonging to a certain Dick Smith when he met the county judge and district attorney.

Accordingly, when Smith charged that Jones had stolen his horse, the cowboy found the officials ready to side against him. Jones pleaded that he was only using the horse temporarily and that Smith had given him permission to use it. He was convicted



on September 25, 1907, and sentenced to five to ten years.

On June 14, 1910, Jones made his escape from the penitentiary, but the draft law was his undoing. Acquaintances discovered his name on the books, and surrendered him to the officers for \$50 reward.

Jones' sister has made two visits to Cooley asking her brother's release, and when she returned to Aguilar she had his promise it would be made. Since his return to the penitentiary Jones has been a model prisoner. He is noted there for his skill as a leather worker.

Three New Bird Sanctuaries in Texas



MERCEDES, TEX.—Three wild bird sanctuaries have been established in the Lower Gulf Coast region of Texas, under the direction of T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who has been spending several weeks in this part of the country making a study of bird life. The reservations which have been taken over for the breeding and protection of birds are Green Island, North Bird Island and South Bird Island. These islands already are populated

by many birds, some of which are to be found in no other part of the United States. During his research of the lower border region, Pearson says he discovered not only many practically unknown species of birds, but he found the wilderness alive with other kinds of wild animal life. He was especially interested in the Collared Peccary, commonly known in this region as "The Javelina," or wild Mexican hog. These ferocious animals roam the chaparral by the thousands, Pearson said.

"This region has a wild life found nowhere else in this country. The bird sanctuary and game preserve is needed in this section of Texas because geographically conditions have made it the home of a large number of birds strange to the other parts of the United States. Because of the wonderful variety of game the territory is being hunted through extensively, and it will soon be extinct unless protection is given."

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