

# Remarkable Strides Made in Guernsey Breed Development in Past 40 Years

## HIGH PRAISE PAID GUERNSEY CATTLE AS MILK PRODUCERS

By E. L. Westover  
Upon examination of the records of the American Guernsey Cattle club, one is astonished at the rapid progress of the breed. In 1877, when the club was organized, there were about 150 purebred Guernseys in the country.

At the present time 70,978 bulls and 115,643 females have been registered. From April 1, 1920, to April 1, 1921, there were registered 7859 bulls and 12,828 females. The club census today has followed a constructive and progressive program and has been very successful in its policies.

**EMPLOYERS FORCE**  
On May 5, 1920, William H. Caldwell was elected secretary-treasurer of the club. The first summer he was in charge of the work, it was possible for him to do his farm work in addition to keeping up the records of the office. At the present time, it requires a force of 66 clerks to look after the records. When Caldwell took charge of the office, there were 100 members. At the present time, there are 1027. The vast and complete files at the club offices in Peterboro, N. H., tell a true story of the progress of this breed. Virtually all of the records of the club have accumulated under the administration of Caldwell, who has preserved them with the utmost care.

**FIFTY COWS ENTERED**  
The results of the breed test at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901 called the first attention to the virtues of the old yellow and white cow. In a six months' public test with ten breeds competing, the Guernsey produced butter fat at the lowest cost and made the greatest return for each dollar invested in feed. Fifty cows were entered, five from each breed and three of the top five were Guernseys, and the leader of all was Mary Marshall. Since this test, the progress of the Guernsey breed has been steady.

The advance of the Guernsey first started in the east, and then the middle west, particularly Wisconsin, and now rapid progress is being made in the extreme west. To meet the growing demand for Guernseys more animals are being imported from the island of Guernsey than all other breeds combined.

**COMES FROM ISLAND**  
The prominent sales this spring indicate that they are selling at nearer their true value than any other farm product. Two western sales, one in Oregon and one in California, and four eastern sales, with a total of 220 animals, have sold for an average of \$872.88.

The Guernsey cow has the conformation of a real milk producing animal. She comes from an island which slopes from south to north, where her ancestors have developed great hardiness. The breed has developed a constitution which has enabled it to adapt itself to virtually every variety of climate, and it is distributed pretty well throughout the agricultural regions of the world.

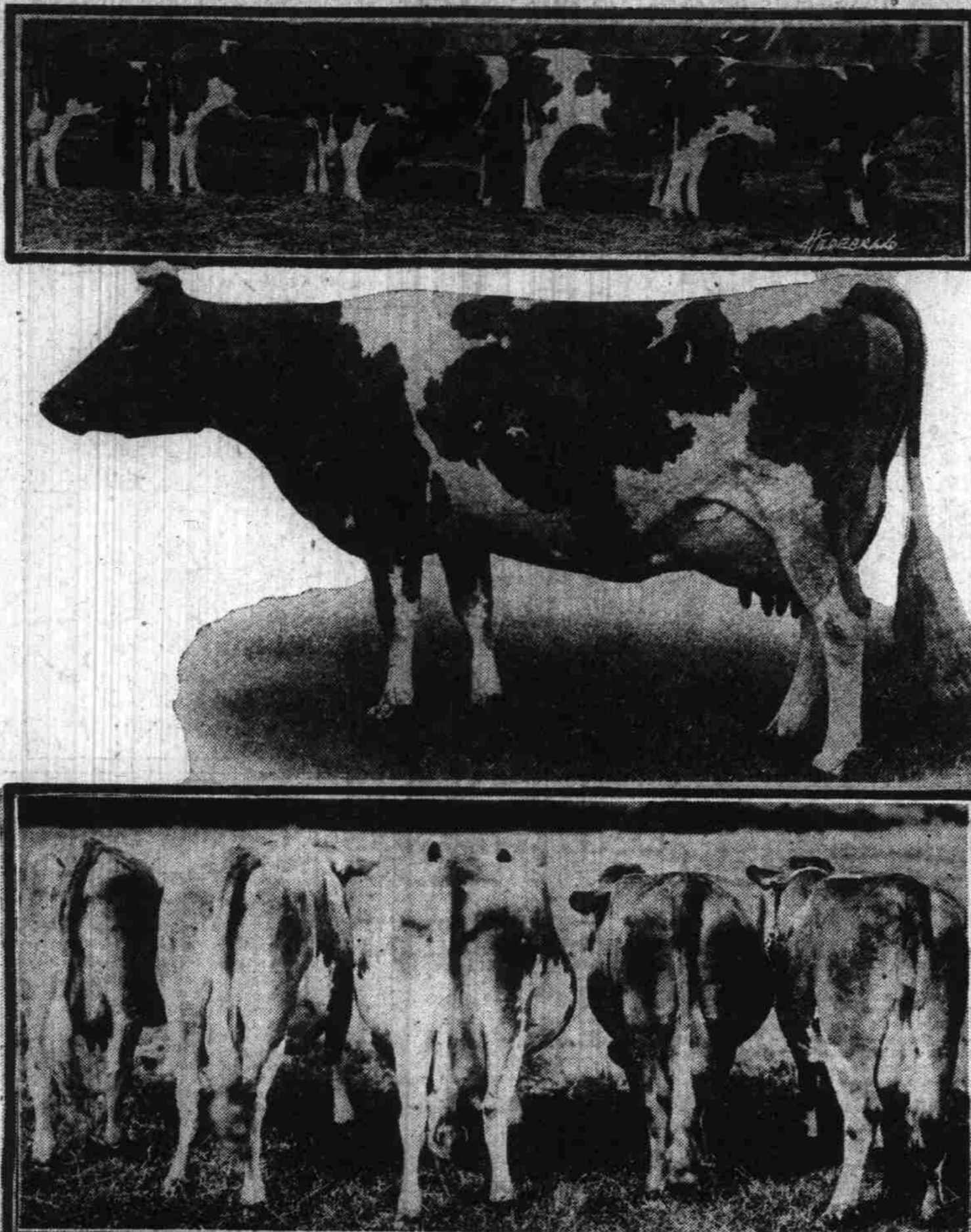
**HAS EVEN TEMPER**  
As to temperament, she is perhaps the most even tempered milker to be found, and this quality is so persistent that there is strong ground for belief that it has been evolved by the peculiar farming methods adopted in her island of origin.

If we were to attempt to trace the origin of the breed, it is found that its development has always been along the lines of greatest production, particularly of butter, of a rich golden color. Economical farming has also had its influence, for in the island the universal practice for years has been to tether grazing animals by means of iron tether pins eight to ten inches long, with a chain 16 feet long and a swivel attached to the chain or to the rope around the horn. The animals are moved every two or three hours and only about three feet at a time, and while the main object of this is to enable them to eat off the ground remarkably clean, the practice has undoubtedly resulted in a breed extraordinarily tractable and docile.

**IS REAL WORKER**  
It is, above all, an animal bred with a temperament which quickly responds in a practical way, and which now possesses the instinct of eating close without wandering.

As a real worker, the Guernsey has no

## OREGON FARMS SEEK GUERNSEY RECORDS



Above—Countess Prue, highest record cow in Guernsey breed. Below—Scenes on Guernsey farm in Clatsop county, where are located some of the finest Guernsey herds in the country. Rapid strides are being made there in the development of the Guernsey breed, the county now having over 130 pure-bred Guernseys and about 100 high grades.

The first cow to enter this advanced registry test was Linden Girl VI, a cow that made a record of 601 pounds of butter fat. This was the leading record at that time.

At the present time, the leading cow of the breed is Countess Prue, with a record of 18,626.9 pounds of milk and 1103.28 pounds of fat. The 70 single letter class leaders have an average production of 15,448.51 pounds of milk, and 809.63 pounds of butter fat, an average test of 5.24 per cent. Of the 10,319 advanced registry records which have been made up to the present time, this includes cows of all ages, two year olds as well as the mature cows. The average production is 8116.51 pounds of milk and 457.22 pounds of butter fat, with an average test of 5.015 per cent fat.

Logan and raspberry growers, whose plants suffered injury to foliage by the raspberry sawfly, should spray with arsenate of lead. The solution used by the entomologists of the O. A. C. experiment station is 1 1/2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. It is applied with an angle nozzle to the under side of the leaf. The insect causing the damage is a light green, spiny caterpillar. It feeds on the underside of the leaves, causing a serious ragging, in some cases the complete loss of the leaves.

The honor roll for the month follows: Class A, cows 5 years old and older, 145 cows gave more than 60 pounds of fat each; class B, cows 4 to 5 years, 21 cows each gave more than 55 pounds of fat; class C, cows 3 to 4 years, 38 cows each gave more than 50 pounds of fat; class D, cows 2 to 3 years, 37 cows gave more than 40 pounds of fat each.

**Arsenate of Lead Used to Kill Pest**  
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## GUERNSEY GAITIES BEGIN WEDNESDAY CLATSOP COUNTY GUERNSEY CENTER

Guernsey breeders of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will hold a three-days' session of "Guernsey Gaities" June 22, 23 and 24, during which time visits will be made to the homes of pure bred Guernseys in Clatsop county and the lower Columbia river section.

The "Gaities" will include a trip down the Columbia river highway, a salmon bake at Astoria, a clam bake and a dip in the surf at Seaside, a trip across the Columbia to Pacific county, Washington, with stops along the way to view the herds of prominent Guernsey breeders of that section.

**TO FORM CARAVAN**  
Those making the trip will assemble at the Imperial hotel at 9:30 the morning of June 22. There an automobile caravan will be formed to proceed down the Columbia highway to Astoria, arriving in time for a salmon bake by the Chamber of Commerce, after stopping to view the Guernsey herds en route.

Two stops will be made in Columbia county, one to view the herd of R. B. Magruder of Clatskanie and the other at the farm of T. Graham of Marshland. One stop will also be made at John Day, in Clatsop county, before arriving at Astoria, to look at the 13 Guernsey herds owned by members of the Bull association. These herds are headed by a son of Langwater Frederick and a grandson of King of the May.

**WILL INSPECT HERD**  
The second day of the tour will be spent in Clatsop county, beginning with the John Jacob Astor experiment station, where Superintendent A. E. Engstrom, who is secretary of both the Oregon Guernsey Cattle club and the Clatsop County Guernsey Cattle club, will show the breeders the Guernsey herd of the station.

After leaving the experiment station, the herds of W. O. Reith and L. Wilson will be viewed. Reith has a herd of 22 pure bred.

Next will come the herds of E. F. Johnson, J. F. Sale, Ernest Anderson and other breeders. A luncheon will be served on the farm of Mark Johnson on the Lewis and Clark river. After lunch, stops will be made on the farms of Pearl Cole, Victor Harwood, William Larson and Mike Seppa. A stop will be made at the Lewis and Clark cheese factory to sample the product of the Guernsey milk.

**WILL TAKE DIP**  
The caravan will then drive to Columbia Beach and from there to Seaside, stopping enroute to view the herds of David Tagg, Robert Poole, and Fred Hurbutt. A clam bake and a dip in the surf at Seaside will complete the day. The third day of the tour will be from the Columbia from Astoria to Pacific county, Washington. A. L. Gile, of Chinook, will provide for the entertainment at luncheon. The herd of H. S. McGowan will also be viewed at this place.

Much of the success of the rapid strides made by the Guernsey breed during the past year, is due to the work accomplished by E. L. Westover, western field man for the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Those who follow national Guernsey activities have said that perhaps more progress has been shown this breed in this section than in any other part of the United States during the past six months, due for the most part to the activity of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

**PROGRAM ANNOUNCED**  
Following is a detailed program of the "Guernsey Gaities":  
June 22—Leave Imperial hotel, Portland, 8:30 a. m.; leave W. O. Reith's, 11 a. m.; leave E. F. Johnson's, 11:45 a. m.; arrive Mark Johnson's for lunch, 12:30 a. m.; leave Mark Johnson, 2 p. m.; leave Pearl Cole, 2:30 p. m.; leave T. Graham, 3:15 p. m.; arrive Lewis and Clark cheese factory, 3:45 p. m.; arrive Columbia Beach, 4:15 p. m.; leave David Tagg's, Clatsop Plains, 5 p. m.; leave Robert Poole's and Fred Hurbutt's, 5:30 p. m.; leave dock, Astoria, for river trip to Pacific county, Washington, 9 a. m.

**Tillamook Leader in Production of Butterfat in May**  
Tillamook county cows lead all others in the state in average production of butter fat, according to reports just received from Peters and Hall, testers for the Tillamook Cow Testing association. A total of 1073 cows were tested in May, with an average yield of 47.84 pounds of butterfat. This is a daily average of more than 1.6 pounds of fat and is the highest monthly average yet reached by any association in the state, reports E. H. Fitts of Oregon Agricultural college, who is in charge of this work.

The highest yield of butter fat was 106.53 pounds, made by a grade Jersey cow owned by Carl Fossett, and the highest yield of milk was 244 pounds, made by a Holstein cow owned by Durrer Brothers.

**Will Attend Convention**  
Olympia, Wash., June 18.—Josephine Coeils Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, will leave next week for Des Moines, Iowa, to attend the convention, opening July 4, of the National Educational association, of which she is the retiring president and the national council, of which she is vice chairman.

## POULTRY NOTES SUGGEST REMEDIES FOR TREE PESTS

Guinea fowls utilize waste that would escape both hens and turkeys. Taking a wider range than chickens and yet not so wide as turkeys, keeping largely to thickets and weed patches, and committing fewer depredations against field and garden than either chickens or turkeys, requiring little feed at any time, being prolific layers during their season of eggs, their eggs are thought by many to have a richer and finer flavor even than hen's eggs. The guinea fowl is well worth considering on any farm where a serious effort is made to convert all waste into meat and eggs.

In building a poultry house, new lumber will of course make the best appearing structure and will also be somewhat easier to work up because it can be bought in lengths most advantageous for the purpose. Houses for a few hens can sometimes be constructed from packing boxes, while used material or second hand lumber, if it can be purchased cheaply and is close at hand, will sometimes lower the cost of the house materially.

If skim milk or buttermilk is available at reasonable cost, no other animal food will be necessary, provided the fowls can be made to use enough milk to supply the necessary amount of animal nutrients. It will be necessary to give them milk for drink and not give them water, and also use the milk for mixing the mash. In the absence of milk, meat scraps, animal manure, or a combination of both. Whichever is used should be of good quality and of standard protein content.

**KILL HOGS THAT WON'T REPRODUCE**  
Failure in the ability or desire of swine to reproduce may be caused by any of several conditions, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

It may result from a disease or injury that seriously affects or destroys the secretory reproduction organs. It may be caused by improper functioning of the system, which in turn is often brought about by unsuitable feed or faulty elimination of waste products, or it may be due to a general lowering of bodily vitality.

There are also cases of sterility or impotence for which definite causes are difficult to find. Failure to breed quite frequently occurs in boars and sows which have been fitted and kept in high condition for show purposes. In some instances the sow fails to come in heat, perhaps indicates that she is in heat and is successfully served by the boar without resulting conception. In other cases the boar shows no desire to mate, or acts ineffectively.

The first step in overcoming the trouble is to find a positive cause, when possible, by making a thorough examination. This should include a search for physical defects, the presence of disease, the results of injuries, or lowered vitality from any cause.

When, from such examination, it appears that proper treatment will prove successful, remedies should be administered promptly. But if the cause is obscure or if there is little likelihood of correcting the defect successfully, it is best to remove the animal from the breeding herd. Boars may be castrated and fitted for slaughter as market hogs. Similarly, sows should be discarded when they become uncertain breeders.

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