

# DAIRY



## PICKED UP IN THE COWYARD

Kindness Is Relished by Stock More Than Most Succulent Feed—Salt Is Absolutely Essential.

It is expensive to let a cow fall in her milk because of the lack of proper feed.

In feeding a milch cow a corn ration, reduce the ration at first indication of fattening.

In keeping cows never be without clover. It is one of the foods essential to good dairying.

Better run a dairy without a dog than have one that is irritable to the cows. Many kicking cows are caused by the dogs nipping at their heels.

Kindness is one of the cheapest and best rations you can feed your stock.



Jersey Cattle on Pasture.

They relish it more than the most succulent thing you can put before them.

Unless you are willing to give time and attention to valuable stock, don't be too anxious to acquire such. Remember, however, that any animal must have rational treatment to give good results.

While fodder, when given out of doors, should be fed in feed racks and not on the ground, it is imperative for the ground surrounding the racks to slope away in all directions and often it would be better still if tile drained.

To keep a bull good-natured he should be raised with the other stock, allowed to run in a paddock where he can see the rest of the herd. With this treatment he will seldom become cross.

Do you keep plenty of salt where your live stock can get at it all the time? Remember that this is absolutely essential to good health in a horse, cow, hog or sheep, as in a human being.

What kind of water do your milch cows drink? Remember that a big proportion of the water they drink is converted into milk, and therefore

be wholesome.

The best milking pail is the one so constructed as to reduce to a minimum the amount of dirt falling into the milk during the process of milking. The small top pail may have some objections, but its advantages are so in evidence that it is rapidly being adopted by our most prominent dairymen.

## IMPROVING THE DAIRY STOCK

Ten Commandments Laid Down by University of Wisconsin Expert—Discard Unprofitable Animals.

Professor Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin gives the following ten commandments for better dairy stock:

1. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.
2. Be regular in time of milking.
3. Keep stables clean, well-lighted and ventilated.
4. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.
5. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the product of each cow.
6. Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.
7. Breed your cows to a purebred, registered dairy bull from a family having large and profitable production of butterfat.
8. Raise well the heifer calves from cows, which for one or more generations have made large and profitable production of milk and butterfat.
9. Breed heifers to drop their first calves at twenty-four to thirty months of age. Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.
10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.

### Investigate the Pasture.

When a cow turned out to pasture does not give as much milk as you expected do not blame the cow without investigating. Sometimes it is the fault of the pasture.

### Keep Herd Record Sheet.

Keep track of the profitable cows by keeping a record sheet for your herd. Record the daily feed and production and occasionally have the milk tested for butterfat.

### Satisfactory Dairy Returns.

Good care of good cows, a properly balanced ration, including liberal use of corn silage and comfortable quarters, insure satisfactory returns.

### But One Official War Cry.

In the very early days the French had their "Cri de guerre," the Scotch their slogan, and the English their war cries, but so many cries were launched by the different great British lords that in 1495 parliament passed a special law forbidding these cries, on the ground that they produced disorder, allowing but one battle cry, "St. George and the King."

## PROPER CARE OF THE UDDER

Cold Cement Floor, Bruising, Sudden Chills, Etc., Are Some of External Causes of Trouble.

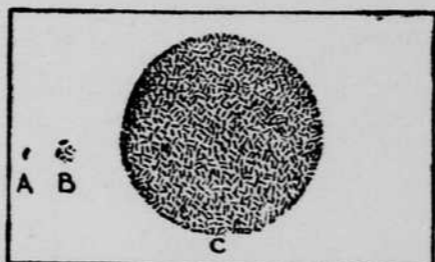
Many good cows are lost to a useful life on the dairy farm by the neglect of a little necessary care at a critical time. This is particularly true of heifers and extra heavy milkers. Sometimes it is true of mediocre cows that have been fed too stimulating foods for a time prior to freshening, writes I. B. Henderson in Farm, Stock and Home. Under normal conditions the udder of the cow should not require special attention, but the farther we get from natural conditions and the more we incline to forced production the greater the likelihood of trouble.

A cold cement floor, cold ground, bruising of the udder, sudden chills, etc., are some of the external causes of udder trouble. The preventive remedies can be easily applied. But should the udder become congested or inflamed just before or after calving, immediate steps should be taken to effect a cure. Fomentations with hot water several times a day, a gentle massage with the fingers, and the application of warm lard will help to alleviate the trouble. The rubbing should be toward the milk veins so as to get the blood away from the udder if possible. A dram or two of saltpeter once or twice daily is also said to assist. In very severe cases, of course, the veterinary should be called, as it is poor economy to risk the life of usefulness of a good producer. For mild cases of udder trouble the average dairyman should be competent to treat and with a little observation it should be possible to develop a little skill in treating such troubles.

## EFFECT OF COOLING ON MILK

Illustration Given Herewith Shows What a Difference 20 Degrees in Temperature Will Make.

The cut is a graphical representation of the effect of cooling on milk. A is a single bacterium; B shows bacterial growth in 24 hours with milk kept at 50 degrees. At C is the family of a single bacterium after 24 hours



Milk-Cooling Effect.

at 70 degrees. It is easy to see what a difference 20 degrees in temperature makes. At 50 degrees the multiplication is five-fold, at 70 degrees it is 750 fold.

Do not be afraid to stand when talking to a friend. Life is too short for long sits.

## TO DISINFECT COW STABLES

In Case of Contagious Abortion Any of the Standard Coal Tar Mixtures Will Be Found Good.

For a disinfectant in cases of contagious abortion in cows, any of the standard coal tar disinfectants are good. Crude carbolic and bichloride of mercury are two good ones.

Contagious abortion of cows is a serious trouble and must be handled with extreme care if it is to be suppressed. The proper disinfection of the cow stables and the entire premises that may become infected is very important. Under ordinary farm conditions the infected animals should be separated from the rest of the herd and kept where there is no chance for the infection to spread. If it should be that they cannot be cured they should be disposed of.

## MILK PRODUCER MUST KNOW

Many Dairymen Attempt to Make Business Without System—Records Ought to Be Kept.

(By WILBER J. FRASER.)  
The chief obstacle to progressive dairying is carrying it on in a slipshod manner without the application of business principles. The milk producer must stop guessing, and know for sure what the results will be of the different operations conducted in different ways, and in each case adopt the one that will return the most profit. It is the net result from a cow that tells whether she is making a profit or not. We cannot know what that net result is if we do not keep a record.

### Getting Returns From Cow.

If the cow eats just a little more than is required to keep her alive her yield will be small and the cost high, while if she eats a large quantity above what is required to maintain her body, she will give returns from a larger proportion of her feed.

### Ideal Straw Shed.

The old thick-walled straw shed for any kind of farm stock is about ideal, after all that is said to the contrary. The thick walls keep out cold and prevent drafts and still grant an ideal ventilation. You never find any frost-iced inside walls in the straw shed.

### Bluebird a Friend of Man.

Like the robin, the bluebird is very domestic, but unlike the robin, it does not prey upon any cultivated produce or work any injury whatsoever to the fruit grower. During the fruit season in fact five-sixths of its food consists of insects. It seems, therefore, that the common practice of encouraging the bluebird to nest near houses by placing convenient boxes in which it may build its home is thoroughly justified.

If, as Mr. Bryan asserts, christianity will prevent war, they must be a devilish bunch of heathens across the water.



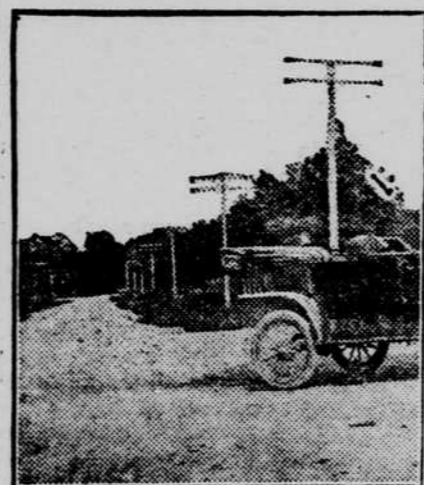
## ROAD BUILDING

### GOOD MANAGEMENT OF ROADS

Road Specialists of Department of Agriculture Place Blame for Defects in Highways.

When a county builds a good road and soon lets it become rutty, washed out, or uneven, who or what is principally to blame? As a result of a study of conditions in a number of counties, road specialists of the department are inclined to place the responsibility upon the following defects in road management, some or all of which are found in all counties where good roads are not properly repaired and maintained:

1. County boards, although having full administrative authority, appear not to attach to their official action in road matters the importance or legal effect which it should have.
2. County boards do not generally have sufficient accounting control of road funds to know what is available



A Michigan Improved Road.

for any particular project, where funds have been or where existing balances are to be expended.

3. Lack of any systematic practice in handling road funds among most counties makes it very difficult to carry out over even a single year any persistent maintenance policy, because funds officially obligated for maintenance purposes are not protected against sporadic and irregular drafts for miscellaneous purposes. The greatest likelihood consequently exists everywhere that there will be no balance in the maintenance fund in the last half or third of the year, although only a part of the fund allotted may have been spent.
4. Local labor available for main-

tenance work is made dissatisfied by the constant, unintelligent, and unfavorable criticism of those using the road.

5. Maintenance continuing over a period of years—the ultimate indispensable condition of effective maintenance—is jeopardized by the lack of accounting control that will prevent spending next year's current income in this year.

6. The lack of skilled supervision in construction and the effect of this in increasing the cost or in making effective maintenance impossibly expensive is everywhere seen.

7. The county authorities are commonly opposed to following suggestions for maintenance that involve tying up road funds in any way, such as purchasing materials in advance to store along the road for making repairs or maintaining the road surface.

## WIDE TIRES IMPROVE ROADS

They Have Same Effect on Country Highways as a Roller on Plowed Field—Wagon Pulls Easier.

The following appeared in a recent issue of "Extension News Service," published by the University of Nebraska.

Wide tires build up roads and save horse labor, according to the department of agricultural engineering at the university farm. They have the same effect upon a country road as a roller on a plowed field. On the other hand, the narrow tire cuts up a road like a disk. It has been found by actual test in this department that the wide-tired wagon pulls easier in nearly all cases than the narrow-tired wagon. In deep mud on a country road the wide-tired wagon pulls 6.2 per cent easier. On the country road with a thin surface of mud or deep dust, however, the narrow tires pull 4.9 per cent easier. In a cornfield the wide tires pull 30.5 per cent easier in a dry alfalfa field 17.7 per cent easier, and on a dry country road 10.3 per cent easier.

### Fruit Trees Along Roadside.

J. H. Taylor recommends the planting of fruit trees for shade along country roads. He suggests that the owner of a row of maple trees gets no fruit from them, and that he might plant fruit trees in the same spirit, letting travelers have what they desired as they passed along. It is not uncommon to meet with a nice apple, pear or cherry tree now along country roads, but in the vicinity of cities, where they are numerous, they play havoc with such trees.

### War in the Air.

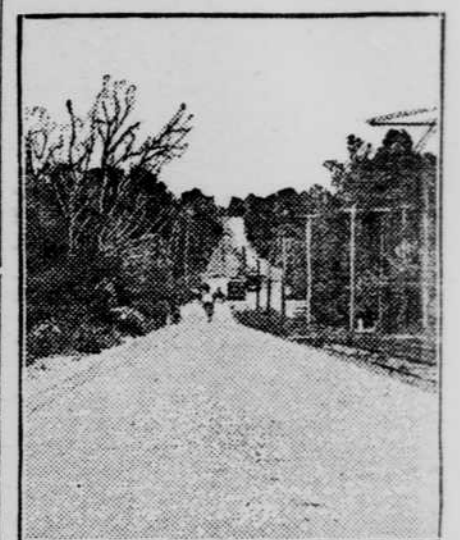
A strange drama of bird life was witnessed recently by some Portland fishermen on the south coast of England. A homing pigeon was attacked by a large hawk, when two rooks and a seagull joined forces and attempted to deprive the hawk of its prey. The fight lasted some five minutes when the hawk, tearing the pigeon's head from its body, let the latter fall and flew away.

## FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Public Sentiment Is Strong for Law to Authorize Government Help in Road Improvement.

Public sentiment throughout the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of federal aid in highway improvement, as shown in the report recently made to congress by the joint committee on federal aid. It is no longer a question of the desirability of a national law providing for such governmental help in creating a national system of good roads, nor of the constitutionality of such an act, but of deciding upon a measure the provisions of which shall be framed so carefully that when enacted into law it will be so equitable and effective that it will remain practically unchanged for many years and be a credit to the congress that enacts it.

In its report the committee gives many reasons for recommending national participation in the good roads movement and clearly indicates that



Vitrified Brick for Paving Country Roads.

no doubt exists in the minds of the members that a federal aid law soon will be passed, although members did not agree upon any particular plan or bill to be presented to congress.

Federal aid is justified not only because past methods, including state participation in road building, have proved inadequate, but because the activity of the government would emphasize the importance of better roads, establish higher standards, and to some extent shift the burden of expense from the rural resident to the city dweller.

Although under federal aid city residents would contribute two-thirds of the money to be expended, and all would be spent on rural roads outside of incorporated cities and villages, no opposition has been heard to it on the ground that it would place an unjust burden on the city resident, who, while only indirectly benefited, appreciates the value of good roads to the community and the benefits that all will enjoy.

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