

Clean Utensils Assist in High Grade Cream

(By JAMES W. LINN, Extension Dairyman, Kansas State Agricultural College.)

Past experience shows that it is impossible to make a truly high grade butter from butterfat that has come from frozen cream. It is not uncommon for cream to set on the floor of the kitchen or some other room and be a long time in cooling. Such a practice is no more desirable in the winter than in the summer nor is it best to add warm cream to cool cream or to older cream without first cooling the new cream.

For most profitable results recommendations call for clean utensils so that when the milk comes in contact with them it will not be contaminated. The dairyman who is after high grade cream in the winter will pay attention to the cleanliness of his cows. Clean stalls, clipping the hair on the udder and right flank so that it will not retain the dirt and filth, and removal of loose particles of dirt with a damp rag or sponge will help in securing quality cream.

Salt and Mineral Cups Increase Production

Salt and mineral cups, which are a rather new piece of barn equipment, have been responsible for increased production. These cups are used in conjunction with automatic drinking bowls. They attach to the stanchions within convenient reach of the cows. Besides supplying needed mineral food for milk production, constant access to salt also stimulates thirst and results in consumption of greater quantities of water. Many dairymen find that the definite increase in milk flow will pay for the cost of the cups in about two months time.

Much investigation has been made to determine the best design and shape of salt cups. It has been found that cows will waste much of the mineral if the containers are shallow and wide topped. Consequently the tendency is to make the cups with rather narrow openings so that the cow can reach the salt with her tongue only.

Retaining Proven Bull for Future Is Prudent

Some years ago Mr. W. A. Dryden, one of the leading breeders of Short-horn cattle in Ontario, made a comment that bears just as directly on dairy cattle improvement as on beef. "We will never make the improvement we should make," said Mr. Dryden, "until we have more proven sires. Plenty of our best sires are sold to the butcher after one or two years' use and before we really know just what their progeny will be." At that time Mr. Dryden had a couple of bulls that he had used in his own herd, loaned to neighboring breeders. He was watching their offspring and should they prove exceptionally good the sire was right at hand to be used to his full for the improvement of the Short-horn breed. "Dairymen of the Scandinavian countries have long had a system of sire exchange, that enables them to hold sires until their daughters have been tested in production. Good sires are then retained for service as long as they are active and the result has been a remarkably rapid increase in the average milk production per cow in these countries. And we, in Canada, continue with the hit-and-miss plan, or lack of plan, that has always been the rule in this continent, and every year good bulls go to the block."

Production Record of Show Bull Proved Good

The question is often asked as to whether dairy bulls which win high honors in the show ring are ever much good as sires of high producing daughters. That such bulls do get progeny which make good in milk production is being proved by one of Canada's most famous Holstein bulls, Johanna Rag Apple Patch, a black and white bred in the United States and bought by the Mount Victoria farms at Hudson Heights, Que., two or three years ago for the steep price of \$15,000, was never defeated at a major exhibition. Before being retired after last year's Royal Winter fair, he had won 25 grand championships and several times had been named "All-American" grand champion.

DAIRY

SUGGEST RATIONS TO LOWER COSTS

Use Wheat, Barley and Oats in Feeding Cows.

Dairymen can cut feed costs by substituting wheat, barley, and oats for corn and hominy feed in dairy rations, at present prices, and by feeding a grain mixture with a protein content that corresponds to the roughage fed, advises Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the department of animal husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture. He suggests formulas for use with various types of roughage for feeding dairy cows.

In these formulas wheat or barley may be used, depending on the local prices. For dairy cows these grains have substantially the same value, ton for ton. Since wheat is a heavy, concentrated feed, it is best not to use more than 600 pounds of ground wheat per ton of dairy feed. Also some bulky feed, like oats or wheat bran, should be included in the mixture.

Ground rye may be substituted for wheat or barley in these formulas. Since rye is usually not quite as palatable as these grains, it is best not to use more than 300 to 500 pounds of rye per ton of feed.

When little or no legume hay is used, feed a 24 per cent total protein mixture, as: 300 pounds of ground wheat or barley; 300 pounds of ground oats; 350 pounds of wheat bran; 350 pounds of gluten feed; 400 pounds of cottonseed meal; 200 pounds of linseed meal, and 100 pounds of gluten meal.

With mixed clover and timothy hay and corn silage use a 20 per cent total protein feed, as: 600 pounds of ground wheat or barley; 600 pounds of ground oats; 300 pounds of gluten feed; 200 pounds of cottonseed meal; 200 pounds of linseed meal; and 100 pounds of soy bean meal or gluten meal. With clover hay and corn silage only 18 per cent total protein is needed in the grain mixture, made as follows: 700 pounds of barley or wheat; 700 pounds of oats; 200 pounds of gluten feed; 200 pounds of linseed meal, and 200 pounds of cottonseed meal.

With alfalfa hay and corn silage the grain mixture can be reduced to 16 per cent total protein, containing: 800 pounds of ground barley or wheat and barley; 800 pounds of ground oats; 200 pounds of gluten feed; 100 pounds of linseed meal; and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Fish Oil as Corrective for All Dairy Cattle

There is a possibility that dairymen will soon be feeding fish oils as generally as do the poultrymen. The latter feed cod liver oil to avoid rickets in growing stock, to hold the health of the laying flock and to improve hatchability. It is now being demonstrated that fish oil that is rich in vitamin D will result in healthier calves, will increase the useful life of the cow and is, in a measure at least, a safeguard against breeding troubles. There is still an excess of cod liver oil over what is used for human consumption and for poultry. Investigations in the United States prove the pilchard oil, 4,000,000 gallons of which are produced annually from California sardines, is as rich in vitamin D as cod liver oil. Tuna oil, less abundant, is equally rich. Salmon oil is half as rich. The use of these oils in dairy rations should receive more attention from the research men on our experimental farms and in our colleges.

During First Two Weeks Feed Calves Whole Milk

It is preferable to feed whole milk to calves during the first two weeks after birth, but in case this cannot well be done, whole milk feeding may be limited to one week. Small calves, such as Jerseys and Guernseys, should be given about seven and one-half pounds of milk a day. Larger calves, such as Holsteins, Ayrshires, Short-horns, etc., should be given ten pounds a day until they are at least two weeks old. If this cannot be done without too much trouble, two feedings a day will suffice, but a little smaller quantity of milk should be given. That is, a calf that will consume seven and one-half pounds a day in three feedings should not be given more than about six and one-half pounds a day in two feedings. Overloading the calf's stomach should be carefully avoided. See to it that the milk is always fed at an even temperature of about 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mixture for Cows

A grain mixture for cows can be compounded from three or four feeds, but a variety of five to seven grains is advisable. Such a mixture will usually be more palatable and carry plenty of bulk, both features necessary to get the best results. A mixture that is palatable will stimulate the flow of digestive juices which in turn will mix best with the ration when it is bulky. In this way the grain mixture is more thoroughly digested and the best results are obtained.

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The DAIRY

CUT DOWN DAIRY CHORES BY SILO

Labor Saving Plan of Moving Feed Is Big Help.

Farmers travel farther in feeding than in any other operation connected with dairy production. Any practical method of reducing travel should be beneficial. Convenient silos and feed bins, with a labor saving plan of moving feed to the cows or live stock, are a big help. In the dairy, carrier trucks which will hold enough ensilage or meal for several cows will cut the work in two, as compared with carrying feed in baskets. Arrangement of the barn, smooth floors, accessible mangers that are easily cleaned, are all factors in making feeding a shorter task.

Live stock men know that silo location affects time required to feed. Silage should not have to be hauled to distant feed bunk. A valuable silage cart is described in Circular No. 75, prepared at Iowa State college. The feed bunks are built in a long row from the silo, and the cart runs on a track supported by posts over the bunk.

Conveniently located milk houses save time for dairy operators. Construction is also important. Smooth floors and walls which can be easily cleaned will prove a good investment. Handy arrangement of equipment, such as wash troughs, drying racks and sterilizers for the milk, often bring thanks from hurried workers. Running water and some means of heating it should be considered essential.

It is hard to conceive of a well managed barn today that does not have a convenient means of removing litter. Carriers are indispensable in transporting manure to a storage pit, but some barns are now constructed so that the spreader can be driven between rows of stalls. This saves time when weather conditions are not fit for hauling manure to the field immediately.

Steel stanchions and stalls have proved themselves more economical than those of wooden construction. They are easier to keep sanitary and are far more durable. Single stalls protect the cows and help make them comfortable. Drinking cups are nearly as essential from a financial standpoint as are mangers or any other standard dairy fixtures.

Silage Excellent for Winter Dairy Feeding

With the exception of legumes in the dairy ration, there is nothing that will make as much improvement or help as much in winter feeding as silage.

"Silage is of advantage in dairy feeding, for it furnishes succulence. It is as nearly an approach to summer pasture as it is possible to get," according to J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, Kansas State Agricultural college, in way of encouraging the growing of silage for greater dairy profits in Kansas the coming year. "Silage furnishes a cheap carbohydrate roughage with more pounds of food value per acre than any other common farm grown feed."

But to get the most feed per acre it is essential to select the right silage crop for any particular section of the state, warns the dairy specialist. Since it is forage that the dairyman wants in silage and because the cane or sweet stalk variety of the sorghums usually grow more forage yield and the stalk retains more juice or sap, they are usually considered best for silage purposes. Acre per acre, cane will average making 20 to 30 per cent more milk per acre than corn.

Practical Plan to Build Profitable Dairy Herd

It is a well-established fact that there is only one way for the dairyman to build up a profitable herd and that consists in breeding to good registered bulls and raising the heifer calves from his best cows to take the place of the old ones or such as prove to be unprofitable or for other reasons undesirable. The man who sells cream finds no difficulties in the way of such a program, because he has an abundance of skim milk available at all times. Where whole milk is sold the question is different. When there is no surplus milk available he can raise his calves on a very small amount of whole milk and supplement this with powdered skim milk or powdered buttermilk, both of which products may be secured from almost any feed dealer.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois

WITHOUT HOPE

Aethelwold, in "The King's Henchman," was young and strong and handsome, but he had met with a great sorrow and a great surprise. Love had not come to him before, and now when it did come it was treacherous and disloyal to his friend for him to accept it. When the first consciousness of his situation dawned upon him,

In despair he cries out:
"I am an old man.
I am gutted of hope."

With hope gone, youth had disappeared from him. It is so with us all. No matter how today goes, we try to look forward to tomorrow with anticipation that it will be better than the past has been, and it is only when hope is deferred beyond endurance that the heart grows sick. We are old, indeed, if there is no hope in the future to lure us on.

Goldman is not young. He will not see sixty again, and for years he has been in the grip of a practically incurable disease that has bent his back and twisted his limbs and left him with pitifully swollen and painful joints. Yet he has never given up hope.

Porter has had more chances to make good within the last forty years than any other man I know, and hope with him is still deferred. He went into business when he first graduated from college, and for a time things went well with him. Then there came a slump in business and he went into bankruptcy. He was undaunted, however.

There was a land development in the South and out of the wreck of his business in the North he gathered together enough to take up a considerable tract of land which he began to develop. He had hopes of being a millionaire and then the bottom went out of things. Since then he has tried one project after another—farming, insurance, salesmanship—each new venture looming big in its prospects only to fall short of success in the end. I had a letter from him one day or two ago. He has a new venture soon to be launched; he is more than hopeful that even at this late time in life he is going to get somewhere. Hope is not dead. When hope dies he will be an old man.

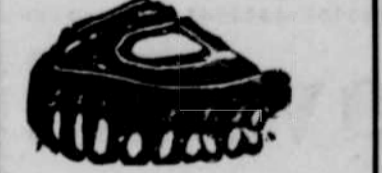
HEAL THYSELF

Wheat for Cows

Durum wheat has been proved to be a very palatable feed for dairy cows and in some cases it has been possible to use it for as much as two-thirds of the ration. In North Dakota, tests with a basal ration of oats, corn, bran, and alfalfa hay, together with corn silage, ground wheat compared very favorably with ground barley. If wheat becomes too low in price, this will be found to be one satisfactory disposition of at least a part of the crop.

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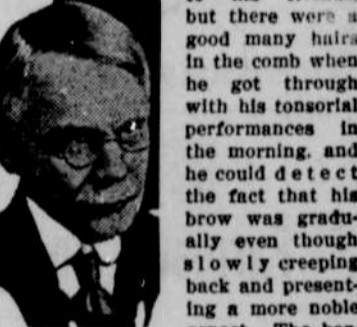
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ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois



McCarthy's hair was thinning—so that it was particularly noticeable to his friends, but there were a good many hairs in the comb when he got through with his tonsorial performances in the morning, and he could detect the fact that his brow was gradually even though slowly creeping back and presenting a more noble aspect. The barber noticed it, too, as barbers will, and seeing a possible opportunity for additional profit, said:

"Can't I give you a tonic, sir? There is dandruff on your scalp, you see, and a few applications of whiskerine, I am sure, will do the business. We guarantee it, sir."

It sounded convincing to McCarthy, who dreaded baldness as he did false teeth. He was about to yield. He

hadn't noticed the barber before, but when he looked up he saw that the man was quite bald, with a shiny baldness that leaves no hope for the success of hair tonics. What about the man's own hair, he wondered, but he didn't ask any questions.

"No, I think not," he answered, and decided to stick to a gentle manipulation of the scalp twice a day. As he recalled, a good many barbers are bald. Possibly they never tried their own remedies.

Chaplin has been limping around with a stiff knee for some time, and after trying poultices and liniments and hot applications and bone-setters of various cuts, he was persuaded to see a distinguished surgeon in a distant city. He foolishly called on the surgeon without first making an appointment in advance only to find the man was out of town.

"You see," the office girl explained, "Doctor Haven is out of town."

"Will he be back soon?" Chaplin inquired.

"I can't quite say," the young woman said, "he's—he's—the fact is, he has had a very stiff knee for some time, and he has gone down to Martintown to try to get himself into good shape."

All of which indicates nothing, possibly, excepting that it is often easier to cure the ills of other people—physical, moral, or intellectual—than it is our own.

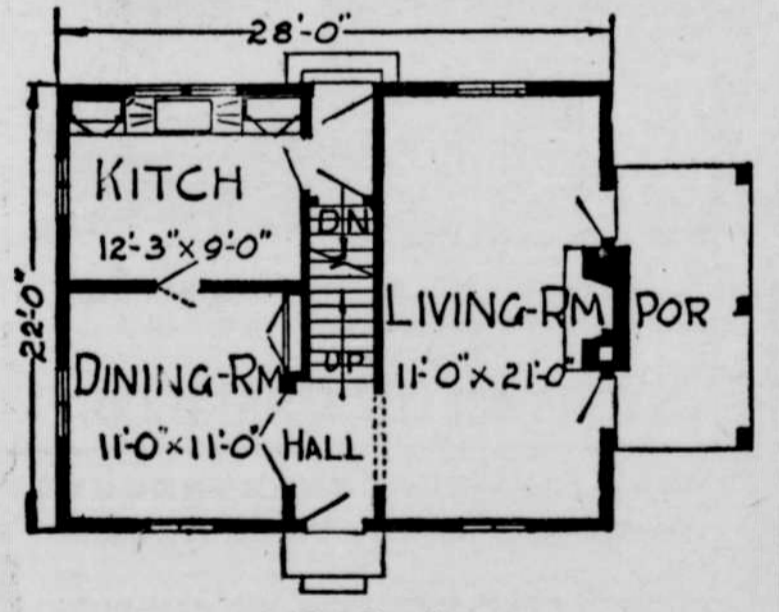
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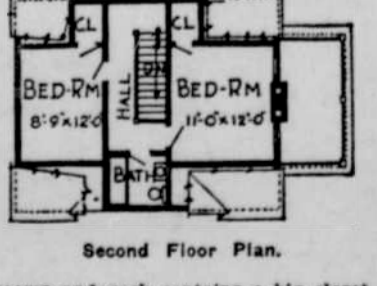


By W. A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 407 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The roof treatment of this house is a factor in its design which makes it stand out as an unusually attractive small home, entirely free from any of that box-like effect which is such a common fault of small homes. This attractiveness is also aided by the wide-shingled wall finish, the neatly placed shuttered windows and excellent entrance detail. These together form a harmonious and well-balanced whole.

Though the foundation area of this house is quite small (but 23 feet wide and 22 feet deep), five large rooms and bath are provided. On the first floor there is a large living room occupying one entire side of the house. It measures 21 by 11 feet and there is an open fireplace at one side with

flanking doors opening onto the porch. At the opposite side of the central stair and entrance hall are the dining room and kitchen, both of ample size to accommodate such a family as would occupy this home.



rooms and each contains a big closet of the type which every woman will appreciate. The bathroom is conveniently placed in the front back. The bedrooms, by the use of doors and windows, can both be given effective cross ventilation while at the same time retaining all desired privacy.