

DAIRYING

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

Our present knowledge of feeding can be boiled down into the following maxims:

The more food the cow can be induced to eat, the more milk she will produce. Cows do not usually consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat large quantities.

The larger the amount of protein in the ration, the larger the milk flow. Protein in the ration is essential to the production of the milk.

The less energy required to digest the ration, the larger the milk flow.

The richer the ration, the richer the manure. The dairy farmer must look here for a large part of his profit.

No two cows can be fed alike. Each must be studied differently. Increase the protein in the ration and watch the milk flow.—Professor C. L. Beach.

SHIP YOUR CREAM IN BLUE TOP CANS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 22, '08.
To Cream Producers Everywhere:

Cash For Cream!

THE JENSEN CREAMERY CO. furnish the cans. If you do not have cans in which to ship your cream, write, telephone, or telegraph for them. Put your cream in the JENSEN "Blue Top" cans. Take the "Blue Top" cans to the nearest railroad station. See that your name and address is plainly marked on the shipping tag, as well as that of the Jensen Creamery Co. Ship once or twice every week.

Just as often as you ship a can of cream you will get a check for it. Cream comes in one week—check goes back the next. If the cream keeps coming the checks will keep going. We are now paying 25 cents a pound for butterfat.

If you are already sending us your cream, help us to get new patrons. Help us to establish the cash system by telling your neighbors what we are doing. We already have nearly 1000 cream patrons. We want to get 2000 by the 15th of August. We will ap-

preciate it if you will send us the name and postoffice address of every cream producer that you are acquainted with. We are determined to establish in this and adjoining states a cash system in paying for cream. There would be no failures of creameries with a cash paying system in force.

We guarantee satisfaction. We solicit your patronage and correspondence.

Very respectfully,
JENSEN CREAMERY CO.

MIXING BREEDS.

Strangely enough the average American farmer has been persistently engaged in making a complete hodge-podge of his cattle for a hundred years or more. Go on to any farm almost, and one will see all sorts and sizes, all kinds of color, showing that the owner has followed the mixing idea in his breeding. This is all wrong, if the farmer is after the most profitable dairy cattle he can produce. If such farmers were students of the laws of heredity, they would know better. Occasionally, but rarely, however, is an out-cross from any established line of breeding productive of beneficial results.

Not one farmer in a hundred will become a breeder of registered cattle. As far as he will go is to purchase a registered sire. If he will follow the experience of the most successful men, who have thus established highly profitable herds, he will stick to the breed of the first bull. He can safely breed each bull to his own heifers if they are strong and vigorous. But when it comes to the breeding of the grand-daughters he should select another sire of the same breed and of the same family.

It does not seem to have gotten into the comprehension of most farmers that the best results come from concentrating rather than scattering blood lines. In that way the tendencies of the sire and mother can be made to unite with each other in the resulting progeny. If farmers start to grade up with Holsteins they should stick to Holsteins; the same with Jerseys, Ayrshires or Guernseys. The longer they breed in one line the more true to the breed type and col-

or will their cattle become. This they will find to be a big advantage when they wish to sell any of their cattle.

The other day we received a letter from a man in a distant city who wished to purchase a grade Guernsey cow. He was very particular about her being of full Guernsey type and color and would pay \$20 more for such a cow, even if she were no better as a milker than others of not so pronounced Guernsey type.

The buyers who come to Wisconsin to purchase Holstein cows for other states are particular to demand cows that are typical Holsteins. Such cattle the farmer cannot furnish if he has been flopping about breeding to one breed, then another.

It will be a grand day for dairy cattle when the farmers shall have informed themselves better on what is best in the line of a breeding policy.—Hoard's Dairyman.

INJURY TO COW'S TEAT.

Editor Deseret Farmer:—I have a Jersey cow that has had the end of one teat cut off from which the milk leaks out. Could anything be done to stop this leakage and save the teat? If the teat were dried up would the production of milk of the cow be diminished? How would you proceed to dry it up?

Answer By H. J. Frederick.

Where the small circular muscle on the end of the teat is cut off or injured the milk will leak out. This can be overcome by inserting a bougie or stopper into the milk duct. It is much the shape of a collar button and occludes the duct. It can be left in from one milking to another; it is usually made of gutta-percha and it acts as a stopper in the end of teat. A caustic could also be used to contract the end of the teat and possibly close it enough to hold the milk. If you wish to stop the milk in that quarter, a caustic must be injected into that quarter and this should be done when the cow is dry.

THE SPARTAN MOTHER.

Home they brought her darling Fred,
Bruised so bad he couldn't toddle;
But she only smiled and said,
"Freddy's not a mollycoddle."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOR SALE.—Two Pure-bred Holstein Bulls, one four months old, the other about a year and a half. For further particulars write,
NELSON BROTHERS,
Richmond, Utah.

A GOOD WAY FOR FARMERS TO START A BANK ACCOUNT!

Get a lot of good cows and a hand separator. Write to the ELGIN DAIRY, Salt Lake City and they will send you some ELGIN RED CANS. Fill the cans with cream; ship to the ELGIN. Keep on sending every week; then on the 10th of the following month the ELGIN will send you pay for all the cream you delivered the previous month; then start your bank account,—but keep on shipping cream as long as you have any use for money!

THE SALESLADY.

Say, Mayme! Last night I went ter see a show—
We had orchestrer seats—the second row—
An' honest, Mamiel! Who d'yer think I seen
A settin' in a box but that there Gladys Green?
Remember how she uster holler "cash!"
Acrost the aisle, before she made a mash
On that ole guy from Pittsburg?
Well now, say!
She's got a motor car an' drives around all day.
I wonder how my hair would look all frizzy
An' marcelled same as hers—I guess I'll try it,
An' change its shade—of course I wouldn't dye it.
But I each it just a bit—My style's too quiet,
What's that you say? Show you some handkerchiefs? Say Lizzie
You wait on this here lady, I'm too busy.

—Puck, 1907.

SYMPATHETIC JUROR.

"What made you so sympathetic toward the prisoner?"
"Well," answered the juror, "after being locked up away from home and friends ourselves, we realized what it is to be in the clutches of the law and felt sorry for him."—Washington Star.