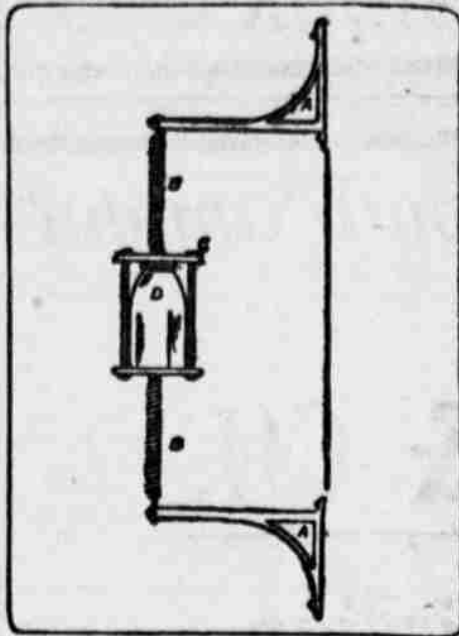


# DAIRY FACTS

## EXCELLENT FOR FAMILY USE

Small Quantities of Butter May Be Made by Self-Operating Churn Designed by Nebraskan.

I have a handy little churn to make small quantities of butter of cream that is still sweet and fresh, writes Jacob M. Friessen of Jensen, Neb., in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Two shelf brackets AA were fixed to the wall as shown in the drawing. The springs



Self-Operating Churn.

BB are the long, flexible kind used on doors. C is a frame made of two square pieces of inch boards and four long, thin bolts. This frame holds the fruit jar D firm while in use. The springs are fastened to the top and bottom boards of the frame. When ready, raise or pull down the jar, then release it, and you will find it will keep in motion a long time.

## ECONOMICAL FEED FOR COWS

Home Grown Foods, as Rule, Should Form Main Reliance of Dairyman—Some Good Lessons.

(By M. K. WOODWORTH.)

Economical feeding of a dairy herd is a subject which cannot be fully explained in a short paper, but there are a few points which I might mention which would cause the reader to further investigate for himself. If I could say something that would cause dairymen to look into the matter, my best hopes would be realized, for it is easy for a man to be shown after he is willing to learn.

As a rule home-grown foods should form the main reliance, but commercial feeds and purchased grains will necessarily occupy a more or less prominent place in dairy rations for years to come. How much of these feeds we can use at a profit depends upon their cost and the quality of the cows we are feeding. Generally speaking, the man who is producing the city milk can afford to feed more grain than the man who is producing products that can be held over in storage for longer periods of time.

Viewed from another standpoint, the cow that is fed starvation rations

and those fed more than they can digest and turn to a profit, are both losing money for their owners. It is somewhere between these extremes that the successful dairyman must set his standard. It is his business to find out and no dairy authority on earth can inform him intelligently. It is one of the many lessons we must work out by associating with our stock.

### No Profit Expected.

The dairy cow cannot be expected to make large profits from improper care and improper feed.

### Millet is Fair Hay.

Millet is only a fair hay for dairy cows.

### Stimulating Flow of Milk.

Ordinary care will not stimulate a large flow of milk.

## FEEDING POTATOES TO COWS

Value of Tubers for Milk Production Depends Upon What Other Kinds of Feeds Are Given.

The value of potatoes for milk production depends to a considerable extent upon what kind of feed they are fed in connection with. With clover or alfalfa hay, potatoes would have greater value than if fed with wild or timothy hay or corn fodder. This is true because potatoes are rich in starch, or what is known as carbohydrates in feeding terms, and low in protein. Clover and alfalfa are rich in protein, while the other feeds mentioned are low in protein. Putting two feeds together that are both low in protein does not bring as good results as when they are combined so that the feed to be fed with

feed high in protein. By combining potatoes with some feed high in protein, they could be made to equal about one-fourth the feed value of oats (ground) for dairy cows; that is, pound for pound. Combined with ordinary farm-grown feeds, potatoes would hardly have this value for milk production in comparison with ground oats. According to this estimate, potatoes would be worth only 15 cents a bushel or less when oats are worth 32 cents a bushel.

Potatoes have a somewhat higher value for meat production than for the production of milk and are more valuable for pigs or for fattening cattle than for milch cows. With the price of potatoes below 25 cents a bushel it generally pays to feed them on the farm, especially if there is a shortage of grain or a long distance to haul to market.

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