

Dairy Department

work after a rest of about that length.

COW HAS RINGWORM.

Question—We are readers of the paper "The Ranch" and would like to ask a question regarding a young heifer we have. The hair is coming off in spots about as large as a dollar, and there seems to be a red scaly scab on the skin; she rubs herself as though it itches, and the spots are getting larger. Is this a contagious infection? What can I do to remedy it?

Answer—From the description you have given, it seems that the cow is affected with ringworm. It is a contagious disease and I would advise you to keep the cow isolated until you could have her inspected by a veterinarian.

A FREAK COW.

Question—Will you please give this space in The Ranch? I have a heifer that is somewhat of a "freak of nature," she has a tail like a horse; but what interests me most is that she will soon freshen, and only one side of her udder is developing. What can I do to make the other side develop? A. V. R. Colby, Wash.

Answer—We very frequently find cows that have only three good quarters, and less frequently where one-half of the udder is undeveloped. In many of these cases it is possible to stimulate the secreting function by manipulating the udder, but since in your case the cow is as you say a "freak," I doubt very much if any thing can be done.

DOES NOT EAT ALFALFA CLEAN

Question—We have a valuable cow that does not eat the alfalfa up clean, she merely eats the leaves. I am disappointed to have all the stalks wasted. Ought the cow to eat it up clean as she does the clover? Could a feed cutter be used to advantage in cutting up the alfalfa? L. C., Hanford, Wash.

Answer—It is not uncommon to find cows that will eat only the leaves from the dry alfalfa plant, but I think possibly there is something wrong with their teeth when this is the case. It is hard to find a much better roughage than alfalfa for a dairy cow, and if she is in good condition she ought to eat it up as clean as she would clover. It is advisable sometimes to run your alfalfa through a feed cutter, but it isn't necessary unless you have a coarse woody stem.

Question: Could you please inform me the required temperature and

percent of fat required in 18 of cream to equal 18 grams?

Answer: Sweet cream testing 23 to 25 percent fat, having no air incorporated and at about 60 degrees F. will have the same specific gravity as water, so that an 18 pipette will hold 18 grams. I do not consider the pipette a good method for getting a sample for cream testing.

The Silo for Dairymen.

This is the time of year when the dairyman or dairy farmers, who owns a silo likes to talk about silage. Good silage comes as near being June pasture in January, as any feed with which the dairyman is familiar. Its succulent or juicy feed nature especially fit for stimulating the milk flow, and keeping the cow in vigorous health.

Probably the most important rule in the profitable dairy is to keep the cows milk flowing as freely as possible after the flow has once been started by parturition or calf-birth. To do this demands right feeding and good care. Silage is almost necessary to right feeding. Silage is a cheap feed to put up, and valuable to use. It is grown on the farm. This fact is of importance in this day of high priced mill feeds.

Read what a few Missouri dairymen have recently said about silos and silage.

Messrs. J. R. White & Son near Aurora, Missouri say: "We consider silage one of the best feeds we ever used to keep up the milk flow in winter. Since we began feeding silage we have never had a cow off feed and we are feeding a cow all she will eat."

Mr. John Hosmer, proprietor of the well-known Hosmer farm near Marshfield, Missouri has this to say: "Have a silo by all means. If intending to get into the dairy business and don't plan a silo, stay out. If dairying and are not figuring on a silo, get out. For in either case, the modern dairy methods of the fellow who has and uses the silo will put you out."

Shepard Brothers, of Hughesville, Missouri say this: "A silo is one of the very best things a man can invest his money in if he is in the dairy business. You can get more feed for less money out of a silo than any other way we know of."

Hon. P. P. Lewis, Crescent, Missouri recently said: "I have used silage continuously for the past six years and am thoroughly convinced that it is not only the cheapest feed a farmer can produce but because of its succulence, is a great help in the



One Animal and Three Hogs to an Acre

THIS is a fair estimate of the average feeding ability of the soil. On a farm of 80 acres the highest limit of efficiency is 20-acre fields. Large fields diminish the earning power because two small fields alternated will furnish much more support for stock than the same average in one big field. The fence is the important factor; and with the liberal use of gates, unlimited extension and alternation is simple.

The steel in Ellwood fence is specially made from carefully selected stock. It is hard, elastic, tough and springy. The line wires, composed of two or more wires twisted into cables, give each individual wire the shape of an elongated, coiled spring. The fence is therefore sufficiently elastic to take care of expansion and contraction, and yet so rigid when properly stretched

as to prevent sagging. The small and permanent mesh is made by weaving one continuous wire throughout the fabric. The mesh or stay wires are so interwoven that slipping is impossible. The triangular truss is the strongest form of construction known. For this reason, Ellwood fence will stand the hardest usage and still retain its shape.

Ellwood Fence is sold in your town. Look for the Ellwood dealer and let him show you his different styles of fence and quote you his low prices. Get his expert advice on your special needs. He is on the spot, buys in large quantities, gets the lowest carload freight rates, demonstrates quality before your eyes and is the man from whom you will get the most for your money.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice President and General Sales Agent

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Send for copy of "Ellwood Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

ELLWOOD FENCE

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digestion of other feeds."

H. E. McNATT,
Dairy Department,
University of Missouri.

Transformation of Wilderness.

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 21—The transformation of a wilderness into a garden is planned for Western Washington and Oregon no less wonderful than the miracle wrought by irrigation east of the Cascades. This is the solution of the logged-off land problem that now seems in sight. To the Southwest Washington Development Association must be given the credit for carrying this movement forward until it has reached a point where successful clearing of large areas of stump lands at low cost is successfully accomplished.

At the convention of the association, held the past week at Vancouver, the method of operation was shown and plans for the future discussed. Prof. Sparks, of the State College, at Pullman, showed by actual demonstration how land may be cleared of stumps and roots with a minimum of money and effort and at the convention sessions, prominent delegates outlined a plan for pooling large stump land areas and making fertile farms out of now almost worthless land.

The organization of a big company to handle the land, clearing it and placing it on the market in small tracts for the farmer, was forecasted. It was suggested that money be raised for the work by bonding the land,

similar to the plan followed in irrigation sections. Easy payments for purchasers were favored, and it was generally agreed that the resulting developments in dairying, vegetable growing and fruit raising would be astonishing in its far reaching benefits to the territory lying between the Cascade mountains and the sea.

Vancouver received a great deal of praise for the splendid way in which it entertained the Southwest Washington Development Association convention during the past week. Not only the delegates from all parts of Western Washington in attendance appreciated their reception at Vancouver, but the Portland people who visited their sister city during the convention were much pleased with the arrangements made for their entertainment.

Milk 48½ lbs. per day, Butter 2½ lbs

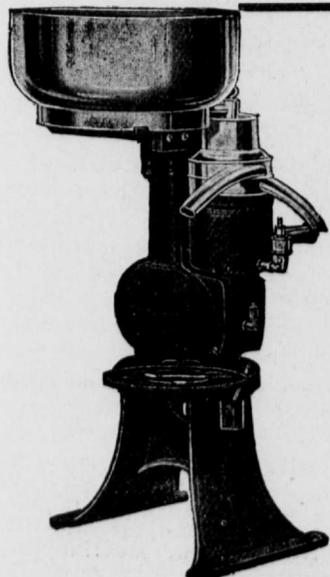
Raise the Standard of your dairy cows by putting in a few pure bred Jerseys. Your cream test will go up from 25 to 50 per cent. Nine good young bulls for sale. My herd sire is Merry Maiden's Duke 7th, a pure St. Lambert. Like begets like. Apply at once for choice.

MERIDIAN DAIRY FARM,
B. C. CRABTREE, PROP. LYNDEN, WASH.
Breeder and Shipper of A. J. C. Jersey cattle, Plymouth chickens and Bronze turkeys.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull, Sir Posch-Burke, No. 59590; half white, born Dec. 5th, 1908. Has over 100 A. R. O. ancestors with official butter records from 15 to 30 lbs. butter in seven days. A combination of DeKols 2nd Butter Boy, 3rd Hellen Burke and Alta Posch. Will be priced right. Also sixty fancy High Grade Heifers, unregistered. FRYAR & Co., Sumner, Wash.

Milk Fever Outfits,

DEHORERS, teat syphons, slitters, dilators, etc. Received only award. World's Fairs Chicago and St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.



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