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at the head of the brigade until the string was crossed at the end of the mile.

But DeVolt's remarkable gate, which elicited from the crowded amphitheatre thunderous cheering and college enthusiasm which surrounded one of the love races in a boiler factory, carried the last lap. When a quarter of the way around the circuit he suddenly plunged forward with a speed faster than that at the start. The space between him and Leonard, who finished second, increased as perceptibly as between the earth and a rising balloon, and he crossed the tape fully 150 feet ahead of the Y. M. C. A. man.

The mile run was the only event during the afternoon in which the Indian training school was represented. All of the members entered from that institution—Haigehi, Wilson and Seymour—took part in the race. The former held a place close to the lead until the last quarter, when he gradually dropped behind to be outdistanced by five others of the runners at the finish.

Corvallis sent some brawny tissue to the meet, and Swann, Greenhaw, Chapman and Schroeder, not to mention DeVolt, are still to be heard from in future track events. Swann gave a clever exhibition in the pole vault when he beat Moullen, U. of O. The little athlete with the bird name cleared the rod with space to spare.

Points scored: U. of O. 54 1/2; OAC 30; Y. M. C. A. 4 1/2; M. A. A. C. I.

Having Strenuous Time.

On account of the strenuous opposition which the Linn county grange has met by supporters of the University of Oregon appropriation, it has been decided not to publish the names of any of those who sign the petition. When the movement was first inaugurated by the Linn county grange, the names of those who signed the petition were published in the Herald. As soon as the names were thus given out, the U. of O. people at once wrote letters to the signers asking them that they withdraw their names. To head off any similar tactics on the part of that state institution the names secured to the petition from now on will be kept secret until sufficient are secured and the entire petition is filed with the secretary of state at Salem.

A few of the petitions were circulated in Albany yesterday by one of the members of the grange and he stated that no one of those whom he interviewed, who had signed the first petition, refused to reaffix their signatures to the new petition.

The members of the Linn county grange yesterday expressed great satisfaction that their action in opposing the university appropriation, had been upheld by the members of Pomoma district grange, in the meeting held in Harving, Clackamas county, last Wednesday. Every day many letters are received from all parts of the state supporting the grange in its move to refer the University of Oregon \$125,000 appropriation to a vote of the people.—Herald.

BEGINS FRIDAY.

Convention of W. C. T. U.—The Program in Full.

The annual convention of the Benton county W. C. T. U. occurs in this city on Friday of this week, at the Christian church. Many good speakers are on the program and much interest is taken, both locally and in the neighboring towns and districts, and a good attendance is expected. The complete program is as follows:

- PROGRAM—9:30 A. M. Devotional.....Mrs. C. McCausland Words of Welcome.....Mrs. Higdon Response.....Mrs. Henkle, Philomath Appointment of Committees Report of Officers and Co. Superintendent Report of Local Unions Business Drill..... Mrs. L. A. Addison, State President Election of Officers State Plans of Work, etc. Noon Tide Prayer.....Mrs. Handsaker

Adjournment for Basket Lunch 1:30 P. M.

- "How our Finances can best be Increased. (a) Systematic Giving".....Mrs. Lumml (b) "Increase of Membership, Active and Honorary, and how best secured".....Mrs. Sarah Cauthorn (c) "Self Denial Week".....Mrs. Addison, State President (d) Collections, Donations, etc.....Miss Nancy Campbell 3:00 P. M. Question Box 3:15 P. M.

Paper—"How best to Fight the Cigarette and Tobacco Evil"..... 3:30 P. M.

Paper—"Our Work With and For the Children".....Mrs. Lumml 3:45 P. M.

Report of Committees Adjournment Evening Session, 7:45 P. M.

Song and Praise Service.....Rev. Handsaker Scripture and Prayer.....Rev. Gibbe 8:15 P. M.

Lecture—"Word Pictures From the Triennial of the World's W. C. T. U. With a General Overview and Outlook"..... State President Music Benediction

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate woman and child. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better remedy than any other for all the ailments named above. The medicinal principles used in them, viz., cure liquid retained urine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heartburn, sour breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerated stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-over coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Golden Medical Discovery" will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

Notice.

That we may come up to the full standard of our reputation, so fast being acquired, as a growing, prosperous and up-to-date college town, and that we may be able to look with pride over our entire little city and say that in addition to having the best water system in the entire state outside our metropolis we too have the cleanest looking city to present to the new-comer and home-seeker as well as to the many coastwise passengers passing through our city during the summer season for their outings at the attractive resort, Newport; I do hereby name Friday the 19th day of April as "clean-up day" and on behalf of our city council and entire city officials as well as in the behalf of the Corvallis Commercial Club, whose officers are always on the alert, in matters looking to the upbuilding and future welfare of our beautiful city, I urge upon our entire citizenship, male and female, old and young, to set aside this day for the purpose intended and request that the afternoon of said day all business and work for a profit shall be suspended, that the schools shall be dismissed, the business houses be closed, and that all shall turn out and don his or her working clothes and disposition to help in this great and most needed work and I am sure when we have gone at this with our true Corvallis spirit and determination to do this job and to do it to perfection that we will look back upon our labors with satisfaction and pride and will never regret the day so well spent, even though we should thus sacrifice a few dimes in our half day closing.

Yours for success, A. J. JOHNSON, Mayor.

SECRET OF GOOD STOCK.

No Fancy Methods of Feeding and Handling Necessary.

Interviews with several of the men who finished prize winning steers in the car lot classes at the late international do not reveal any fancy methods of feeding or handling their cattle. All of them started with good beef blood, which is of course the first requisite of a good beef animal. This good blood was not in the form of a \$5,000 bull either, for these men are not breeders of pure bred cattle. It was in the form of successive crosses of good bulls such as any man can buy at a reasonable price today, and these successive crosses were of the same breed. No mixing of breeds to get a little more of this or a little less of that, but breeding straight forward toward better cattle.

After good blood came blue grass, hay, corn, oats and at the finish some oilmeal. All of these except the oilmeal the feeders raised on their farms, but they fed enough. There may be some feeders of cattle who are giving their stock wasteful quantities of feed, but we are not acquainted with them. There are many who really waste feed because at some time or other in the animal's life they do not feed enough. Economy of production as well as quality of product demands that all classes of meat animals have enough.

And, further, these cattle were under the eyes of their masters. They were not neglected, chased or excited in any way. They had no fancy bars, but ran to sheds, as a rule, just as all steers should. No doubt it would be a losing proposition for the average feeder to attempt to make his heaves as ripe as those which win prizes at great shows. He finds it more economical to sell when they are fat enough for the market's requirements. But the show feeder's methods are only those of the up to date commercial cattle producer—good blood, careful handling and feed enough to keep them going forward all the time, says the National Stockman and Farmer.

DOCTORING THE COW.

Ills That May Be Cured Without Calling the Veterinary.

The farmer is often a better veterinary than the advertised expert simply because he studies cows. We are today striving to get great milk records and then are continually asking, "What is the matter with my cow?" Unfortunately whenever we develop one part of the body abnormally we do it at the expense of some other. We must be content with a little less milk in order to have a healthy cow.

Inflammation of Udder. A gargety condition prevails in many herds. Some cows are subject to this disease, caused by a swinging udder. Blood in the milk is not always a sign of disease. A little injury causes inflammation and makes the trouble, but it is soon over. Hot water may be used. An udder syringe to wash out the inside of the udder should be kept by every farmer. Then when a cow begins to give stringy milk the udder can be cleaned and garget prevented. It would save many a veterinary bill. Inflammation of the udder means garget. Milk fever comes from this cause. You should have the syringes and devices to treat the cow yourselves.

About two weeks before the birth of a calf reduce her rations and give her some epsom salts. It will prevent many a diseased cow, especially if she is a great milker. An air syringe is a necessity. The veterinary cannot always protect you. You should be prepared to treat sudden cases of milk fever yourself.

Treating Cowpox. Cowpox is but an eruptive fever which a solution of carbolic acid will reduce. Take ten parts of raw linseed oil and with it mix one part carbolic acid and you will have a germicide that is invaluable. The germ is in the end of the teat, where there are warmth and moisture. This will work up and finally destroy the udder. This can be washed off if taken in time. When your cow kicks at milking, don't kick her, but put on your spectacles and look for a little blister in the end of the teat. That is the germ. Now put a little of the oil above the blister, and the germ cannot travel over it into the udder. It is the unseen things that are the dangerous things in this world. Always wash your hands before milking, as the germ may be on them. When the garget germ once gets deeply seated and the teat hardened it is too late to cure.

Use of Milk Tubes. Milk tubes are useful, but they should not be too long. If you insert a long tube into the sensitive udder glands it causes injury. The tube should be disinfected in boiling water before inserted into the teat.

Carbolic acid is also good to destroy the abortion germ or at least prevent their multiplication—twenty-five drops in the feed continued for two or three weeks, and then drop a week or two and continue again. A little kerosene along these lines will save many a valuable cow.—Dr. C. D. Seward, Logan, N. Y.

THE DAIRY BARN.

Six Ways in Which It May Be Vastly Improved.

There are six ways in which the average dairy barn can be vastly improved.

In the first place, most of the stables need better ventilation and light. They need more and better kept window surfaces and facilities for changing the air without exposing the cows to drafts.

In the second place, there should be a ceiling between the floor of the mow and the cows. In barns where hay is stored over the cows it is dangerous to leave the defective floor without some sort of ceiling. The chance of fire is much greater, and a sanitary condition of the stable is almost impossible if the dust and hay are allowed to fall through upon the cows.

Third.—The stables should have good floors. Cracks in the floor are breeding places for bacteria, and they catch and hold an accumulation of filth that fills the stables with bad odors.

Tying the Cows. Fourth.—Tying the cows can be greatly improved upon. The old fashioned rigid stanchion is neither comfortable nor convenient. The cows should have a small degree of freedom at least. This can be provided by the newer makes of stanchions or by a chain or halter. The great objection to the last two is the difficulty of keeping the cow clean, and right here is the fifth way in which the stable can be improved. Fix the gutters so that they will keep the cow clean and at the same time save all the manure. I have been in barns where the platform was so short that when the cow would lie down she could not keep out of the gutter. I have been in other stables where the gutter was simply a couple of 2 by 4's placed upon the stable floor. Either practice is bad. The best plan is to fix the floor in such a way that it will accommodate the cows and give them ample room for lying down comfortably. Have the gutter about four inches deep and built water tight. This saves all the liquid manure, keeps the cows clean and makes it much easier to care for the stables and the stock.

Handling the Manure. The sixth point which comes to my mind at this time is an improved method in handling the manure. Throwing it out of the window is insanitary and often inconvenient. The manure piles up against the barn, injuring the paint and at the same time losing much of its value as a fertilizer. The other plan of shoveling it into wheelbarrows and wheeling it out and dumping it in the yard is little better. Use some kind of a carrier, an overhead one preferred, and unload the manure right into the spreader. The carrier is always out of the way, there are no unsightly planks and trestles which are necessary if you use a wheelbarrow, the manure pile is avoided, and all the manure is saved.—Professor E. L. Shaw.

Butter and Milk.

The following figures show how important it is to exercise care in washing milk pails, for in an actual experiment there were found in the first washing 7,389,000 bacteria, in the second washing 157,000 and in the third washing 58,000.

Best When First Made. Butter is at its best when first made and hence should be delivered to the consumer as soon as possible. More poor butter and cream come from middlemen than from dairymen, and the nearer the producer and consumer can be brought to each other the better.—E. G. Lovejoy, Piscataquis County, Me. Salable Milk.

The essential points in the handling and care of milk and cream are, first, cleanliness in every particular in producing milk; second, strict observance in keeping the apartments where the cows are housed properly ventilated; third, for cream, use separator when five or more cows are kept, and wash the separator every time it is used and keep the cream sweet until wanted for use. For milk, cool it as soon after milking as can be done conveniently and avoid mixing warm milk with cold. This rule applies to milk for cheese as well as market milk. Aerating milk is probably the most effective, but cooling in cold water if properly done, with a supply of ice, will fill the bill.—W. H. Keith, Kennebec County, Me.

Cleanliness the Watchword. Every man, woman and child who has anything to do with the work of buttermaking from cow to package should be cleanly and neat. Uncleanliness is the rock upon which thousands go down. It is possible to do some things in a slovenly manner and yet succeed fairly well. This is not true in buttermaking. Every pail, can, churn, ladle, package, cloth and worker must be scrupulously free from anything which will impart a taint to the finished product. The hands especially must be clean.

Won Sweepstakes on Butter. The winner at one of the most closely contested dairy exhibitions in recent years under the New Hampshire State Dairymen's association was J. W. Pulsifer of Plymouth, who was awarded the sweepstakes prize with a score of 98 points. Mr. Pulsifer writes: "The cream was twenty-four hours in ripening at a temperature of 64 degrees. No starter was used. The churning temperature was 62 degrees. The barrel churn was used, and the butter was colored with a very little Aldermy butter color. The cows were grade Jerseys and Guernseys and were fed on corn fodder and oat hay and a mixture of cornmeal and mixed feed."

CUT GREEN BONE.

A Great Egg Maker Which Should Be Fed Regularly to the Fowls.

One of the best and, in fact, one of the most necessary poultry foods is green bone, says R. H. Jones in American Poultry Advocate. No other food can entirely take its place. There are different food elements required for fowls, and one of the most essential is protein. The other elements are also necessary, but this is the one which is given the most attention by poultrymen. In green cut bone we find a large percentage of this most essential element; hence its value as a food. There may be some objections to feeding green bone for several reasons, but it is certain that the advantages fully compensate for them.

Green cut bone can be fed advantageously to fowls intended for many different purposes and under different conditions. It is a great help in hastening the growth of young birds. Also when fed to laying hens the egg yield will be increased wonderfully and the poultry raiser well paid for the labor expended. It is a food which all fowls readily eat, and it must be fed judiciously—that is to say, not too much must be given at a time. It is a recognized fact that animal food must be given in some form, and, while it may be supplied in other ways, this is undoubtedly the most economical and satisfactory.

It should recommend itself to poultrymen, as it is of a very reasonable cost. The bones can be obtained in abundance from any butcher, by whom they are generally regarded as waste. Often they can be had gratis, but even if it is necessary to pay a cent a pound for them the investment will be a good one. The poultryman should by all means have a good green bone cutter. The best price is very reasonable, and they will more than pay for themselves. The bones are put in the machine as they are received from the butcher. There are usually small pieces of meat adhering to them, and these the machine will also reduce to whatever fineness may be desired.

Poultry on a Large Scale. So far every attempt made in this country to establish a large poultry farm has been met by failure, says Farm Journal (Philadelphia). The extensive and successful plants of today are the outcome of a small beginning and a gradual growth. True, the main cause for failure has been the lack of experience. Men have undertaken a work for which they were not qualified.

Another effort is to be made, this time by Charles A. Cyphers, a well known expert; B. Holmes, formerly editor of the Poultry Monthly, and others, forming a stock company. The farm is located about twelve miles from Buffalo, N. Y., and comprises 260 acres of land. It is planned to quarter 20,000 layers for market eggs and hatch more than 100,000 head of broilers and roasters a year from 2,000 breeders to be kept for that purpose.

Why English Fowls Grow Big. One firm announcing the arrival of a consignment of Orpington cockerels from England says, "They are, of course, larger than any grown in this country." We once asked a prominent judge why it is that the English fanciers take our American Wyandottes and Rocks and increase their size materially, says American Poultry Journal. He replied: "No warm nights over there. Chicks not kept in small brood coops, as they are here. Given an abundance of fresh air all the time. Made to rustle in the meadows and orchards. Fed but little corn, their diet consisting almost wholly of foods which produce bone and muscle, such as oats, etc."

To Prevent Bowel Trouble. It has been said that if dry wheat bran is used as a covering for the floor of a feed box and if nothing but a dry grain ration is fed to the young chicks and pure water and grit are set near by for them it will prevent bowel trouble. In addition to these, some use stale bread ground small in a coffee mill and some fine ground, chop. This is a meal made of equal parts of oats and corn ground fine with the oat husks sifted out and fed in the bran. These are said to be the safest remedies against this trouble in poultry in hot climates.

Wheat For the Hens. We are glad to notice that the agricultural press throughout the country has taken up the cry of more wheat and less corn for laying hens, says the Feather. So soon as the people throughout the country learn that corn will not produce many eggs during the winter months and that wheat will produce a profitable egg yield the more pleased will they be with the results of egg production from their hens. Too much corn assures an empty egg basket. Plenty of wheat bids fair for a profitable egg production.

Pork Scraps For Poultry. Pork scraps are relished by poultry, but are not generally considered as satisfactory as beef scrap. However, they analyze about the same, except that the pork scrap contains rather more fat. Pork cracklings and beef cracklings should have about the same feeding value. They are not as rich in protein as prepared scrap, but can be used as a substitute for a scrap with quite satisfactory results.

Early Maturity of Rhode Island Reds. March 21, 1906, I hatched ten chicks, Rhode Island Reds, says a correspondent. One died March 23. Five of the balance are cockerels and began crowing June 11. One pullet developed leg weakness, and I had her put out of her suffering. Another developed leg trouble about four and a half pounds and had her first egg July 18.

IRRIGATING SEDIMENTS.

They Necessitate the Best Cultivation That is Feasible.

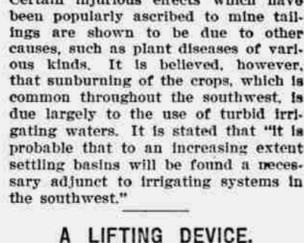
The streams of the southwest carry unusually large amounts of sediments, particularly in those of the Colorado. A recent bulletin of the irrigation experiment station reports a study of the fertilizing and phytotoxic effects of such sediments upon the soil. The most pronounced effect of the free use of irrigation water containing large amounts of sediment was found to be the formation of a silt blanket which interferes with the penetration of irrigation waters and in other ways impairs the physical condition of the soil. Experiments on the effects of these silt deposits on the growth of alfalfa were made during the summer of 1905 on three fields situated respectively under the Colorado, the Salt and the Gila rivers. In the case of the field on the Gila river the irrigation water used contained a large amount of mine tailings from the concentration of copper ores.

The "Blanketing" Effect. The results show in general a marked injurious effect from the accumulation of sediments in alfalfa fields, but like results from the use of water rich in sediments were not in general observed in the case of corn, barley and wheat. In the case of such crops the ground is cultivated in a manner impossible with alfalfa, and the sediment blanket is broken up, turned under and incorporated with the soil. In this way the blanketing effect is lessened or entirely done away with, and the sediments are left free to exert such fertilizing influence as they may possess.

Mine Tailings—Settling Basins. As compared with the natural sediments the mine tailings were of little or no fertilizing value and were fully as injurious from the standpoint of the physical properties of the soil. Certain injurious effects which have been popularly ascribed to mine tailings are shown to be due to other causes, such as plant diseases of various kinds. It is believed, however, that subburning of the crops, which is common throughout the southwest, is due largely to the use of turbid irrigating waters. It is stated that "it is probable that to an increasing extent settling basins will be found a necessary adjunct to irrigating systems in the southwest."

A LIFTING DEVICE.

An Arrangement For Removing a Wagon Box to a Platform. There are various ways of removing a wagon box from the trucks, and in the following plan, described in Iowa Homestead one of these is brought out:



REMOVING THE WAGON BOX.

The upright pole is 4 by 4 by 14 feet and is set several feet in the ground, so that it will be firm enough in its position to stand the strain which is required of it. The platform on which the rear end of the wagon box rests when it is to be raised from the wagon may be made any height so as to suit the height of the trucks. Two guy wires should be attached to the pole a foot or so from its top and be secured eight or ten feet in the rear of the platform. The rope which is used to do the lifting is attached at one end of the upright pole near its upper end. From there it continues on to a pulley hooked in a rope which passes around the front end of the wagon box, then back over a pulley in the top of the pole and down to a windlass at the rear end of the platform. When the wagon box is in its final position on the platform, it should stand upright and should be left attached to the rope, so that it cannot be blown down in case of winds.

Experience With Manure Spreader. My experience with the manure spreader teaches me that the modern method of applying manure to land is far in advance of the old practice, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. In applying manure with the spreader it is put on uniformly, and all parts of the field are equally benefited. When the manure was dumped in piles, it frequently happened that the work of spreading was postponed for some time, and the result was that much of the fertilizing value of the manure leached out or was lost through fermentation. The manure spreader not only saves the plant food elements of the manure, but also saves time and labor, as the work is all done at one time. It does two very important things and does them well—it thoroughly fines the manure and distributes it evenly.

Hornless Cattle. The time will come when horned cattle will be bred only as curiosities or for show purposes, as fancy breeds of poultry are now. The advantages of the hornless are so many that the horns must go. It is just as easy to breed cattle without horns as with horns, and it is a great deal easier to take care of them afterward.—Farm Press.

Apple Growing. An authority states that the cause of many failures in apple growing may be found in the bare stems six or eight feet high to the lowest branches. Low headed trees are usually preferable. In a general way, pruning should be done frequently with knife and thumb.