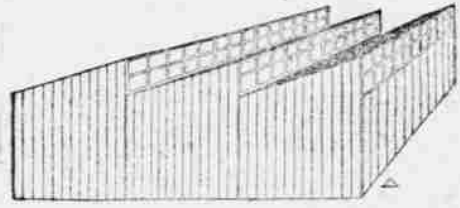


## RAISING CALVES FOR BEEF

The late fall is a good time for calves to drop if we are prepared to give them good shelter during winter, and after much experimenting I have come to the conclusion that a shed with a saw tooth or sectional roof with a row of windows in each section is the ideal place for young stock in winter, says a writer in Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. This shed should be connected with the cow barn, and the barn should be warm enough to prevent the chilling of a young calf which may be born during a very cold night. There must be hay-racks and little feed bunks in the shed, also water tank and a galvanized or cement trough in which to feed fresh skimmed, warm separator milk, but care should be taken that nothing may hinder driving in and turning inside with the manure spreader. This makes it easily kept clean, and if there is no manure spreader at present there soon will be. The barn must be provided with several box stalls for the purpose of keeping by themselves for a few days the nurse cow and her calf and the calf she is expected to raise until the calves are strong enough to be turned out into the shed.

Clover hay fed in connection with the grains named and mill feeds should insure a fairly good flow of milk, but if the corn crop be put in the silo and fed



WELL-LIGHTED SECTIONAL SHED.

to the cows also it would increase the milk supply very much, and if a little silage be fed to the calves it would make them very supple and thrifty. With all this ready before the calves are born they should be welcome at any time, and such cows as give the richest milk and are easily milked should be milked by hand, and those with faulty udders, short teats and hard milkers, or with any bad habits, are better used for nurse cows, whether they are heifers or mature cows.

A newborn calf should draw its first drink from its own mother, and it is better to keep it with her a few days, then put it in a sack, hind end first, and let its head stick out and tie the sack so as to give the calf no chance to get out; take it to the cow which is to nurse it and lay it on the door before her. Of course it will struggle and thus excite the cow, but that is what is desired, for—call it mother's instinct, pity or what not—the fact is she will soon start to lick the calf's head, and you may withdraw your sack, and the battle is more than half won, as most cows do not object to nursing it at once, but if she should kick at it a rope may be tied around her just in front of the udder for a few times to prevent kicking.

It is well to have calves of nearly the same age on the same cow, but a difference of two or three weeks does not hurt. As soon as calves are strong enough she should be turned in the shed after nursing, where she may be fed a little fine clover hay and a little cornmeal, and, as they grow, a little ground oats, or speltz with the hulls sifted out, may be added. They should learn also to drink the fresh milk, warm from the separator, and if they at first refuse it a little may be poured over the grain. Care must be taken to clean the trough after each meal. If only one calf begins to drink they will soon all do it. A little dried blood meal may be kept on hand to be used in case of scours, and hay, grain, feed and separator milk should be fed in greater quantity as the calves grow, and a little silage may be added if available, but ground speltz, barley and oat need not be sifted any longer.

The pure bred calves may be raised this way as well as the grades and all should be vaccinated against black leg. They should be ready to be weaned when grass comes. If the grades are for sale they should bring strong prices. The shed should be covered with any of the better kinds of ready roofing, which will make good material for gutters and alleys also. It will cost a little more to raise calves during winter, but if they are handled as described they may be taken away from the cows at five months old and fed separator milk and grain, and if some good calves can be bought the same cows may raise another crop of them on grass.

### Preventives of Galls.

Perfect fitting, hard collars kept clean and the shoulders properly cleansed when the work is done at night form the best preventives of galls. A very successful worker of horses who seldom if ever had a horse with a sore shoulder made a practice of bathing the parts with a strong decoction of white oak bark for a couple of weeks prior to the opening of spring's work and then keeping it up until the shoulders had become thoroughly hardened. Of course he saw to it that the collars were of correct size and shape. Scratches may be in large measure prevented if the legs and heels are well cleaned and dried before the animals are put to bed. The mud should be wiped off the extremities as soon as the horses come in at night and the dirt and dust thoroughly brushed out. A stitch in time will save the proverbial amount of trouble and money in these cases.

## SHIPPING CATTLE.

Some Points on Crating and Stalling by Express and Freight.

Express is always preferable to freight where the expense is not too great. Express companies require the animals to be crated, and generally I use a short, light slat crate for little calves, with head protruding from the crate—that is, the body alone is cased. With older and larger animals I use a large, strong and heavier crate, full length of animal, with the animal's neck placed in a sort of stanchion made of two hardwood sticks that run from floor to top and are secured at each end. Feed can then be placed before the animal and water will be given by the express company's people.

In shipping by freight it is generally necessary for some man to accompany the stock as an attendant, and then feed, bedding, etc., are supplied for the trip and the attendant is expected to care for, feed and water the stock. The animals can be placed in stalls that are made in the car or in stanchions which run the length of the car. These are made by taking two four or five inch pieces at top, and two more at bottom and at regular intervals place an upright which is securely fastened to these pieces and also to the floor and the roof of the car, then in between these pieces or uprights place a piece that reaches from floor just to the top of the frame, being pinned at the base so that it will move enough at the top to allow the animal's head to enter the space, then close the space and put in another pin at the top to hold it there firmly.

The animals, of course, stand sideways in the car and unless exceptionally large will have ample room in the ordinary eight foot wide car and leave a space in front of the stanchion for feeding. Hay in small bales can be carried over the animals by building a sort of floor over them. Water can be carried in barrels near the doorways to be used in case of necessity or haste. Where only one or two animals are to be shipped by freight they can be tied in the end of the car or a cheap stall made. Almost all railways require the presence of an attendant and generally give free fare at least one way and sometimes both ways.—Wing R. Smith in Rural New Yorker.

## THE HORSEMAN

Henry Exall, the leading breeder of trotters in Texas, issues a warning to horse breeders in which he says: The rapid increase in the value of all good, useful horses will very materially stimulate the breeding business. Hundreds of people will start in an enterprise that promises such great returns, and the tendency will be to breed almost every animal that will reproduce itself regardless of quality, soundness and general desirability.

### Breed Them Right.

As a consequence a great many horses of nondescript character will be raised at a loss alike to those who breed them and to the state, while, on the other hand, those who choose wisely and breed and raise only the best, using stallions and mares that are deeply bred in the best blood lines of the breeds that they intend to raise and who by proper care and attention raise really serviceable horses, useful for the purpose for which they are intended, sound, kind and beautiful, will not only make a great deal of money for themselves, but will greatly benefit the section of country in which they live. There is practically no limit to the demand, at rich figures (which will grow larger each season for the next eight or ten years), for the horse that is bred right, raised right and trained to be good in his class, whether it is as a trotting race horse, a fast speed horse, a park horse, a reliable well-mannered, sound, handsome family carriage horse or a sturdy draft horse. Breed them right, raise them right, educate them properly, and the product of a small band of well bred mares, with the right kind of stallion at their head, will make their owner rich in the next ten years.

### Notes For Breeders.

Oats are a natural and nutritious horse feed. The stall ought to be nine feet long and five feet wide, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Scrub horses are neither profitable nor satisfactory. In training young colts drive them with a fast walker. Do not whip a frightened horse. It only adds to his fright. Some people curry their horses during the shedding season only. A horse naturally feeds from the ground. Avoid high manglers. The mare that is suckling a colt is doing double duty and should not be required to perform as much hard labor as the other horses.

All trouble in kicking, rearing and stubbornness generally arises from improper handling or not sufficient handling to adapt horses to usage. You can better afford to starve your horses any other time than during the first year of their existence. A stunted colt seldom makes a well developed horse.

Treatment that may entirely break one horse of a bad habit may entirely fail on another. It is hard to lay down rules that will work well in all cases.

Horses are classed in the Chicago market as drafters, loggers and feeders, chunks, expresses, farm mares, light drivers, actors and coaches. The last class brings the best money.

Light drivers come next. But of all the classes the drafters are the most profitable because they can be put on the market cheaper. It's a big proposition to fit up a team of light drivers or coaches that will sell for a top price.

## MEDICINAL PLANTS.

They Were Cultivated in Gardens in the Elder Pliny's Time.

After the discovery of the medicinal properties of plants it must have followed in course of time that representatives of the species to which remedial properties were attributed should be collected and grown in some place conveniently and readily accessible, as need demanded. The last step did not immediately follow, however, since among the conditions which were earlier supposed to influence the potency of medicinal herbs, the locality in which grown and the mysteries attending their collection were of the greatest importance. The first authentic record of the introduction of medicinal plants into cultivated plots of ground dates no farther back than the time of the elder Pliny, 23-79 A. D., who writes of the garden of Antonius Castor, at Rome, in which were grown a large number of medicinal plants. This step may have been taken much earlier by the Greeks, Chinese or Mexicans, however.

Later the Benedictine monks of northern Italy paid great attention to the growing of remedial herbs and devoted an important proportion of the monastery gardens to this purpose. This practically was also carried beyond the Alps, and in 1020 a garden was in existence at the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, a few kilometers distant from Lake Constance, which contained sixteen plots occupied by medicinal plants. A garden of this character was founded in 1309 at Salerno and another in Venice in 1330. In 1309 the Benedictine monks founded an academy called "Civitas Hippocratica" at Monte Cassino, in Campania, which appears to the writer to be among the earliest schools, if not the first school, of medicine and established in connection with it a "physics garden."

### Coinmaking.

Coin of all descriptions is manufactured by dies which cut from a metal rod the exact diameter of the coin disks of suitable size, which are called blanks. These are afterward passed on to a machine which stamps them with the devices employed on obverse and reverse and mills the edges. The milling machine is considered to be the greatest improvement in the manufacture of coin, since, by its use, coins cannot be chipped as they were before it was employed. Such wonderful accuracy is shown by the stamping machines that for a coin to vary in weight even a single grain is very rare. Every coin is weighed in balances so delicate that they detect the slightest variation and are so adjusted that if a coin is too light it is thrown to one side, if too heavy, to the other, and if exactly right it passes on to the receptacle provided for the perfect coins.

### Wasting Time.

They were dining off fowl in a restaurant.

"You see," he explained, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold there and I'll take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull and when it breaks the one who has the bigger part of it will have his or her wish gratified."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he added.

"No, I can't," she replied. "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted with a glad smile. "You can have me."

### Tennis.

Tennis was first played in the early part of the sixteenth century in England and France. Matches for considerable wagers were frequently held, and rather than give up the game many men played for parts of their wearing apparel after their money was gone. In England toward the last of the century covered tennis courts were erected, and nearly all the nobility played, including the women. Henry VII. was a devoted follower of tennis, and Henry VIII. was also fascinated by the sport. The first royal tennis match was played between this monarch, with the Emperor Maximilian for a partner, against the Prince of Orange and the Marquis de Brandenborow. Charles II. was the first person to adopt a tennis costume.

### Rubbing It In.

"Why is that tramp so raging mad?"

"He picked up a lost package, and when he opened it found nothing but bottles of patent medicine for that full feeling."—Harper's Weekly.

## A Deadbeat

(Original.)

One summer night, or rather morning, a cabman nodding on his box drove slowly up Broadway, New York. Passing old Trinity church the chimes in the tower above rang out, followed by the stroke of 2.

"Hello!" cried a voice. The cabman, ever mindful of a fare, roused himself and, turning, saw a man standing in the iron gateway before the church. There was little of his face or figure visible, for the former was shaded by the brim of a singular three cornered hat, the latter wrapped in a long cloak. The cabman drew up at the curb. The stranger opened the cab door and stepped hastily in, giving a hurried order to drive northward along the river bank. On reaching a point opposite Weehawken the stranger called upon the cabman to stop, alighted and walked toward the river.

It was now early dawn. On coming to the water's edge he looked about him as though expecting some one, then up and down the river, glancing impatiently at his watch. The cabman continued to eye him wonderingly, though he was tired and sleepy. Was it drowsiness that made the queer figure seem to flutter in the wind? A boat touched the shore pulled by two men in the same garb as the stranger. He stepped in and was rowed away straight across the river.

Then it seemed to the cabman that he had lost consciousness for a second and the men pulling away in a boat had been a dream. He looked about for the stranger, but he had indeed disappeared.

Suddenly the stillness was broken by a distant crack, or rather, it was two cracks so near together as to be scarcely distinguished. Just then the leaves of the trees were stirred by a light breeze, and it seemed to the cabman that something uncanny was in the wind. Indeed, though it was a warm July morning, he shivered as if he had been struck by a cold draft from a tomb.

The next thing the cabman knew the two men who had taken the stranger away were pulling rapidly down the river. The stranger himself was nowhere to be seen, but the men seemed to be regarding anxiously something in the bottom of the boat invisible from the shore. The cabman, bent on holding to those mysteriously linked with the man who owed him a fare, whipped up his horse and followed them down along the shore. It was a hard chase, but he managed to keep them in sight, and finally they turned toward the shore. When they landed, cabby was there to meet them. The stranger was stretched in the bottom of the boat. Taking him up, his companions carried him ashore and placed him inside the cab. The cabman, all in a flutter, mounted the box and was about to drive away when he remembered that in his excitement he had not asked for instructions. Looking back to do so, not a ghost of a man who had been there was to be seen. As soon as he could sufficiently recover from his astonishment he bent over to ask the question of the man inside. The face was ashen and had taken on a ghastly glare.

"Drive," moaned the sufferer.

"Where?"

"To the churchyard."

The cabman lashed his horse, his cab swaying from curb to curb, its driver swaying as well on the box, the people rushing to get out of the way. Now and again a policeman dashed into the street to stop him, but he was driving too fast for them and left them all behind.

"Faster!" called the passenger in a dying voice. "I'll be caught in the maelstrom."

The cab at last drew up at the gateway of old Trinity. The cabman was about to get down and help the man out when he saw him fit rather than walk or run in through the gateway, pass right through an iron fence and into the churchyard. Down jumped the cabman and dashed after him, calling for his fare. Passing around an end of the fence, making his way through the headstones, he managed to keep the man, or, rather, ghost—for by this time it resembled a dissolving buff cloud—in sight.

There is a monument on the southern side of the churchyard partaking neither of the style of the seventeenth nor of the nineteenth century, but a period betwixt the two. To this monument the fading object floated, and thither the cabman staggered. But on reaching it not a sign of a living being was to be seen. Dazed, he tried to steady himself against the tomb, but the gravestones, the high buildings surrounding the churchyard, the spire, all began to rock as if they were towers on some gigantic vessel, and—well, that's all the cabman knew. Indeed, he sank down on the grave with his head resting against the monument. There he was seen by a policeman standing on the narrow street bordering the churchyard.

The next sign of consciousness that came to the cabman was feeling a grip on his arm. Opening his eyes, he saw the policeman bending over him.

"My fare," gasped the cabman.

"Your fare! Do you expect to get fares out of tombstones?"

The cabman rolled his eyes about to assure himself where he was, and they finally rested on an inscription cut on a slab in the monument beside him. It read:

IN MEMORY OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

F. A. MITCHELL.

## FIRST NUMBER.

To be Given in the Corvallis Lyceum Course.

Lulu Tvier G. Co., opera house Tuesday Nov. 13, 1906. Box office opened or benefit of season ticket holders, Saturday, 8 a. m. No person is allowed to reserve more than five seats at one time. Season tickets on sale at Graham & Wortham's 92-3

Economy Fruit Jar at Zierolf's 74th

### Look Out For the Mites Now.

By cleaning the fowl house and painting the roost with some good liquid lice killer at least once a week, being careful to reach all nooks, crannies and corners or roosts and nest boxes, one may prevent mites. As in every other evil, the thing to do is to prevent. Let mites once get a foothold in your house and you have trouble without end getting rid of them.

### "Sports" Among Pure Breeds.

The Silver Laced Wyandottes, like any other standard variety of fowls, are liable to throw "sports," but no one can tell what the percentage would be to 100 chicks. In fact, there might not be one to 1,000, and there might be several to a hundred. All varieties of poultry are more or less difficult to breed to standard requirements.

### Dry Bran For Young Fowls.

One poultryman scattered dry bran about where the chicks could pick at it and found that it worked wonders in checking bowel trouble in chicks. Dry bran is most excellent for both young and old fowls and acts as a sort of stimulant to egg production. Give it a trial if you have not done so already.

### Know What Your Hens Are Doing.

A careful account of income and expenditures is one of the first steps to successful poultry culture. To know what one's fowls are doing is of vital importance.

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Is the only office in Corvallis that can deliver the goods.

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## THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Winter Quarters of Fowls Should Be Prepared For Occupancy.

It is not too soon to begin preparations for next winter, says Farm Journal. Too soon to do the work is not to be considered unless there is nothing to do. It is surprising how much one will have to do when winter comes on and he is unprepared.

The poultry house may require overhauling in various ways or a new one may be built. It will be found that a new house will be less damp if built soon enough to allow the wood to season before winter. Earth floors that have been saturated with the droppings of the fowls should be removed to the depth of six inches and fresh material used, and the roof should be carefully examined while made tight on the old house.

Another point is that it is only after one has built a poultry house and used it a year that he knows what he wants. No man ever built a poultry house that he could not see something to improve about it, and it is this experience that is assisting to get more eggs in winter. Then there are the roosts and nests.

Those who have spent hours performing the work of cleaning out the poultry houses will appreciate any labor saving contrivances, and the time to adopt them is before the winter begins.

It is suggested that the house have plenty of windows, so as to secure sunlight and warmth. Nothing is so repugnant to fowls as darkness during the day, and they will frequently remain in a storm outside rather than keep within the walls of a dark house. Begin the fall right and prepare for the winter early so as to have the hens and pullets laying before the cold weather sets in.

### Rye For Pasture and Soiling.

Rye is not half appreciated by the American farmer. It is very hardy, will grow on the poorest land, makes good winter and spring pasture and if sown early enough makes good fall pasture. It is a good early spring soiling crop. It makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom or before, and it always sells at good prices and makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses. It is also an excellent green manure crop for turning under in early spring. While it does not add nitrogen, as the clovers do, it makes a great deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of wornout soils. It will grow in any section that can grow any of the small grains. When corn or potatoes or cowpeas are grown after corn, rye may be sown in the corn at the time of "laying by" or may be sown on the stubble after the corn is cut and be plowed under in the spring for any of the crops mentioned.—W. J. Spillman.

### Melons in the Corn Shock.

If when cutting corn you will place in one of your largest shocks about a dozen of your choicest watermelons, at Christmas, when the snow is on the ground and the frost is on the pane you can sit by the roaring fire and eat one of your melons, which has kept all that time in the shock of corn.—Farm Journal.

### Sheep Notes.

Sheep require a clean place to eat and must have it or else their health will be impaired and food wasted.

Regularity is perhaps more important in feeding sheep than in the case with other animals, for sheep are naturally regular in their habits.

While a small bunch of sheep can be kept on any farm to good advantage, they serve a double purpose, as they enrich the farm and bring a cash in come at the same time.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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