



### CARE OF CREAM.

Thorough Cleanliness Necessary to Secure a Good Quality.

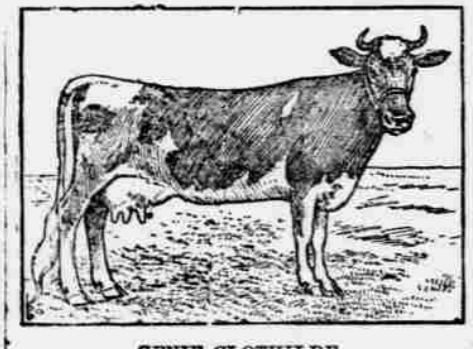
The Michigan experiment station has begun a very important line of work and one which deserves wide attention. In the fall of 1904 it purchased twenty grade Shorthorn cows. None of the animals contain a large percentage of Shorthorn blood, yet they have enough to give the evenness and uniformity sought in a foundation herd. The first year's report of this grade herd says: "In maintaining a grade dairy herd at this institution two chief ends are sought—first and foremost, to show objectively how the common dairy stocks of this state can be improved as to quantity and quality of milk production by a rational and continued system of up grading, and, second, to show the effect of careful feeding and management upon average, common or even inferior dairy animals. While the stocking of farms with pure bred dairy animals is desirable and strongly advised, it is generally recognized that the great mass of improvement among dairy cattle must come from intelligent up grading. In selecting the foundation stock for a grade dairy herd attention was given first to the health and general physical characteristics of each individual selected.

"For breeding purposes the herd is divided into four groups or subgroups of five animals each. One of these groups is to be bred continuously to Jersey bulls and the female progeny bred in the same line, another group to be bred continuously to Holstein bulls and the female progeny in the same line. The third group is to be bred in the same way to Guernsey bulls and the fourth to Shorthorn bulls." The average results of the herd are as follows: Milk, 6,239 pounds; butter, 293 pounds; cost of feed, \$33.07; value of products, \$89.65, and profit of over feed, \$56.58.

The most profitable cow gave 8,113 pounds of milk, 422 pounds of butter and returned a net profit over feed consumed of \$60.61.

Despite the logic of these facts, which are different in no way from hundreds of other instances where records have been kept, how few, very few, farmers and breeders of pure bred cattle think that it pays to test, says Horn's Dairyman. What can a man do that will pay better?

**A Fine Holstein.** The subject of the illustration, from Kimball's Dairy Farmer, is Genie Clothilde, 48,007, a registered Holstein-Friesian, owned by W. W. Cheney of the Clark farms, Manlius, N. Y. She has been tested in four different years and has increased her test each time. At the age of four years and seven months she made seventeen pounds three-ninths ounces of butter in a week. At the age of five years and nine months her record was 21.68 pounds of butter, and when seven years and one month old she made 22.68 pounds of butter.



GENIE CLOTHILDE.

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The separator bowl and its parts should not only look clean, but should have a clean smell as well. If giving off any bad odors, examine all tubes and crevices about the bowl, for this is evidence in itself that there is dirt being harbored somewhere.

**Delivery of Cream.** Frequently cream is seriously injured in delivering it to the creamery. We have even seen collectors using ordinary milk cans in summer for this purpose. Cream received from the patron in the best condition would not under such circumstances reach the creamery in a condition fit for making good butter. The tanks or cans should be well insulated, and where the latter in particular are used they should be protected from the sun by means of a good canvas cover on the wagon.

One of the most disagreeable flavors imparted to cream is that due to the sun's rays striking directly upon and heating the walls of a can, and this flavor is invariably passed on to the butter. Where the cream is delivered by individual patrons the can should be covered with a blanket.—Superintendent Mitchell at Meeting of Eastern Dairyman's Association.

**Study the Individual Cow.** I see before me in this room men who have grown gray in the business, men who may be considered well off—who do not owe anybody a dollar and have plenty to take care of them. They do not do much now. They have ceased to work. Cows have made them well off. But those men have been good dairymen. They have been students of the dairy cow and have learned the dairy business from start to finish. They have learned that there is an individuality in the dairy cow, just as there is in men, in dogs or in trotting horses, just as much difference in the individual ability of dairy cows as there is in the ability of men, and that is where many dairy farmers fail—in studying the individual cow. We do business with the herd and pay attention to the cows collectively and not individually. It seems to me that it is every dairyman's duty to study each cow in his herd. Every herd in this state has some good cows and some poor ones, and in many of the herds the profit derived from good cows is lost in supporting the poor ones.—C. H. Everett at Wisconsin Dairyman's Convention.

**Handling Silage.** For removing the silage from the silo I have found a common four tined manure fork a most convenient tool, writes J. P. Fletcher in the National Stockman and Farmer. The larger the fork and the closer together the tines are the faster the work may be accomplished. It is important, however, that the surface of the silage be left as nearly level as possible and the amount removed from time to time simply be skimmed off the top to a depth of two or three inches each day. It is never best to thrust the fork down into the silage five or six inches as though it were manure you were pitching. Simply take off the top layer in as careful a manner as possible, not loosening up more than is taken out. In this way there will be considerably less waste either by molding or freezing.

**Dairy Wisdom in Brief**

In Kansas a progressive dairyman tested his herd of sixteen cows. He found eight were making good profits and the other eight were eating them up.

The best way to improve the test is to better the cow.

Every heifer raised from an unprofitable cow will make one more unprofitable cow.

The dual purpose cow may do for the average farmer, but the dairy farmer wants a profitable cow.

Shivering on the warm side of a straw pile and suffocating in a dark, poorly ventilated stable are two extremes. Avoid both this winter.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Teach the children to be careful to close the doors and gates, says the Farm Journal. A prize heifer calf was lost by the barn door being left open and the calf gaining access to the chopped grain, the fact not being known until too late to attempt saving it.

Calves grow into money about as fast as any kind of stock. You have got to keep them moving, though. When a calf stops growing, it is pretty apt to go back first thing you know. Backward things are what swamp the best of us.

The quarters for the cows should be put in order, so that when the frosty nights and cold rains come the herd may have proper shelter. Cows are more sensitive and susceptible to cold than most other animals on account of the double drain upon them. Be wise and do not lay the foundation for disease and loss by needless exposure. Any loss in this way in the fall of the year puts the animals in so much worse condition for wintering. The loss is not only immediate, but is felt all through the winter and causes an extra outlay to restore them to a profitable condition.

### A CONVICT AND A GENTLEMAN

[Copyright, 1906, by Homer Sprague.]

It was a calm starlight night, and when I came on duty at 10 o'clock the captain and his family had turned in. There was nothing for my watch to do except in the case of the man on the lookout, and all except him and the man who stood by the wheel in a perfunctory way were soon sprawled out and asleep. Within the hour I believe that we all slept. If I slept at all, of which I am not sure, it was less than ten minutes by the cabin clock. I was suddenly aroused by some one touching my arm, and I at once responded: "Well, what is it?"

I spoke before I turned to the man at my side. When I wheeled on him I saw a stranger. He stood there with his cap in hand, and drawn up across the deck were fourteen other men, all dressed as French convicts. Every man removed his cap and bowed to me, and as I stood staring the one who had touched me quietly said: "Sir, we have come aboard."

"But what is it—what are you?" I asked as our voices aroused the man at the wheel.

"Our boat is alongside, sir. We are escaped convicts from Cayenne. We did not hail you, and we came aboard without noise. We have been a night and two days at sea. May I hope that our advent will disturb no one?"

"Good God, but we are captured by convicts!" I groaned as I finally realized the situation.

"And a worse thing might have happened," he replied, with a laugh. "We haven't the slightest intention of capturing your craft. Our only desire is to work our passage to the north. We have quite a quantity of provisions aboard our boat, and you will find us obeying orders and maintaining the best of discipline."

I descended to the cabin and aroused the captain and in whispers informed him of what had happened. He was of an excitable nature, and if I had not clapped my hand over his mouth he would have aroused the women with his exclamations. I had to tell him over and over again that the convicts offered no violence and that their leader seemed to have them under perfect control before I could quiet him. He was shaking like a leaf when we gained the deck, and he afterward told me that he expected nothing less than to be murdered out of hand.

"So this is the captain?" softly asked the convict leader. "Let me reassure you, sir. There shall be no violence here. You are as safe as if in your own home ashore."

"But you—you are convicts!" exclaimed the captain as he looked around upon the gang.

"Unfortunately, yes, but it does not follow that we are beasts and brutes. Some of us may not have been guilty of the crimes charged. I alone can speak your language. I am the leader. Every man will obey my slightest word. All we ask is that you give us a passage to the north."

"How far to the north?"

"To any of the English Islands in the West Indies."

The man was speaking fairly, and when one looked at him there could be no mistake that he had been gentle born. He had the face and speech of an aristocrat. His followers were more common looking men, but their faces were not evil. The captain's excitement quieted down after a little and he reasoned it out that it was best to give way. Indeed, there was no other conclusion for a sensible man to come to. He looked at me and I gave him a nod, and then he said:

"I will take you along and trust in what you say."

"And I pledge you my word you shall have no cause to regret it," replied the leader as he extended his hand. "As the weather is fine my men can occupy the decks. I have a few words to say to them."

With a gesture he called them around him, and then for five minutes he spoke in low but earnest tones. As he used the French language we could not understand a word, and yet it was plain that he was giving them orders and advice. While he was speaking I suggested to the captain that he be invited to occupy a spare berth in the cabin, and this was acceded to. When the invitation was extended he accepted it as his due, but with many thanks, and introduced himself as Mr. Lafoy. Our sleeping watch was roused up, the convicts' boat unloaded and sent adrift, explanations made and all done so quietly that the sleeping women were not aroused. The first they knew of the affair was at breakfast time. Meanwhile the calm was broken.

In the morning watch I carried one of my suits of clothes to Lafoy's stateroom, along with a razor and other things. When he came out to breakfast and was introduced he was all gentleman and no convict. He was a good talker and a natural entertainer, and the women, who had expected to meet a villain, were on friendly footing within a quarter of an hour.

As for the other convicts, our men fraternized with them at once. Some of them were sailors and they promptly turned to. Between our crew and the captain's sloop chest all were fitted out in other dress and their uniforms thrown overboard. We had the crowd with us for three weeks, and never a man during that whole time caused us the slightest trouble.

As for Lafoy, all took the greatest liking to him and were sorry when the time came to part. Just where we left them is a matter not to be betrayed, but they did not go from us empty handed, and a chance was given them to live better lives in the future.

M. QUAD.

### THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK

The Montana experiment station has published a bulletin giving valuable information in regard to feeding sheep at that institution that should prove of great interest. The summary of the work follows:

For feeding wethers and when given with clover hay, wheat and barley gave the fastest gains, followed by oats and screenings and mixed grain in the order named.

Considering the amount of food required for each pound of gain in feeding wethers, wheat and clover were the most efficient rations, followed by screenings, barley, oats and mixed grain in the order named.

In feeding lambs, screenings and clover gave the fastest gains, followed by mixed grain, oats, barley and wheat in the order given.

The amount of food required for each pound of gain on lambs was least



PRIZE COTSWOLD.

for the ration of screenings and clover, with oats, mixed grain, barley and wheat in the order named.

Lambs gain faster and more economically than do wethers.

The light, thin lambs can be fattened sufficiently in three months to command the best price in the market.

In one experiment in feeding 100 wethers for sixty-five days fifty wethers fed a maximum ration of one-half pound of grain a day gained as rapidly and made as economic gains as a band of healthy wethers. Being small and thin, however, they would have to be fed at least twice as long to get them ready for the market.

At present Cotswolds are the only sheep we are breeding, and I have the oldest flock in Canada, writes J. C. Ross of Ontario to American Agriculturist. Cotswolds have been raised on my farm for sixty years. I think Cotswolds are the best all around farmers' sheep on the market today, both for wool and mutton. My flock averaged seventeen pounds of wool to the head last season and also makes a good showing this year. I see by reports that this breed stood third at the block contest in England, their native home. They were the pioneer breed of sheep in Canada about twenty-five years ago and have been used extensively in crossing and making up several other breeds.

**Save Surplus Forage.** When the season is a prolific one for grass, instead of allowing immense quantities to go to waste during the summer, farmers would be wise to conserve a portion of the surplus in the form of ensilage for their cattle. Animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food; hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive exclusively on dry food as well as a horse does. Any method by which green fodders can be preserved in the succulent condition is well worth the attention of the farmer. It will enable him to utilize his hay and straw to advantage and carry his stock through periods of drought with comparative ease. By a combination of dry and succulent food the largest amount of nutriment is extracted from both. In some places where roots are grown they take the place of silage, but in all cases it is a great advantage to be able to secure the crop just when it is in its best condition, and there is no question that the silo should be regarded as indispensable on every progressive farm.—W. R. Gilbert in American Cultivator.

**Raising Holstein Cattle.** The Dutch system of feeding and rearing the famous Holstein-Friesian cattle is simplicity itself. The calves are given whole milk until about five weeks old, when the ration is gradually changed to skim milk and grain. The grain is cooked or steamed and fed with the milk at first and later is fed dry immediately before the milk is given. When grass is available it forms the entire ration for heifers, and during winter the rations are only sufficient to keep them growing. Bulls are fed in the same manner until they are a year old, after which they are closely confined, but regular exercise is given daily. Bulls used for breeding are kept in stables or paddocks and are well fed, but not allowed to become fat. Roots in winter and green forage in summer are largely used.—Professor W. A. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.

**Select Large Animals.** Shrewd cattle feeders always select good sized, growthy steers for feeding. This sort will not consume much more feed than lighter animals, and they seem to put their feed to better account. By "large" steers we do not mean the big, rawboned fellows which any amount of feed will not make fat, but the strong framed, muscular animal which has the capacity and inclination to turn corn and hay into good beef. In dairy cows it has been found by actual tests that small cows produce less milk relatively than large ones.

### RESERVE EWE LAMBS.

Improve the Flock by Careful Selection of Females.

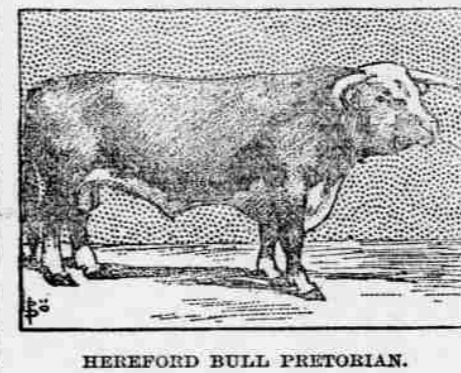
The grading up and general improvement of the breeding flock must have its ultimate source in the reservation of the ewe lambs now being reared to maturity, writes Leo C. Reynolds in National Stockman. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting out the ewe lambs that possess the power to strengthen and permanently fix desirable qualities in the flock. Flock masters make a big mistake every season in not giving more attention to selecting their best ewe lambs.

The demand for breeding stock for starting new flocks should not induce flock masters to part with their best ewe lambs. Not in many years have I known of breeding material commanding such a high premium as now. The price offered by some anxious buyers will be a big inducement to let go some of the best ewe lambs, thinking that another year you will have some more just as good. It is right here that some shortsighted flock owner is going to fall down. The flock master who disposes of his best ewe lambs simply shuts himself out of the race of reaping a good harvest in the next few years.

Through the careful selection of ewe lambs some permanent and very desirable improvements can be effected in the flock that will in the course of a year or two return excellent profits. The demand today is for early maturing sheep—sheep that can be got to market at the earliest possible date. There are always a few ewes that show an inclination toward early maturity, and the progeny should be selected to promote this very desirable quality. Our great need today is sheep that can be fattened at any age and put upon the market when prices are the highest. This kind of animals can only be obtained by making selection from ewes that show an inclination to reproduce that particular quality.

### A Great Hereford Sire.

Herefordian, the great Hereford bull, here reproduced from the Orange Judicial Farmer, is owned by F. A. Nave of



HEREFORD BULL PRETORIAN.

Indiana, a noted breeder with a reputation for high class stock of the very best quality. Pretorian is one of the world's famous Herefords.

### Improvement in Breeding.

The first thing for the breeder to recognize is that all of the animals which we know today have been developed by a process of evolution from previous animals of an inferior quality. The next thing is a recognition of the forces which have kept that process in operation until they have brought about the results which we now see. And the third step is to keep those forces acting continuously in a desired direction so that each step may be a forward step. With such knowledge properly applied the practice of breeding animals will be as certain in its results as are the results of ordinary manufacturing processes, and the rate at which improvement will be secured will exceed anything the world has yet seen.—Professor C. L. Redfield.

### Report of the Condition of The First National Bank OF CORVALLIS

at Corvallis, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, November 1, 1906.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$281,733.36 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,998.96 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 50,000.00 Bonds, securities, etc. 70,500.05 Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 28,007.06 Other real estate owned 2,987.44 Due from National Banks-not reserve agents 58,521.41 Due from State Banks and Bankers 28,442.57 Due from approved reserve agents 79,906.55 Checks and other cash items 3,617.23 Notes of other National banks 2,440.00 Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 82.67 LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANKS: Specie \$44,373.20 Legal-tender notes 645.00 44,918.20 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent. of Circulation 2,500.00 Total \$594,603.45

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00 Surplus fund 10,000.00 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 5,724.66 National Bank notes outstanding 50,000.00 Due to State Banks and Bankers 146.29 Individual deposits subject to check 414,701.79 Demand certificates of deposit 3,481.70 Certified checks 82.00 Liabilities other than those above stated—due to U. S. 8,559.33 Reserved for taxes 470.77 Liabilities other than those above stated—contingent 3,089.51 Total \$594,603.45

State of Oregon, County of Benton ss: I, Geo. E. Lilly, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. E. Lilly, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1906.

R. E. WILSON, Notary Public. CORRECT—ATTEST: J. W. FOSTER, E. F. WILES, M. S. WOODCOCK, Directors.

Have your watch cleaned for \$1; repairing for \$1; all work guaranteed at Matthews', optician and jeweler. 841f

### Beyond Speech.

The conversation of pigs is not usually considered a matter of serious import, yet by it Uncle David gauged the physical condition of his porkers. Uncle David was a native of old Saco, Me. Some of his peculiarities are recorded by Mr. Reddon in his book on the town.

The old man raised pigs for the market. At one time a scourge devastated his sties. During this affliction a neighbor, meeting him and seeing his doleful countenance, inquired sympathetically for his stock.

"Well, Uncle David," he said cheerily, "how is the litter getting on?"

"Getting on!" replied Uncle David mournfully. "Getting on! They are all dead but two, and they are speechless!"

### Cheap Brains.

One day as John W. Mugridge, the lawyer, and Judge Minot were walking along the street in Concord, N. H., together, Mr. Mugridge, in his sepulchral voice, said: "Judge, let's go into partnership. You furnish the capital and I'll furnish the brains." The judge quickly pulled a two cent piece from his pocket and, holding it in the palm of his hand, said to Mugridge: "Very well. Cover that, John! Cover that!"

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of 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.

**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.

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