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NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In County Court, within and for Box Butte
County, Nebraska, Dec. 15, 1909, in the matter
of the estate of Nancy C. Watson, deceased.
To the Creditors of said Estate:
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the
county court room in Alliance in said county,
on the 15 day of July, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, to receive and examine all claims
against said Estate, with a view to their ad-
justment and allowance. The time limited for
the presentation of claims against said
Estate is 6 months, from the 15th day of Dec.,
A. D., 1909, and the time limited for pay-
ment of debts is One Year from said 15th day
of Dec., 1909.
Witness my hand and the Seal of said County
Court, this 15th day of Dec., 1909.
L. A. BERRY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In County Court, within and for Box Butte
County, Nebraska, Dec. 15, 1909, in the matter
of the estate of Floyd E. Watson, deceased.
To the Creditors of said Estate:
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the
county court room in Alliance in said county,
on the 15th day of July, 1910, at 10
o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and exam-
ine all claims against said Estate, with a view
to their adjustment and allowance. The time
limited for the presentation of claims against
said Estate is 6 months, from the 15th day of
Dec., A. D., 1909, and the time limited for pay-
ment of debts is One Year from said 15th day
of Dec., 1909.
Witness my hand and the Seal of said County
Court, this 15th day of Dec., 1909.
L. A. BERRY,
County Judge.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

VIII.—Managing the Dairy Farm.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture," "Making Money on
the Farm," Etc.

Copyright, 1909, by American Press
Association.

WHEN properly carried on
dairying is one of the most
profitable branches of live
stock farming. The work is
somewhat confining, but that is not a
serious objection as long as the profits
keep coming in. As shown in article 3,
dairying removes less fertility from
the farm than any other branch of
live stock farming. Dairying is adapt-
ed to many localities where general
farming cannot be carried on. Low,
wet land or that too hilly to be culti-
vated can be profitably utilized as
pasture for dairy cows. There is lit-
tle danger of the dairy business being
overdone. As population increases, the
demand for dairy products becomes
greater. The dairy cow produces food
more economically than any other
class of farm animals.

In starting in the dairy business the
type of cow to select will depend
largely on conditions. For the gen-
eral farm, where dairying is more or
less of a side issue, the dual purpose
cows have many advocates. They give
a fair amount of milk and produce
calves that feed into satisfactory beef
animals. The worst trouble with dual
purpose cows is that they cannot be
bred true to type with any degree of
certainty. Once in awhile an extra

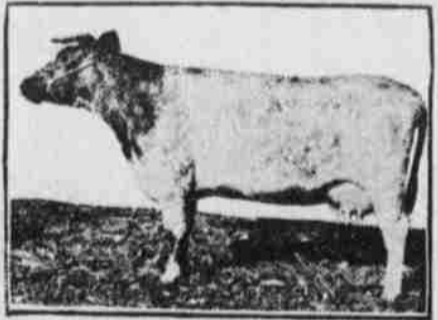


FIG. XIV.—GOOD TYPE OF SHORTHORN.

good one will be found, but there is
little certainty of her heifer calves
being like her. They tend to go either
to the beef or dairy type. A whole
herd of first class dual purpose cows
is hard to obtain and to keep when
it has been obtained.

Selecting the Cows.
If dairying is to be made a prominent
feature of the farming operations it
will pay to go into one of the special-
ized dairy breeds. These special pur-
pose dairy cows are machines for turn-
ing out milk, and the best ones do it
effectively and breed true to type.
There is little choice between breeds.
The Jerseys give very rich milk, but
are small in size and cannot stand un-
favorable conditions well. Holsteins
are harder, larger and can use more
rough feed to advantage. Their calves
can be turned into quick and profitable
veal, and their large milk flow means
more skim milk for calves and pigs.
Where milk is being sold the small per-
centage of fat is a disadvantage. Gu-
erneys are harder than Jerseys. They
give a little more milk with a lit-
tle lower percentage of fat. The milk
is valuable for city trade because of a
high percentage of solids other than
fat.

Far more important than breed is in-
dividuality. There are three things to
be taken into consideration in select-
ing a dairy cow—type, performance
and pedigree. The dairy type is gen-
erally recognized as being wedge shaped,
wide and deep behind and narrow-
er in front. The three most impor-
tant points to look for are quality,
constitution and capacity. The skin should
be pliable and the horns and hair fine.
A coarse animal is seldom a satisfac-
tory milk and butter producer. There
should be no tendency to lay on fat. A
dairy cow is worked to the limit dur-
ing most of her life and must have a
strong constitution to keep up under
the strain. This is indicated by a
roomy chest and large nostrils.

The capacity of the cow is of two
kinds, digestive and milk producing.
She must have good digestive cap-
acity, as shown by a long, deep, root
barrel, in order to be able to handle
the amount of feed necessary to fur-
nish material for a large milk yield.
Milk producing capacity is indicated
by a large, well balanced udder, ex-
tending well forward and well up be-
tween the legs behind. The veins
which run forward from the udder
should be large and twisted, as this
is an indication of a large milk flow.
Some cows have a digestive capacity
too large for their milk producing
capacity, while some are the other way.
The most economical producer of milk
is obtained when these two are bal-
anced. The teats should be long and
well placed for convenience in milk-
ing.

By far the most important point in
selecting a cow is her performance
record. This shows just how much
milk and butter she can produce in a
given time. Directions for testing
cows will be given later.

The pedigree of a dairy cow is val-
uable mainly for the performance rec-
ords of her ancestors. The record of
her grandmother on her sire's side is
especially important, as a good cow
is more liable to transmit her qualities

through her sons than through her
daughters.

Another point that should not be ne-
glected, especially if milk or cream is
being sold, is buying cows subject to
the tuberculin test. It is definitely
known that tuberculosis can be trans-
mitted from cows to man through the
milk. It will pay to keep only cows
that are known to be free from dis-
ease. In the hands of an experienced
veterinarian the tuberculin test can be
relied on to give satisfactory results.

Selecting the Bull.

The selection of a bull to head the
herd is of fully as great importance as
the selection of the cows. The main
points to look for in a dairy bull are
quality, constitution and roominess of
barrel. He should be of good disposi-
tion, but should show plenty of mascu-
linity in a strong head and a thick
crest. A bull that looks like a cow
will not have the ability to reproduce
his good points in his offspring with
any degree of certainty. The bull's
pedigree is also important. The rec-
ords of his mother and other female
ancestors are very good indications of
the inherent milk producing qualities
that he possesses.

In most cases it pays to breed dairy
cows for fall calving. The greatest
milk flow will then come in the winter,
when there is no field work to do.
Then when grass comes the milk flow
is stimulated, and the cow is kept up
to her maximum production for the
longest possible time. When cows that
calve in the spring are put on dry feed
in the fall the milk yield is reduced
and the total yearly product lessened.

The cow should always be dried up
at least three weeks before calving,
even if she is still giving a consid-
erable quantity of milk. She will come
through the ordeal of calving in enough
better shape to make up for the milk
lost. A day or two previous to calv-
ing she should be shut up by herself
somewhere and given loosening and
cooling feeds, such as bran mash
with a little oilmeal added. Some
one should always be with the cow
when she calves in order to render any
assistance that may be necessary,
though if the cow is in good health
she will usually have no difficulty.
The worst trouble to which highly
bred dairy cows are subject is milk
fever, which is described in article 5.
The calf should be given the first
milk, as this will start its digestive
system to working. The milk will be
all right to use in four or five days
if the cow is not sick. Until that time
the calf may be allowed to suck.

Disposing of the Calves.

The question of what to do with the
calves is an important one on the dairy
farm. The heifers should generally be
saved, as some of them will be needed
to replace some of the cows in the
herd, and the others can be readily sold
at good prices. Probably the best way
to dispose of the bull calves is to veal
them. After they are ten days to two
weeks old they should be changed to
skim milk gradually, taking two or
three days to make the complete
change. It will not be long after this
until they will begin to eat a little
cornmeal, if it is given after they have
had their milk and are looking for
something to suck. The meal may be
increased in amount slowly, being care-
ful not to feed more than they will eat
up clean.

The care and feed of the heifer
calves which are to be kept for cows
should be much the same as advised
for steer calves in a preceding arti-
cle, except that the grain ration should
consist of oats or bran instead of corn.
The heifers should be kept growing
well, but should not be given fattening
feeds or feed of any kind in large
enough quantities to cause them to be-
come fat. If the tendency to lay on
fat is developed in a heifer she is li-
able to continue to fatten after she is
grown.

In case the calves get to scouring,
a little blood meal put in the milk will
stop it. The amount of milk should
never be more than eight to ten quarts
a day. Most of the failures in raising
skim milk calves are caused by feed-
ing too much milk or by putting grain
into the milk. Plenty of clover hay
should be kept where the calves can
get at it. Fed in this way, they will
make profitable veal at from eight to
ten weeks of age.

In order to tell just which cows are
the most profitable it pays to keep
record of them. The most practicable
way to do this is to weigh the milk
for six consecutive milkings once a
month at the same time each month.
Multiplying the average of these six
weights by the number of days in the
month gives the amount of milk pro-

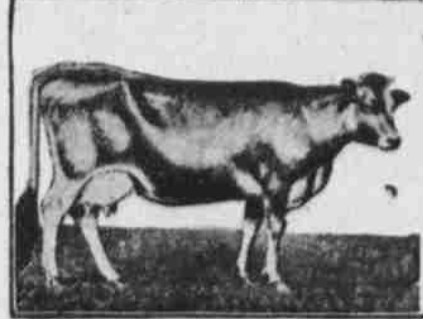


FIG. XV.—GOOD TYPE OF DAIRY COW

duced during the month. To deter-
mine the amount of fat in the milk
sample should be taken from each of
the six milkings. Before taking the
samples the milk should be well mixed
by pouring from one dish to another
several times. The samples should be
proportional to the size of the milking
in warm weather a formaldehyde ta-
blet should be put in the milk to keep
it from spoiling until it can be tested.
Most creamerymen are glad to do test-
ing for their patrons, or you can do it
yourself with a small hand tester. A
four bottle tester, with equipment for
testing, can be bought for about \$5.
Directions for testing will be given in
article 10.

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