

## TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Feeding Dairy Cows.

At the Ohio experiment station tests have been made in feeding dairy cows on dry rations and on silage. The results of these tests, according to a bulletin issued by that institution, show that the average amount of water consumed by silage fed cows per day was 93.9 pounds, while that consumed by grain fed cows was only 69 pounds. Cows fed on the silage ration produced on an average 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.8 pounds of butter fat for every 100 pounds of dry matter consumed, while cows fed the grain rations only averaged 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat for every 100 pounds of dry matter consumed.

The cost of feed per 100 pounds of milk was 68 cents with the silage ration and \$1.05 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average profit over cost of feed per silage fed cows was \$5.86 per month and for grain fed cows \$2.46.

### The Silo in Kansas.

Perhaps there never was a time when the interest in the silo was so great as it now is in Kansas. This interest does not come entirely to dairy farmers, nor is it confined to the eastern part of the state. Dairy farmers have demonstrated its value for their use, and this has been so great in giving their stock a nutritious and succulent feed in the winter as well as in the dry months as well as in enabling them to save the entire corn crop instead of wasting about 40 per cent of its value, as is commonly done when the ears only are gathered, that other farmers who have stock are watching the silo. In rough or sandy portions of the state, where there is pasture with but little plow land, the silo is a boon. In the drier sections, where the corn is not always a sure crop, it is of high value, while in saving the first crop of alfalfa it will soon pay for itself. Corn silage with alfalfa hay is very nearly an ideal ration and will make beef as well as milk.—Kansas Farmer.

### Hog Notes.

The young pigs should be put on the pasture as soon as possible. Scattering oats on the ground for the little fellows to pick up is a good way to encourage them to quick exercise. Roots and oilmeal should have a place in the brood sow's ration. Full aged sows produce better litters and are more quiet at farrowing time than those that are immature. A good brood sow is always worth much more than the market price of pork. Do not fail to keep the pens and troughs and barrels from which the pigs are fed clean. Cleanliness of quarters is the first step in keeping disease away from the hogs.

## HANDLING THE GROWING COLTS.

### Advice as to Their Feed and Care During the First Year.

The colt should have a roomy box stall. If you have two colts keep them together when the mares are at work, as there is no animal that likes company better than a colt. As they get older see that they have plenty of good clover hay and bright oats to eat. It is well to have a little pasture near the barn and let them into this when the mares are at work. Have this fenced with good woven wire high enough so they cannot get their heads over it. The pasture should be arranged so they can run into the barn to get away from the flies. Leave the cover to the out box open, so they can help themselves. Keep a pail of water in the stall where they can reach it. After a little you can mix a little skim milk with the water. Later give them clear skim milk, but let them have what water they want at all times. Some colts will take skim milk at once, but be careful and not give them too much to commence with, say two quarts at first, and as they get accustomed to it you can give them five or six quarts twice a day. This you can feed all winter, and they will go to pasture in the spring in fine shape. If they are eating oats and drinking milk at weaning time there will be no setback, which always occurs if they are not.

When they are about a year old and on the pasture we gradually wean them from the oats and milk, and they get nothing but pasture until fall, when they are again fed grain and hay.—David Lurie.

### Length For Cutting Silage.

It is comparatively immaterial just what length is adopted for cutting corn into the silo. Anywhere from

one-half to one and one-quarter inches will answer every purpose, so far as the animals eating it is concerned, unless it be the very youngest of calves or other young stock. The shorter it is cut the closer perhaps it will pack, but our experience shows that not enough is gained in this way to compensate for the extra power and time required for cutting it so fine.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## LIFTING THE SCALP

### An Art Not Confined to the North American Indian.

### ALLIED TO HEAD HUNTING.

Some Indians Removed the Skin of the Entire Head, Including the Hair and Beard of Their Victim—Ears and Hands Also Served For Trophies.

The art of scalping has declined owing to the severe pains and penalties dealt out to its practitioners in the various states of North America. It was in a certain sense a product of European settlement, for it would never have become so widespread had it not been for the white man.

Scalping is commonly considered a custom belonging exclusively to the North American Indian. This is a mistake. It is found in South America, and Herodotus mentions it as having been practiced among the Scythians. But as the old Greek traveler's book was not published until 1502 it is probable that scalping appeared to the early explorers of America as a new thing. It was first described by Francisco de Garay, who in 1520 came across it in his ill fated expedition to Panuco. He found that the Indians removed the skin of the entire head, including the hair and beard. In 1535 Jacques Cartier wrote an account of a scalping party which is more typical of the custom as usually found. From this time on it is described by many writers, notably Captain John Smith and Champlain.

The Indians themselves were uncertain as to the use of keeping an enemy's scalp, except that they felt it would hurt him in some way. Some said it put him in the power of the owner of the scalp, others that it banished him from the happy hunting grounds, while still others believed that it annihilated him.

In the opinion of George Frederic, whose monograph may be consulted in the Smithsonian institution report of 1906, scalping is a modification of head hunting, a practice indulged in by many savages. There is a primitive notion that the possession of a token or portion of a man gives one a power over that man. To keep the head of an enemy puts him in your power, the savage thinks. But it is often inconvenient to carry so large a thing as a head. A smaller token is therefore substituted. This statement would seem to be borne out by the following facts: Many American Indians did not follow the practice of scalping, notably those of the north, adjoining the Eskimo, the Frazer river Indians and the Algonquins of New Jersey. Nearly all of these practiced head hunting. A transition period is represented by the Caddoes of Texas, where the men took the scalps and the women at a more convenient period collected the heads. Some tribes in California secured, instead of scalps, the eyes of their enemies, which were preserved in some way, while others in Mexico selected the ears for their trophy, probably following the lead of the Spaniards, who lopped off ears as punishment for crime.

The Hudson river Indians used to preserve hands, probably in imitation of the Dutch, who in the so called Esopus war gave a bounty for Indian hands. Around the sources of the Missouri the Lewis and Clark expedition found the custom of preserving scalps replaced by that of preserving fingers.

In northern Mexico the custom of scalping prevailed, but toward the south it was replaced by head hunting. In South America there are two localities where it still flourishes. One of these is northern Argentina and Paraguay, where it gives signs of being indigenous, as it differs in many ways from the practice of North America. It is also found around Guiana, probably introduced by the Indian slaves brought from Florida. The Huron-Iroquois have been accredited with the invention of scalping, but unless it arose independently in several places it much more likely originated in Florida, where it was first discovered by Europeans. Contact with a higher grade of culture gave a tremendous impetus to the custom.

Previous to the Spanish discovery the weapons of the Indians had been very simple, being manufactured from stone, bones, shells or even reeds. The tribal wars, though numerous, were seldom bloody, and with such primitive means the braves found it both awkward and dangerous to remove the scalp of a fallen enemy.

But the Europeans brought with them firearms and iron knives. The former increased a hundredfold the number of those killed in battle, while the latter made the process of scalping

an easy one. Besides this, the whites encouraged the custom by offering bounties for scalps.

The first premium of this nature was offered in 1637 by the Puritans, who gave a payment for every Indian head. The custom of scalping not having yet reached New England. But by the time of King Philip's war it was in full blast, and in 1675 the Connecticut legislature offered large prizes for scalps. One Hannah Dustin received £50 and other substantial gifts for having secured with her own hands the scalps of two Indian men, two women and six children.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### A Sure Way.

There are several methods whereby pickpockets may be avoided on crowded street cars, but the surest way is to keep your money in the bank in your wife's name.—Kansas City Star.

## OLD GRADS HOLD REUNION

### O. A. C. STUDENTS IN WALLOWA COUNTY CAMP OUT.

President Aldrich of State Association Returns from Official Visit

Joseph, Or., July 18.—(Special.) The O. A. C. people of Wallowa county have just finished a very pleasant reunion and picnic at Wallowa lake, it being the second event of the kind they have held. The advance guard of the Wallowa alumni arrived at the lake Thursday evening and on Friday morning they were joined by a number of others. At 1 o'clock the crowd took lunch at the Falls and after an hour or more at that scenic spot, the return to camp was made.

The event of the afternoon was a ball game between the young men and the young ladies, there being enough in the party to constitute two teams. The ladies won by a score of eight to five. The highest batting score of the game was made by Mrs. A. E. Tully, of Wallowa, who made four home runs. The game was umpired by E. B. Aldrich, president of the state alumni association, who was an out-of-the-county guest.

Friday evening an elaborate banquet was served at the hostelry at the head of the lake, and it was enjoyed by 24 members of the Wallowa county association and two or three guests. A. E. Tully, president of the county association presided as toastmaster and a few toasts were given. Immediately following the banquet a launch ride was taken and the remainder of the evening passed in a delightful manner.

At the business meeting of the Wallowa county association A. E. Tully was re-elected president; Mrs. Tully was chosen as vice-president. Miss Fay, as secretary-treasurer and Miss Berland as corresponding secretary. Next year the reunion will be held at the lake, and upon the same date as this year, July 15.

At this time there are 1,000 graduates of the Oregon Agricultural college, according to Mr. Aldrich, who passed through the city last evening en route to his home at Pendleton, where he is editor of the East Oregonian. Of the 1,000 graduates 700 are now residents of the state. All told about 15,000 students have attended O. A. C. since its establishment.

### Accused of Drugging Mother

San Francisco, July 18.—Mrs. Mary Denely and Elizabeth Keefe, sisters, were cited to appear in court today to answer the charge made by their brother, Charles Keefe, that their mother, now dead, was kept under the influence of drugs for ten years. Keefe asks that his sisters be removed as executrixes of the estate.

Charles Keefe further said that the woman had kept their mother in a state of mind that had made her susceptible of suggestion, and in this manner secured control of the estate, which is valued at \$25,000.

Keefe declared that first they had given his mother whiskey, and from this had gone to drugs, until the victim contracted the drug habit.

Berlin's Code, Caedra and Diarrhoea is today the best known medicine for the relief and cure of bowel ailments. It cures griping, diarrhoea, colic, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures.

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