

THE MOST FAMOUS COW OF ALL TIME DID HER BEST AT AN OREGON FAIR

She Was the Holstein Segis Pietertje Prospect, Owned by the Carnation Milk Farm, Seattle, Washington—Her Record Was 37,381.4 Pounds Milk, Equivalent to 1448.69 Pounds Butter—Mr. Plummer Gives Some Recollections of This Great Cow

(O. M. Plummer, secretary and general manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, gives to this great cow's Slogan issue of The Statesman the following facts and personal recollections:)

The most famous cow of all time was the Holstein, Segis Pietertje Prospect, 221846, born April 10, 1913, and died about 1924, owned by the Carnation Milk Farm of Seattle, Washington.

Her record for one year made in about 1921, was 37381.4 pounds of milk, equivalent to 1448.69 pounds of butter. She was continued on test the following year and made close to 36,000 pounds of milk, or a total for two consecutive years of practically one hundred pounds of milk per day, a world's record for all breeds of all time in milk production.

I'll never forget how we tried during the entire early season of 1922 to get this famous cow to come to the Pacific International in the Fall of 1922. Mr. E. A. Stuart, our president at that time and owner of Carnation Farms, was very anxious that she come, but General Manager Ghormley of the farm and others over there who had her test in charge, were strenuously opposing any movement of the kind, stating that it would get her off in her milk flow.

It was only just a few weeks before the show that Mr. Stuart was finally able to convince the men in charge at the farm that her showing at the Pacific International would be a great thing for the show and for the cow and for the public regardless of the fact that her milk flow would undoubtedly go down.

So this famous cow came to the Pacific International in 1922, as so many people will remember, thousands of whom stopped and visited with her in her stall on the main aisle.

Strange as it may seem, this cow seemed to take very kindly to the surroundings of the Pacific International; she ate well, she drank well and her production seemed to be keeping up in a wonderful manner, much to the surprise of Carl Goetschel, her caretaker, and the entire Pacific International organization, with the result that at the end of the show, the cow had averaged two pounds a day more than she had at any time during that year's test. The Carnation people were much mystified and said that perhaps the good hay had something to do with it, but thought it might be in the water. They very carefully sent samples of the water used, our artesian water, and found that it had two one thousands of salt in it as against one one thousands salt in the water used at the Carnation Farm. While this amount was twice as much, it seemed impossible that that was the true reason for the increase. In any event, this wonderful cow performed better under the eyes of a hundred thousand people than she did confined in her own stall on the Carnation Farm.

This famous cow's remains are in a grassy little plot at the Carnation Farms, fenced off and carefully cared for by her former friend, Carl Goetschel.

It has been suggested, by prominent breeders, that her bones be articulated and the skeleton put in the Smithsonian Institute, with the thought of giving the people some idea of conformation which

would bring about such tremendous production.

Although few people were allowed to go near this cow, she was a very friendly creature in her home environment. I remember that year at the Pacific International, when Carl was having her picture taken, Mr. Stuart who was in the party, went up to her and put his arm around her neck, patting her very lovingly. He afterwards slipped Carl a ten dollar bill, remarking as he did so, that it always cost him ten dollars when he tried to pet Prospect.

We prophesy that it will be many years before this phenomenal record is equaled.

TO PUT SNAP INTO THE SNAPDRAGONS

It is becoming quite the fashion to refer to old-fashioned plants by their botanical names and we hear considerable about antirrhinums. These are nothing more than old-fashioned snapdragons with much more snap than they had in the olden days when they were common in all gardens. Now they have become aristocratic dwellers in glass houses. But they are just as valuable for garden use as they ever were, much more beautiful and stately plants and in a remarkable range of color from pure white to almost black reds with a bewildering variety of flames, oranges, scarlets, pinks and roses and many variegations.

Snapdragons make very slow growth in the early part of their careers and the tiny seedlings give little indication of the large plants they will make by midsummer. Raise seedlings in cool temperature. They will make up for their loss of early speed, once they are in the garden.

They like rich soil and liberal moisture although in their native state they stand dry conditions and much heat. There are three types, giant, half dwarf, and dwarf and the latest development is a super-giant strain. The half-dwarf sorts are favorite for the garden because of their greater freedom of bloom and because they do not require staking.

The giants grow around three feet tall. The half dwarf 18 inches and the dwarf about a foot.

Beautiful effects are produced by growing the giant sorts, pinching out the tops when they are about six or eight inches tall, staking them firmly, whereupon they branch freely and make a bush two feet through and about the same height covered with spikes of bloom. The spikes are not of the length or size that would be produced if the plant were allowed to grow naturally and devote its strength to the one long spike of giant flower such as the florists grow.

Sow snapdragon seed now to get bloom by the end of July and for a fine fall display.

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ALASKA'S REINDEER HERDS ARE OVER HALF A MILLION IN THE TOTAL NUMBER

They Have Increased to Such Proportions from a Few Animals from Siberia in 1890—The Industry Has Raised the Eskimos from Nomadic Hunters to Herdsmen—Important Part of Educational System—Legislation Had to Be Secured to Define Grazing Districts



Alaskan Eskimos have been elevated under Uncle Sam's tutelage from nomads to reindeer herders, and even have cooperative societies to market the animals. Above are reindeer at an Unalakleet roundup. Below at the left is a typical herdsman, and at the right an Eskimo wife discovering whether a reindeer is a vehicle as well as a meat producer.

NOME, Alaska, March 17.—(AP)—Alaska's reindeer herds, which began with the importation of a few animals from Siberia in 1890, have increased to more than 631,000 animals.

Latest estimates sent to the Alaska division of the bureau of education show that more than 128,000 reindeer are owned by the 13 native cooperative organizations developed by the Eskimos.

Early in the development of the reindeer business the natives found there was a decided advantage in the consolidation of their herds. Cooperative organizations patterned after the government cooperative stores in the territory soon resulted. The cooperative consolidated the herds under a

common band, work was divided and sales were made from the general herd, the money being put into a fund which was divided at given periods.

In the Kuskokwim district, near Akriak one of the largest roundups in the history of the territory has been conducted to count the animals and determine ownership preparatory to the formation of

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two additional cooperative companies, one an Eskimo organization to run some 15,000 animals and the other an organization of Laplanders to run 25,000 deer. The 1928 count in the other districts will be made during the annual roundups in May.

Because of the rapid increase in herds and large consolidations it has been necessary for the secretary of the interior to obtain legislation giving him power to define grazing districts to prevent disputes over ranges.

The reindeer service has become an important part of the educational system for the territory, the raising of reindeer being the form of industrial education best adapted to the Eskimos. Within less than a generation the natives advanced through one entire stage of civilization, the herds raising the Eskimos from nomadic hunters to herders.

It is estimated that there are more than 200,000 square miles of treeless regions which could provide pasturage for 4,000,000 reindeer. The herds have already increased beyond the demands of the natives and the present problem is that of finding an outside market for the meat. Companies have erected cold storage facilities and are shipping increasing amounts of meat to the outside markets.

Ordering brooder parts at this time of year is recommended by experiment station authorities, as this may be good insurance against the chicks becoming chilled later. Last minute orders cannot be rushed and the chicks may arrive before the brooder is ready.

Quickly grown kohlrabi may be cut in halves, crosswise, cooked tender and served with cream, cheese Bechemel, or Hollandaise sauce. It is cooked in water without salt.

Deep frying fat may be clarified by cooking a dozen slices of raw pared potatoes in it until brown and straining the fat through double cheese cloth.

To correct a curdled soft or stirred custard, chill and beat it with a Dover beater.

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