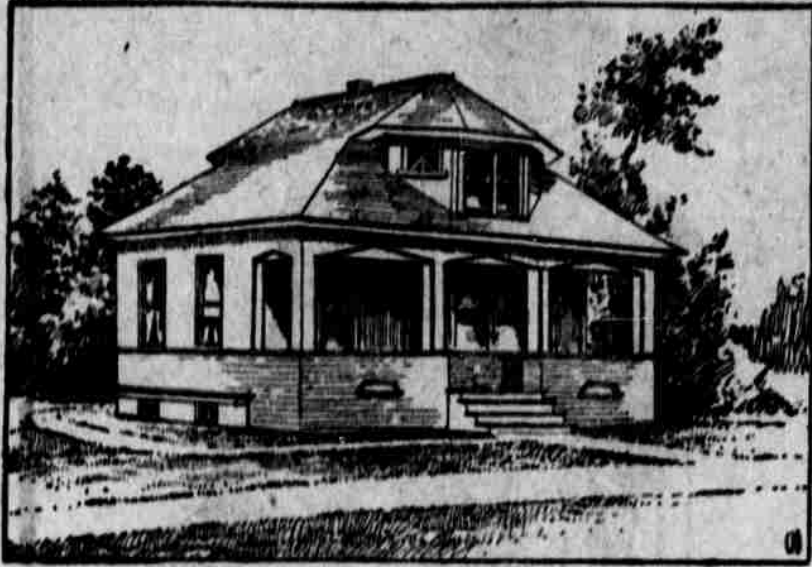


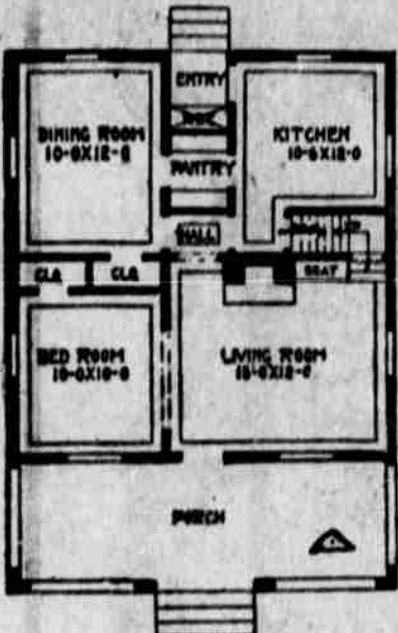
## Cheap but Pretty Cottage.

It Has Six Rooms, Four on the Main Floor—Estimated Cost, \$1,000.

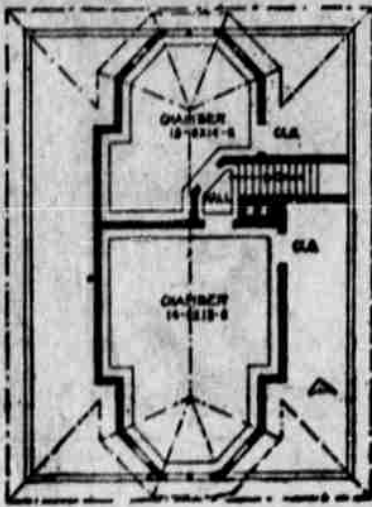
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PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This story and a half frame cottage has been built in four different places in North and South Dakota at a cost of \$1,000. It has four rooms, including a bedroom, in the main floor and two nice bedrooms in the half story. It is very serviceable for either summer or winter use. The living room has a large fireplace. This room should be finished in yellow pine. The other rooms look best painted in tints.

GLENN L. SAXTON.



All Danish creameries issue rules for the general treatment and milking of cows. That concerning milking is interesting. At the top of the card are the words, "Good Advice," beneath which are a drawing of the udder and teats of a cow, with the hand of the milker placed in proper position. On either side of the card are columns shaded to indicate the percentage of fat present in the first milk drawn from the cow and in the last milk drawn. The rules on the cow are as follows:

The cow is a living machine. Kindly treatment entails less labor and gives more milk. Good work improves the living machine.

Milk clean. Clean milking develops the udder and increases the quantity of milk, and you receive richer milk. Remember that the milk last drawn is by far the most valuable. You should wear tidy and clean clothes. Have the pail clean as well as the creamery can. Thoroughly clean the udder by rubbing with a piece of linen. Wash the hands thoroughly before milking. Let the udder be quite dry before you begin to milk.

Milk with dry hands. Seize the teats with the whole hand. Keep a gentle pressure on the udder. Milk as fast as you can, and never cease working until the milk is wholly drawn. Don't strain the teat beyond its natural length. Remember the value of the last drops.

If there be soreness or lumps in udder or teats, stoppage in milk canal or unnatural colored milk, don't mix that milk with any other, and don't send to the creamery.

Begin milking always at fixed time. Milk the same cows in the same order. Regard this excellent work as one of honor. Clean the cows. Have good air in the stalls. Light should be freely admitted.

### A Grand Holstein Bull.

The Holstein bull shown in the illustration was recently sold to a Syracuse (N. Y.) firm for \$10,000. The Holstein-Friesian Register says of him: "His dam, Mercedes Julip's Pietertje, was the world's record cow of 1901. The dam of his sire, Aggie Cornucopia Pauline, now holds the world's A. R. O. record of 34 pounds 5.2 ounces of butter in seven days and of 137 pounds in thirty days and of 94.6



THE MILK AND BUTTER KING.

ounces of milk in one day, 659.2 pounds of milk in seven days; average, 4.17 per cent of fat, 2640.3 pounds of milk in thirty days. The average daily record of these two dams is 190.6 ounces in one day. The average percentage of butter fat in their milk is 4.095 per cent. Their average butter record is 31 pounds 13.45 ounces in one week. There is no other animal, living or dead, whose dam and sire's dam have so high a combined record of milk, butter fat and butter as this young bull, and it is doubtful if one will ever be born that can equal it. His rights therefore to the title of the 'Milk and Butter King of the World' cannot be successfully assailed."

### The Pedigree.

When one of my good pedigreed cows drops me a strong heifer calf, sired by a pure bred bull, whose sire was from a good cow and whose dam was a good cow, with many other good cows lending the glory of good work to the pedigree—when I have a royal calf from such an ancestral line and I feed her well and care for her properly and breed her wisely, I know I can be almost absolutely sure that she will be a good cow, a profitable cow. She will be a source of pride to me, a fruition of my labor, a reward to my intelligence, a proof that I have builded wisely and well. And in a cow thus bred in the only way in which I know it is possible to breed a cow with any degree of certainty as to what she shall be I have such an abounding faith that I do not adjudge her as unworthy her breeding and my keeping until she shall have freshened at least three times. When you put the right kind of dairy breeding and knowledge into the making of a cow you have a legitimate right to bank on the kind of a cow she shall be.—W. F. McSparran in Farm and Fireside.

### Milking the Cow.

H. G. Van Pelt, a man of wide dairy experience and an authority on the care of cows, says: "An all important factor in caring for the dairy cow is the process of milking. Upon the regularity, gentleness and stick-to-tiveness of the milker greatly depend the quantity and quality of the milk given and the persistency of the flow. On one occasion, after falling in every other method to impress upon the milker the importance of extracting every possible drop of milk from the cow's udder at each milking, I induced him

to milk the first few strips in one sample bottle and the last in another. The first tested 2 per cent and the latter 15.2 per cent of butter fat."

### PROFITABLE COWS.

Some Valuable Points on Building Up a Dairy Herd.

The dual purpose cow does not exist. All progressive farming of later days makes the dividing line all the more distinct between the beef and dairy breeds. The farmer has not yet been found who can produce a herd of cattle that shall lead in both dairy and beef products at the same time. I assume that we are aiming to have the best dairy herds and make as much money as we can.

First let me insist that every dairyman shall select the dairy breed that suits him best, taking into consideration, among other things, climate, food he is prepared to furnish, kind of barn he has, market for his milk and his personal taste. Decide and act promptly in the matter.

### Get a Good Sire.

Next purchase a pair or trio, and with them lay the foundation of a pure bred herd. If expense makes this impracticable, purchase a registered sire and get a calf from a cow with good record of production. Get the best possible sire of the breed chosen, as he is half the herd.

The next step in grading up a herd is to be sure not to inbreed. When you have heifers old enough to breed, purchase for them another sire.

When the third, fourth or fifth grade has been reached, you will have a profitable herd, which, while it cannot be registered, will show splendid results.

Another step—do not breed any heifer until she is nearly or quite two years old. Breeding heifers too young is the leading cause of every ill bovine flesh is heir to, and the balance may be charged to inbreeding.

### Food and Care.

Food and care bestowed upon a herd form an important part in this up-building of the herd. Cruelty and penury may largely counteract the effect of a proper amount of protein, an unbalanced temper spoil the result of a balanced ration, and comfortable quarters are needed as much as proper food.

Poor and unprofitable cows should be picked out and disposed of, the safest process being to weigh the milk and test for butter fat. One thing more—we must look well to the health of the herd. We can buy healthy cattle and largely keep them so if we will supply pure air and sunshine as well as food and water.

Success in building up a dairy herd will depend largely upon the love and interest you put into the work, combined with talent, skill and energy.—Rev. E. F. Pember Before Maine Dairy-men's Association.

### Belgian Hare Flesh For Fowls.

Nothing is so good for a meat food for fowls and growing chicks as Belgian hare. Boil thoroughly and when dry run through a meat grinder. Nothing in the world can equal this food for winter egg getting. Five does and a buck will supply the needs of a good sized poultry plant.

## FATHER THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE

Suffered with Cuban Itch, and Sores Covered Body from Head to Foot—Would Claw Himself and Cry All the Time—Could Not Be Dressed—Mother Advised to Try the Cuticura Remedies.

### CURED BY CUTICURA AT EXPENSE OF 75c.

"My little boy in the Spring of 1901, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban Itch from one of my neighbor's babies. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and cry himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night. I had to wheel him in his carriage most all the while to keep him still. He could not bear to have his clothing touch him, and only a light dress is all he could wear. I can't begin to speak in words the suffering the poor child had to endure. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, and he said he had the Cuban Itch, and his treatment did not do any good. He seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. She said she cured her little girl's ear, which was nearly eaten up with the sores. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment, and I washed him all over with the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time since two months. When he awoke I applied it again, and it gave him much ease, and after three applications the sores began to dry up and improvement began to show, and in a few days the hide from the bottom of his feet and inside of his hands began to peel off. I only used one cake Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment to complete the cure of the dreadful disease, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c, and I would have gladly paid \$100 if I could not have got it any cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years, and is as well as any child you ever saw. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, R. I., No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Depots: London, Newbury, Charterhouse St.; Paris, Roberts, 3 Rue de la Paix. Beware of cheap imitations. "Book on Itch and Purity."



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

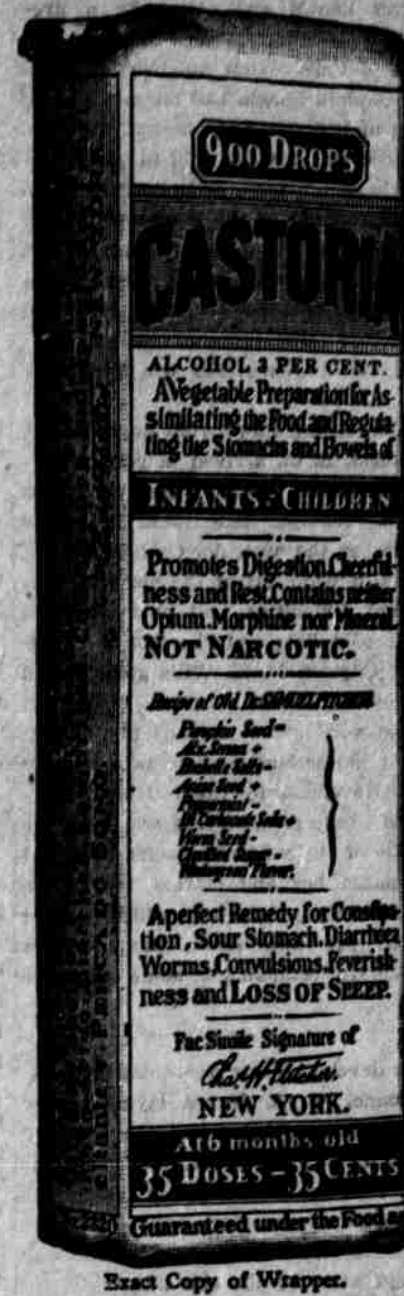
*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

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O. J. PETERSON, Vice-President. J. W. GARNER, Assistant Cashier.

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First Class in Every Respect.  
Free Coach to the House.  
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Good Sample Rooms on Ground Floor for Commercial Men.

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Means not only good things to eat, but also the best of things to drink, and the best of all good drinks is Sund & Carlson's

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,  
Choice Wines and Champagnes.

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Hot Lunch at all Hours

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25 Cents

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ASTORIA

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## "Bring Me A Good Cigar"

Recently a State Senator on a dining car asked the waiter to bring him "a cigar." The waiter brought two boxes—one was a Triangle A cigar, and the other an unknown brand.

"Which is the better?" asked the Senator. The waiter recommended the unknown brand. "Why?" the Senator demanded. The waiter grinned. "Boss says that's the one to push," he said.

You don't want to depend on what "the boss" wants to push—you'd rather choose for yourself.

### How do you know a good cigar?

You can now buy cigars with the maker's guarantee on every box—a mark of merit that distinguishes scientific methods systematically applied to cigar production—a mark that stands for improved quality—better, ripier tobacco, thoroughly matured and actually blended—smooth, even-smoking cigars, absolutely clean—without increased cost.

Whatever you pay, whatever your taste, the "A" (Triangle A) mark is your guarantee of superior and reliable quality and unquestionable value.

### The New CREMO

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affords you a fine opportunity to prove it by the smoking test.

Every box is extra-wrapped in glassine paper, sealed to maintain perfect smoking condition and cleanliness until the box is opened.

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