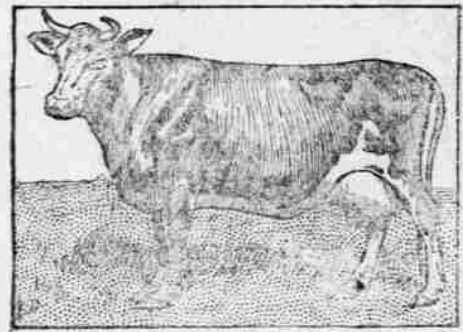




Rose is a bovine matron of rare attainments. She has been growing old now for several years, but has manifested no intention of retiring from the activity of a remarkable career.

The peculiar, perhaps unparalleled, record of this cow is that for ten years she has produced an average of 384 pounds butter fat or 443 pounds butter per year. This is 1.23 pounds butter for each and every day of the 365—yes, of the 3,650 days. Her lar-



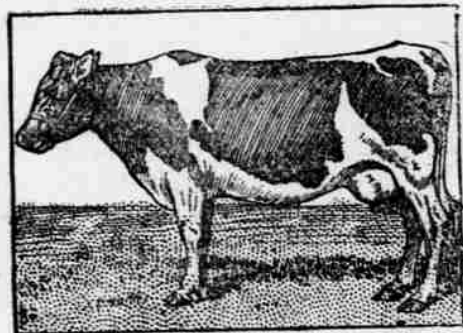
ROSE, AVERAGED 384 POUNDS BUTTER FAT. The greatest record for one year was the enormous yield of 580.6 pounds of butter fat, 677.3 pounds, or more than one-third of a ton, of butter. This was worth, at 22 cents per pound, \$149.

In the same herd is another cow bearing the unearned title of Queen, and she has another record—a six years' record of 152 pounds butter fat or 167 pounds of butter per year. While this is almost a fourth better than the average cow in the United States, yet Rose produced two and a half times as much butter fat as Queen for that long period. And in an exact comparison for one year Rose made more than three times as much butter fat as Queen from exactly the same feed, both in kinds and amount and with the same care.

Rose was purchased by the Illinois experiment station when she was four years old, and she is now past sixteen. She was picked up among the cows of a herd for sale for \$50. Her record here given is for ten years in succession, including the times when she was dry, and she has been doing practically as well since.

Her longest milking period in this time was one year and eleven months, completed when she was fourteen and a half years old; her shortest, one year and ten days, and the average one year five and a third months. In this time she produced seven calves, four of them being heifers.

At 25 cents per pound for butter fat or 22 cents per pound for butter the annual income from Rose is \$96 and that from Queen \$38. The income from Rose is \$58 more than that from



QUEEN, AVERAGED 152 POUNDS BUTTER FAT. Queen. But this does not represent the difference between these cows to a man in the practical dairy business.

If the market price of feed is such that it costs \$35 per year to keep a cow—and Queen's keep cost all of that—Queen would return an annual profit of \$3 and Rose a profit of \$61, or as much as twenty Queens. If the price of feed were \$37 per year Queen's profit would be \$1 and that of Rose \$50, or as much as fifty-nine cows like Queen.

This means that Queen is entirely out of the list of cows worth keeping; there is absolutely no business in keeping her a single day.—Wilber I. Fraser.

The Silo Pays.

The value of a silo is hardly known in some of our dairy districts. Many farmers in the dairy business, when one speaks to them about a silo, will say it is easy enough to talk silo on paper, but it is not profitable to build one.

I will say that the economy in feeding a cow is not in saving feed. The more you can get her to eat and digest the more she will make for her keeper. If you feed little you lose the value of that, but if you feed generously she makes you a profit.

The first thing is to procure feed and a place to keep it. In having a silo your feed is cut and put in at a time when it is in the best condition.—Kinnball's Dairy Farmer.

Cooling the Milk.

Immediately after the milk is separated the cream should be cooled down to the temperature of good cold well water. This can be done by setting the cream can in a tub of water and stirring the cream until it is of the same temperature as the water. The water must be changed occasionally to keep the cream at this temperature until ready for shipping. It does no particular good to cool the cream and then allow it to become warm again before shipping.

The Secret of Success.

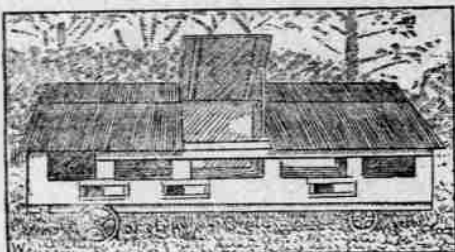
The superiority of butter made in Denmark is known the world over where butter is sold. Many investigations of Danish methods have been made and the conclusion is that cleanliness is the secret of the success of the Danish dairyman in making buttes.

"CONTINUOUS" BROODER.

An Excellent Appliance in Use on an English Poultry Farm.

The illustration given herewith shows the "continuous" brooder used at the university college poultry farm in England.

This brooder is constructed somewhat like the outdoor brooders used in this country, says the Feather. The illustration presents the construction more plainly than we could if we might use pages in an attempt to describe the appliance so successfully used by them. This brooder is built so that it may be placed upon the movable truck and carried to any part of the farm and put in a new position where it will be protected by the shadows of the trees, and where good drainage and a fine supply of green food are to be found. These trucks need only be a square axle, with the wheels bolted in, one



MOVABLE BROODER.

at each end. The brooder placed on these can be pushed about at will into any portion of the yard or farm where it is desirable to have it placed. When this brooder is in position, protecting yards may be thrown around it to protect the young chicks from all kinds of dangers which might overtake them. The only danger not provided against in this manner is the rain storms, but young chicks yarded in this way soon learn to run to the protection of the house or brooder so soon as the rain begins to fall.

Diarrhea in Fowls.

Diarrhea is caused by either the quantity of the food, the quality of the food or of the drinking water or the atmospheric conditions to which the bird has been exposed. In the treatment of this class of diseases it is especially important that the cause should be sought and removed. See that the birds are comfortable and not exposed to drafts, cold or dampness. Give pure drinking water and regulate the food. Allow small quantities of mash or cooked food, with some chopped beef. Put a handful of oatmeal in the drinking water or give boiled milk for drink. Give a tablespoonful of olive oil as a laxative to carry off any irritating matter that may be in the intestines, then follow with one-half to one grain of bicarbonate of soda and two grains of subnitrate of bismuth in a little water three times a day.

Green Duck Going Up.

There is an organization known as the Long Island Duck Raisers' association, and about thirty of the members, including a few from Jersey and Pennsylvania, met in New York recently to decide on the next selling campaign. Green duck will be higher than ever next season. Cost of labor and feed have gone up, and the growers must have more money for their products, says American Poultry Journal. The growers get 14 to 16 cents per pound for their output and the retailer 25 to 30 cents. There is considerable talk of the growers installing their own stores and cutting the middleman off. The public will buy ducks because of the beef investigation, and it lies with the growers to raise their price to the middleman and have the latter raise on the consumers or cut out the middleman altogether.

Test the Eggs Under Hens.

I have been using hens as well as incubators and consider it just as essential and profitable to test the eggs under the hens as the incubators, says Kate Thyson Marr in Poultry Success. The advantages are that the hen is, when relieved of the infertile eggs, less liable to tramp the chicks, since the nest is not so full. Again, if the eggs are not valuable and one has set three hens, for instance, the good eggs can in most cases be given to two hens and the other reset, thus saving two weeks of the hen's time.

Roll a piece of tar paper into funnel shape, flatten a little at the big end and cut to fit snugly up to the eye to exclude the light, and at the small end round and of proper size to admit the egg halfway, as in testing. Make about eighteen inches long.

Chicks and Cackles.

In the United States corn is a favorite feed for chickens, though, as Professor Wheeler states, common grains "seem practically interchangeable and many grain byproducts can be freely substituted for different whole grains or for each other and all combined as desired."

Linseed meal is a byproduct of the manufacture of oil from flaxseed. "Old process" contains somewhat more oil than "new process" linseed meal and is, perhaps, on that account a little better to use, but both are excellent.

Experiments have proved that excessive feeding of middlings is apt to produce small sized eggs. This, no doubt, is caused by the fact that middlings generally increases egg production.

Barley, either whole or ground, is very good. It has rather too much hull, but otherwise it is a satisfactory food. It is considered by many to be next to wheat in point of value.

While it is a fact that eggs, like beef, should be sold by the pound it is not likely that we will reach that custom for a generation at least.

The spring chicken is one hatched not earlier than February nor later than May. It is marketed when two or three pounds in weight.

BELLS ARE VERY ANCIENT.

They Were Known to the Egyptians Before the Exodus.

Bells were well known to the Egyptians before the time of the Jewish exodus. In the description of Aaron's sacerdotal robe mention is made of the fact that upon the hem of the garment there were bells of gold, alternating with pomegranates of blue, of purple and of scarlet: "A golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe around about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth in unto the holy place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not." Hand bells were in common use all over the ancient world. The earliest use of bells in churches was for the purpose of frightening away the evil spirits which were believed to infest earth and air, and the earliest curfew was rung at nightfall to rid the neighborhood of the village or town and church of demons.

Most old churches of Europe have a small door on the north side, and at certain points in the service this door was opened, and a bell was rung to give notice to the devil, if he chanced to be present, that he might make his exit before the elevation. By the command of Pope John IX. church bells were rung as a protection against thunder and lightning. The monument of Por-sena, the Etrurian king, was decorated with a bell, which tinkled in the breeze. The army of Clothaire raised the siege of Sens on account of a panic occasioned among the men by a sudden chime from the bells of St. Stephen's church. The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow. Its weight is 250 tons, and the value of the bell metal alone, not counting the gold and silver ornaments which were thrown into the pots as votive offerings, is estimated at \$66,565, or about \$332,825.

Ancient Breton Custom.

In Brittany a quaint and very beautiful custom of Christmas giving is still preserved from very ancient times. When the country folk go to the midnight mass, the opening mass of Christmas day, they all carry lanterns to light them on their way. Upon their arrival at the church they give their lanterns over to the poor old women of the parish, who are gathered in a crowd outside the church awaiting them. The worshippers enter the sacred building and then attend to the devotions, which the church teaches should be of especial fervor at this holy season. But when the mass is ended and they are dismissed with the benediction they come forth to find the patient old women awaiting them outside the church bearing the lanterns. The lanterns are given back to their owners, and as each takes his own he exchanges for it a piece of money. The value of the piece varies, but the alms is always considerable.

He Knew Mrs. Barker.

The Barkers possessed three large, intelligent tortoise shell cats, and sometimes as many as three families of kittens. Mrs. Barker was much too tender hearted to drown or chloroform the superfluous kittens, yet she could not keep them all; consequently she devoted much time and thought to finding happy homes for the tortoise shell progeny. One spring the daughter of a neighbor, who had moved some years previously to another town, happened to pay Mrs. Barker a visit. As the little visitor was about to depart, Mrs. Barker exclaimed suddenly:

"By the way, Alice, wouldn't you like a kitten to take home with you?"

"I'd like it," returned Alice, wistfully, "but the very last thing father said when I came away was, 'Alice, whatever else you do, don't bring home any cats.'—Youth's Companion.

Sala at His Best.

George Augustus Sala probably did more than any man to make the future of the London Telegraph under the proprietary who had bought a derelict for a bagatelle. Sala was the ideal roving correspondent. A born cosmopolitan with a considerable gift of tongues, his memory was as well stocked with miscellaneous matter as the commonplace notebooks he indefatigably filled or any dry goods store in the America from which his most notable letters were written. Objectionable mannerisms notwithstanding, he often suggests the fanciful but fairly well informed exuberance of Dumas in the "Impressions de Voyage." He could write about anything, from canvasback ducks and terrapin turtle to the chances for the presidential chair, but he was at his best when discoursing upon nothing.—London Saturday Review.

Additional Local.

Recorder Emery Newton hitched up to take a drive to the country Wednesday evening just as the shades of night were falling. He tied the horse in front of his residence and when he returned the rig had disappeared. Up in front of the Spangler home a horse and buggy stood on the sidewalk and a telephone message brought Nightwatchman Osburn to the scene. Mr. Osburn got in the buggy and in attempting to drive of the walk the horse fell, and in the tangle that resulted the shafts to the buggy were broken and various other damage done. It was hallo'ed eight.

An event that will be of general interest to Corvallis people is planned for Friday evening, November 9th. It is a vocal and instrumental recital given by the pupils of the OAC vocal and piano department, and will occur in the college chapel at 8 o'clock. There is no admission. The recitals heretofore given by Prof. Gerard Tallandier have been largely attended and are among the most enjoyable affairs given in a public way in Corvallis each season.

About the Harness.

In selecting a harness, a plainly finished set where every strap is cut from back stock is worth more money than a highly decorated set of all grades of leather. Above all things keep a harness in repair and allow no weak places. The strength of a harness is the strength of its weakest place. One weak place may cause a serious accident and even the loss of life.

THE FEEDER

It is a bad practice to feed large quantities of cracked corn to horses for a great length of time. It wears out the inner coating of the stomach. A few years ago I examined a horse that had died of an unknown disease and found a quart or more of cracked corn among the intestines, says a writer in the Farm Journal. The corn had worn through the stomach.

Feeding Cattle Without Hogs.

My experience of twenty-seven years as a cattle feeder in eastern Nebraska, where corn and hay are about as cheap as anywhere in the country, justifies the assertion that there is seldom any profit in feeding cattle without hogs, writes a correspondent to Breeder's Gazette. By grinding the corn and mixing it with bran or linseed meal or both the waste is greatly reduced and fewer hogs are required, but the higher cost of these feeds partially offsets the saving effected. With the ordinary margin of from 1 to 2 cents per pound between cost of feeders and well finished beefs, the owner can make no net profit if any waste or slipshod methods are tolerated.

Alfalfa Fed Hogs.

Considerable attention is now being given to alfalfa. I believe it will prove the most profitable crop the farmer ever produced. To the dairyman who combines the growing of pigs—as is very profitably done—this promises much in the production of cheap pork. In southern California, where I visited last winter, they sow alfalfa, inclose the field with a wire fence, turn in their pigs and feed nothing else. They are marketed directly from the alfalfa. That, in connection with water, grows the pork. The pigs never see anything else in the line of food. Some 100 acre fields turn out carloads of pigs every season. The brood sows are put into the alfalfa, there the young are born and there they remain. That seems to be the perfection of profit in swine husbandry. That would not be practical in winter in our climate, but it would answer every purpose for the spring litters.—Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

Nutrition in Hay and Grain.

The universal habit of feeding both hay and grain to domestic animals, especially to work animals and those producing milk, seems to have generated the belief in many minds that the nutriment is all in the grain and that the hay is only filling. It is true that grain is concentrated nutriment, but it does not follow that the hay or grass from which it is made is without nutriment. Indeed, some hays and grasses appear to be as nutritious as some of the grains. Herds of cattle and sheep on our farms and ranches often live their lives without knowing the taste of grain, and even horses have lived and worked for years without grain, says a writer in Farm and Ranch. In the early days of Texas, when grain was scarce and grass abundant, Texas horses lived on grass alone. Of course there is nutriment in grass and hay—it is not mere filling, and we have always known it. It is the young grass that is most nutritious, and hay made from grass before it gets too old. But grass can be too young to be nutritious. In just the same manner the composition of grass varies however, according to age, could not be known till chemical analysis revealed the fact. The younger the grass or forage crop the greater the percentage of water and of protein. As it grows older, the percentage of dry matter increases, the percentage of protein decreases and starchy matter increases rapidly.

There is no Reason.

Why your baby should be thin, and fretful during the night. Worms are the cause of thin, sickly babies. It is natural that a healthy baby should be fat and sleep well. If your baby does not retain its food, don't experiment with colic cures and other medicine, but try a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, and you will soon see your baby have color and laugh as it should. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

In a Social Way.

Alpha Hall was a scene of bright social activity Wednesday afternoon when Mrs. J. B. Horner entertained the Presbyterian missionary society at one of their quarterly "t.e.s." The funds thus derived are used for the support of Dr. Maud Allen, a Portland girl who is now a missionary in India.

On this occasion fifteen ladies from Albany were present at the meeting and a large number of ladies from Corvallis were also in attendance, the total number of guests reaching 75 or 80.

The rooms were decorated with chrysanthemums and umbrella plants, and a splendid program was given as follows: Paper, Mrs. M. S. Bush; vocal solo, Miss Lulu Spangler; duet, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Taylor; recitation, Miss Laura Pratt; piano solo, Miss Draper; and remarks by Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Winn of Albany. Following this was a season of social conversation, and in conclusion a very tempting luncheon was served.

The affair throughout was one of the pleasantest the missionary society has held in a long time.

Mrs. Horner was assisted in her arrangements for the event by Mrs. W. A. Wells and Mrs. E. W. S. Pratt, and the trio certainly deserve praise for the success of their efforts.

Taken to Old Folks Home.

James McKay of the vicinity of Corvallis was taken to the old folks' home at Portland yesterday by his son. Mr. McKay was 101 years old the 27th day of last August. He was born in county Antrim, the north of Ireland and married a Miss Murray, sister of John Murray who lost his life in a hotel fire in Corvallis in April 1873.

William McKay, who is now of Independence, a son, was sheriff of Benton county for two years. Michael, another son, resides in Lincoln county, and Mrs. Jane McGee of Corvallis is a daughter with whom the old gentleman has resided for many years.

Since the death of John McGee in September there has been no one who could take care of the aged man as he should be cared for, and because of her inability to wait upon him, Mrs. McGee and the other children decided that Mr. McKay would be better off in the home, a conclusion that resulted in his removal there today, as stated.

In spite of his extreme old age, Mr. McKay gets around fairly well, while his mind is quite vigorous and active.

Beaver Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Shalophon of near Bruce visited at the Butler

home a few days last week.

Louis Henderson went to Portland Monday where he is visiting his daughter. He will remain indefinitely.

Martin Butler left one day last week for Eastern Washington where he will spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Homer McBee.

Jack Gates has been awarded the contract for doing the janitor work at the school house.

Mrs. Park was quite sick a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ish visited relatives in the Bunker Hill neighborhood last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Wood of Corvallis preached at the school house last Sunday. There will be preaching at the school house the second Sunday in November.

Jack Markins who has been quite sick is now in his usual state of health.

Alford Bros. of Philomath were out in the hills hunting cattle one day last week.

Wm. Park was a Corvallis visitor one day last week.

School is progressing nicely under the leadership of Prof. N. A. Peterson, the ninth grade having been added which makes it one of the best schools in the county.

Preparations are being made for a basket social to be given at the Beaver Creek school house some time in December for the benefit of the school library.

Mrs. Mercer is reported to be in her usual state of health.

S. P. and O. R. & N.

THE TIME SAVED

Chicago is 17 Hours Nearer by This Popular Columbia River Route

Franklin was right when he said, "Lost time is never found again." The O. R. & N. in addition to giving you 200 miles along the matchless Columbia River, saves you 17 hours to Chicago. It is the

Short Line to Lewiston.
Short Line to Palouse country.
Short Line to Spokane.
Short Line to the Couer d'Alene country.

Short Line to Salt Lake City.
Short Line to Denver.
Short Line to Kansas City.
Short Line to Omaha.
Short Line to Chicago.

Short Line to all points East.
Three trains east daily, 9:15 a. m., 6:15 p. m. and 8:15 p. m. The "Chicago-Portland Special" is as fine as the finest. Every comfort of home.

For particulars ask any agent of the Southern Pacific Company or write Wm. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. THE CHILDREN'S PANACEA—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought in Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.