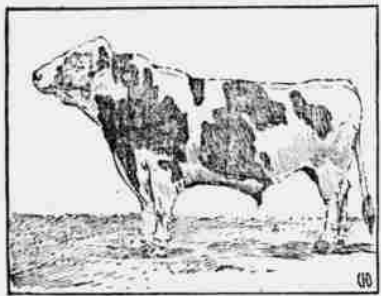




If we are to make as rapid progress in the improvement of our dairy breeds as we may reasonably expect, the preservation of the breeding powers of sires of approved merit must be given more attention than it has received in the past. Some bulls are naturally vicious, yet bad temper in nine-tenths of them is the result of the way they are managed.

For some time after the arrival of Sarcastic Lad at the University of Illinois conditions made it necessary to keep him in a small stall, with no exercise except that given on the staff. No injurious results were noted for about a year, but by this time there were evidences that a change should be made. He was accordingly given a larger stall, with access to an outside yard, where exercise could be taken at will. Falling to move about as much as he should, he was led about with the staff until his bad disposition manifested itself in breaking a heavy staff and jeopardizing the lives of his attendants at two different times. Then it was decided that he spend the remainder of his days in confinement. Such a verdict naturally raised the question of providing exercise, which was done by installing a tread power.

There is no opening in the stall or yard large enough to permit of his escape if it should be left open. The approach through which cows come to the breeding rack barely admits them and is consequently too small for his exit. The tread power and breeding



rack, which stand at the remote end of the yard, are accessible to the stall by a narrow raised walk protected by a strong rail.

When it is desired to exercise the bull, who is allowed the freedom of his stall and yard, a rope is snapped into his ring. This is done by simply reaching through the bars of his stall as he stands at his manger. The end is passed through the door, and the attendant, stepping through another opening, leads him along the passage-way, as shown in the cut. He takes his place readily in the power, and the attendant handles the brake. When it is desired to use the breeding rack, the cow is made fast in position, and the gate which was formerly in front of the rack is swung over in front of the power and serves as a guard to the attendant. With this arrangement no one need be injured. The power generated is not utilized here except as it has sweetened the disposition and rejuvenated the physical powers of Lad. He was decidedly dangerous when first put to work, but is now a gentleman. Not only that; he is a sure breeder.

A previous owner intimated that so old a bull could not be trained to work on a power. He has worked from the first and seems to enjoy it. The equipment is not expensive when the importance of prolonging the days of usefulness of a sire is considered. The good results coming from this trial encourage us in advocating more strongly than ever the use of mature sires, because they can be handled safely and easily. It would be wiser perhaps to train them to toll while young rather than keep them in that senseless show condition which conduces to bad temper and undermines vitality, says Herbert A. Hopper, instructor in dairy cattle at the University of Illinois.

Sarcastic Lad is the sire of eighteen A. R. O. daughters and eight sons, who have fifty A. R. O. daughters. He has more than twenty-five sons heading leading herds in this country. He is now nine years old and apparently at the age of greatest usefulness. The illustration is from Hoard's Dairyman.

**The Head of the Herd.**  
To the farmer breeder who breeds dairy cows for their dairy worth I would recommend the plan of breeding producers together to get producers. I would go to that breeder of pure bred stock whose reputation for truth telling is above question and ask him to show me the individual records of his herd for as many years as he can. This he can do, for any man who is worthy the title of breeder knows the performance of his animals. Look among the bulls he has for sale for one whose mother and both grandmothers have yielded above 300 pounds of fat for several years in succession. Then look for vigor and strength and evidence of function in that individual, and see that among his relatives there are no weaklings.—Professor G. M. Gowell.

**Caused by Carelessness.**  
From a considerable experience as a dairyman and a gatherer of cream on a cream route I find that poor or sour cream is almost always caused by carelessness in some way on the part of the dairyman. The person that is careless at everything else will be careless in the dairy, and whatever the method used there will be a failure to secure a first class product, and also a failure to secure the income that would come to one who gives careful attention to the business in all its details.—Charles D. Dole, Penobscot County, Me.



### NEW EGGPLANT.

The Fruit is of Desirable Size and Borne in Abundance.

In 1905 the third generation of the Long White-New York Improved cross was represented by a block of thirty plants, as recorded in the annual report of the New Jersey experiment station for that year. It was there stated that "seeds were saved from only two plants, and these were exceptionally fine in many respects and agreed in having the several fruits—one seven and the other nine—of a delicate pink color when ready for the market." During the season of 1906 forty-five plants from the seed of the best plants above mentioned were grown in the gardens. Upon July 9 the plants were in bloom, and, some variations were noted, and a week later it was observed



NOVELTY IN EGGPLANTS. (Long White-New York Improved cross.)

ed that while some of the young fruits were a bright pink others were entirely white. The shape also is not uniform, but, in a general way, long and broadening from the stem downward and providing many slices of a desirable size, with the upper ones free from seeds. Later in the season it was determined by actual count that there were thirty-seven plants that bore pink and eight white fruits. The plants were quite uniform in size and character of foliage, with the leaves and stems of a strictly green color. The fruits themselves, borne in abundance, were long and bell shaped. The color varied among the pinks, some of them being dark and others decidedly light, so that further selection is much needed before a uniform fruit in color and also in shape is obtained. The type of plant, productiveness and desirable shape of the fruit all combine to make this cross one of decided promise.

**Beef Cows on Illinois Farms.**  
Formerly Illinois farms were well stocked with high grade beef cows, from which were produced the feeding cattle that were subsequently fattened to furnish a profitable outlet for the large acreages of corn grown. This was when land and corn were cheap. As land became more valuable and corn was used for other purposes than making meat it was found that there was but small profit, if any, in keeping a cow a year for the beef calf she would produce. During this transition period extensive breeding herds were formed on the western ranges. The breeding of feeding cattle as a common practice on high priced lands has passed at least temporarily. The supply of feeding cattle has come more and more largely from localities where land is cheaper. Range bred feeding cattle are becoming yearly a larger factor in corn belt feed lots.—Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

**A Good Plum.**  
The Fellenburg plum, which is shown in the illustration from New England Homestead, is sometimes also known as the Italian prune. This fruit is extensively grown on the Pacific coast, but may be found as



far east as New England. In the west it is a commercial variety of the prune. It is dark purple, with greenish yellow flesh which is juicy, sweet and of good quality.

**The Gill Strawberry.**  
Gill still heads the list as a first early strawberry of rare merit at the Ohio experiment station. Its small stocky plants raise bubble over with business and berries. The berries run small at the close of the season, but not until after it has produced an astonishingly heavy burden of fruit of fair size and mild, pleasant, good, though not high, flavor.

### THE BROOD MARE.

Value of Proper Food and Care—Health of the Foal.

W. R. Gilbert, writing in the American Cultivator, says: "Straw exercises a drying effect on the flow of milk, and it is therefore highly undesirable to feed much straw to a brood mare when she is suckling her foal. Heating foods, too, are bad for such mares, as they heat the system and may have an injurious effect upon the milk. A brood mare which is worked before her foal is weaned must receive an extra allowance of grain in addition to the usual ration of working horses, otherwise she cannot nourish her foal properly, and she will also lose condition. Mares with a foal should never be worked very severely, as this has a bad effect upon the flow of milk and interferes with the milk secretion. When they are worked their work should be of a light and moderate character. It will not do to keep a mare, when she is doing work, away from her foal for too long a space of time, as the foal will then get unduly hungry and take too much milk at one time, with the result that it is upset. Moreover, very long fasts are not at all good for a suckling foal. It requires a feed at pretty frequent intervals. This must be borne in mind by the breeder when he works his brood mares, and he should be careful to see that mare and foal come together again in due time when the former is performing work. It is bad for a foal to suck its dam when she returns from work in a very heated state. Over-exertion of the mare must be avoided, as this has a deleterious effect upon the milk. When running on a pasture mares and foals require shade, and this point should receive due attention from the breeder. For foals belonging to the light class of horses fairly high lying pasture is most suitable, as on the very low lying and mushy pasturage the feet become more or less soft and spreading, and they do not get so hard and tough as in the case when the foals are reared on the former kind of soil.

When a brood mare with a foal falls off in condition to an appreciable extent owing to the food not being plentiful enough or owing to its lacking the necessary amount of nourishment it is not the mare alone that suffers, but the foal also because of the scarcity of milk. This aspect of the question is very often lost sight of by careless horse breeders, who think that it does not matter if the mare loses flesh and falls away in condition while suckling her foal.

**Look to the Foundation Stock.**  
Even if it were possible for every hog raiser to become expert in doctoring the diseases of swine, which obviously would be an impossible proposition, it would not be nearly as practicable an accomplishment as the ability to prevent diseases from appearing or their taking a virulent form, says a noted breeder. How shall this be done? By looking to the foundation stock and using animals of pronounced vitality and not sacrificing this feature for form and external markings, by making a study of the hog to learn what effects bear upon his growth and development. This is not easy to do and less easy to tell another how. However, this faculty comes unconsciously to the man who has faith in the hog as a profitable producer.

### THE HORSEMAN.

**Feed the young colts grain regularly.** It is not all wear that uses up the harness. Lack of care will do it faster than actual service. It pays to keep the leather well cleaned and oiled.

Be generous in the use of the brushes, but sparing in the use of the comb. Good grooming should be done every day to keep the pores open, the skin healthy and the hair silky. Soft hair is very warm and is a nonconductor of heat.

Never leave a reeking mess of wet straw and manure under the horses. It ruins the health and eyes and is a disgrace to any horse owner.

Scrub breeding gets scrub progeny and brings scrub prices.

Too much at a meal and too much between meals are alike bad for the horse.

A little salt every day will keep the colts free from worms. Barrel salt is better than rock.

The poorer qualities of hay should be cut and fed with molasses.

All hay should be well shaken up and moistened by sprinkling a little water on it before feeding.

Weak food will make a weak colt—weak legs and unsound joints.

Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

With a good grain ration a work horse should not have all the hay he can eat. He will give better and more efficient service on a small amount of hay.

The hoofs of young horses often become overgrown when the latter are running on very soft pasture land, and it is necessary in such cases to have the feet pared down to their regular shape, otherwise the hoofs may become permanently misshapen or the feet may assume an irregular position.

A pair of horses properly driven will start a load slowly and carefully, their legs well under them, their necks arched, their toes gripping the pavement and the reins taut in the hands of the driver. If they are badly driven, their legs will sprawl, their necks are likely to be stretched out, instead of arched, the reins will be loose on their backs, and they will try to start the load by a sort of convulsive jump instead of by a gradual gathering of their muscles.

### KEEPING CIGARS FRESH.

Devices to Prevent Their Moisture From Evaporating.

"Yes, sir, cigars require care to keep them fresh," said a wholesale cigar dealer the other day. "If goods are kept in warehouses where there is heat they are bound to dry out more or less, although they may be sealed virtually air tight in the individual boxes. Steam heat is the hardest on cigars. If left exposed at all they dry out very quickly and lose much of their flavor. In the big warehouses, where large quantities of cigars are stored, the jobbers have humidifiers installed. They are simply water containers of one style or another arranged so that the water is open to the air for evaporation. The presence of the water prevents the air from getting too dry for the cigars. Even in the big showcases in the jobbers' salesrooms the same precaution is taken to prevent the stock from drying out. Moisteners made by placing water soaked pads in tin lined wooden boxes are placed in the compartments with the boxes of cigars. The careful retailer is just as particular with his cigars and keeps a soaked sponge or some sort of moistener in his showcases with his goods.

"A brick thoroughly water soaked is good to put in a showcase with cigars. The brick is so porous that it will soak up nearly its own bulk in water. When a soaked brick is placed in a showcase the water within it evaporates slowly, just enough to keep the cigars soft.

"If cigars are packed in good, tight boxes they will retain their flavor, and the flavor of good cigars comes from the tobacco alone. It is a mistake to think that anything else is used to enhance or qualify the flavor of first class tobaccos. It's only the poor cigars that are 'doctored.'

"How? Well, with drugs or chemicals. The poor qualities of tobacco used in making cheap cigars haven't much flavor, so very often the manufacturers provide an artificial flavor with various drugs. They treat them so they give forth the odor of good tobacco too. If you're a smoker you've probably picked up an inexpensive cigar that smelled as if it were made from the best of tobacco. When you smoked it you found it contained short 'filler' and sadly lacked the smoking qualities of a cigar made from good tobacco. That was a doctored cigar. Often cheap cigars look as if they had a glaze on the wrapper, and when placed in the mouth the smoker detects a sweetish flavor. These are evidences of drugs. As far as I ever heard the drugs used are all perfectly harmless.

"Nearly all cheap cigars are made of short filler—that is, the inside of the cigars is composed of broken bits of tobacco leaves. Only the wrapper and binder are of large, perfect leaves. In the cheap grades of Spanish and Cuban made cigars there is no binder. The small bits are simply inclosed in a single outside wrapper."—Kansas City Star.

### The Only Shade.

It was a broiling hot day in the park, and those walking therein were well nigh exhausted when a very stout old lady came bustling along one of the paths, closely followed by a rough looking tramp. Twice she commanded him to leave her, but still he followed just behind. At last the old lady, quite disgusted, turned angrily around and said, "Look here, my man, if you don't go away I shall call a policeman."

The poor fellow looked up at her with a tear in his eye and then remarked, "For goodness' sake, mum, have mercy and don't call a policeman, for ye're the on'y shady spot in the park."

### Already Employed.

A farmer had a houseful of visitors and one morning was busily engaged in killing chickens for dinner. Just as he was about to decapitate an old black hen the house was discovered to be on fire, and a scene of confusion ensued. The farmer rushed hither and thither, holding the hen under his arm and doing nothing whatever toward putting out the flames. At length his wife caught sight of him as he was prancing about and indignantly asked why he was not fighting the flames.

"Why, Maria," he exclaimed, "how can I do anything? Ain't I holdin' the old black hen?"

### Much Simpler.

At a country fair a man went up to a tent where some elk were on exhibition and stared wistfully up at the sign.

"I'd like to go in there," he said to the keeper, "but it would be mean to go in without my family, and I cannot afford to pay for my wife and seventeen children."

The keeper stared at him in astonishment. "Are all those your children?" he gasped.

"Every one," said the man. "You wait a minute," said the keeper. "I'm going to bring the elk out and let them see you all."

### "The Blood is The Life."

Science has never gone beyond the simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by enclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 633 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

### FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The Game of Jolly Tailors Is Lively and Mirth Provoking.

The players seat themselves in a circle to represent tailors at work on a piece of cloth. A handkerchief or a duster will answer the purpose.

A leader or foreman is chosen, and every one of the company is named in turn Red Cap, Blue Cap, Black Cap, Yellow Cap, Brown Cap, etc. The leader then takes the piece of cloth and pretends to examine the work which is supposed to have been done by the workman.

He is supposed to discover a bad stitch and asks, "Who did it, Blue Cap?"

The latter immediately answers, "Not I, sir."

"Who then, sir?"

"Yellow Cap, sir."

Yellow Cap must then answer at once in the same manner and name another workman. Any one who fails to answer to his name pays a forfeit.

If carried on in a brisk manner, this game will cause endless amusement.

### Making Bread of Acorns.

Indians have a way of making bread from acorns. They pound the acorns in a hollow rock until they are reduced almost to a powder, and then they sift that through an old basket. They put the meal upon a piece of cloth, dampen it and when the water has run off put the wet meal into a water tight receptacle, pour more water over it and put it in a pot over the fire to cook. When it becomes about as thick as mush they dip it out with a cup and, pouring it into cool water, the dough hardens into cakes of bread. This ought to be great fun to try on a picnic in the fall.

### Game of Old Sailor.

The children "count out" to see which one will be old sailor. All stand in line except the old sailor, who comes limping up and says to the first child:

Here comes an old sailor from Emma's bay.

What have you got to give him today?

He may then ask any questions he chooses from the players in turn and if in answering him a player uses the words "yes" or "no," "black" or "white" he must become old sailor, and the questioner takes his place in the line.

### Height of Ocean Waves.

The few scientific observers of ocean waves do not agree on the height of the largest waves, but M. Bertin, the latest to study the subject, says that fifty feet is the greatest height reached by waves even in midocean. The largest waves M. Bertin measured were 2,500 feet from crest to crest, fifty feet in height, and their duration was twenty-three seconds. The horizontal pressure of one of these huge Atlantic waves has been recorded at three tons to the square foot.

### The Greatest Volcanic Eruption.

It is generally agreed that the greatest recorded eruption was that of Mount Krakatao, near Java, in 1883. Among other things the eruption created dust finer than any rock can be found by man, and this dust floated around in the air in visible quantities for three years. The eruption was heard 3,000 miles away and broke windows 100 miles from the crater. It threw a tidal wave 100 feet high a distance of five miles inland and caused air waves that circled the earth.

### Additional Local.

Referring to Rhododendron excursion to Newport, Saturday, an annual affair with the senior of OAC, the Albany Herald says: "About thirty members of the Albany College literary society and their friends left yesterday morning on a special train for Newport to spend the day. At Corvallis a crowd of over five hundred students were added to the party. The train returned last night."

Frank Rickard, who resides just east of Monroe, was in Corvallis, yesterday, having come in for the purpose of catching the boat to Portland. He missed it, however, and drove on through to Salem, where he expects to put two teams on the boat today, and proceed to a point on the Columbia river, where he will engage in work on the railroad that is building. Mr. Rickard, already has one team at work there and receives \$5 per day for himself and team.

Judge W. S. McFadden has received the appointment as the additional prosecuting attorney in the second judicial district. The office was created by the last legislature and it became the duty of Governor Chamberlain to make a selection to fill the position until the next regular general election. The appointment will be well received in the territory covered by the duties of the official, namely, Lane, Benton and Lincoln counties.

The picnic at Bidder's grove Saturday was, as usual, largely attended, but there was little going on in the way of amusement save a baseball game, a foot race and the always-present merry-go-round. The day was ideal, and those present spent the hours visiting and re-newing old friendships. In the evening a grand ball was given in the Artisan hall at Wells, a very large crowd being present. Music was furnished by Marion Sharp, and everyone had a good time.

Preparations are well under way for the annual reunion and picnic of the Linn County Pioneers' association which will be held at Coshov's park in Brownsville, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 12, 13 and 14. Congressman Hawley, Senator Fulton and H. M. Calk are on the program for addresses. Other speakers will also be present. Other entertaining features will be as good, if not better, than on previous occasions. It is probable that the grounds will be illuminated at night with electricity, which will give opportunity for evening concerts and other amusements.—Journal.

The refusal of the Southern Pacific to accept the money offered by Lane county people for railroad lands has not affected the interest in the movement here, nor caused any considerable abatement in the line of applicants for timber lands at \$2.50 per acre. In the neighborhood of 500 applications have been made from this county, and the interest in the outlying districts is as great now as it was in the towns a few days ago. Probably 80,000 acres of land in Lane county have been covered by the applications, and it is likely that in a few weeks the most valuable timber claims will be covered.—Guard.

Hugo Bezdek, physical director at the university, and Joe Patterson, a student from Pittsburg, Pa., while shooting the rapids in the river at Judkin's Point, in a canoe, yesterday afternoon, were overturned into the seething waters and would perhaps have drowned had they not both been excellent swimmers. They made the start in good shape and were making good headway down the narrow channel where the water is little less than a cataract, when their frail craft struck a huge boulder and capsized. Patterson is said to be one of the best swimmers on the coast, and had it not been for this fact we might have been compelled to chronicle a drowning and possibly two. Bezdek himself is an accomplished swimmer, but could not keep up with Patterson in the race for the shore.—Eugene Guard. Patterson is well known in Corvallis, where he spent considerable time last summer.

A display of beautiful silver cups has attracted much attention in E. W. S. Pratt's show window the past day or two. They are the prizes to be awarded at the big livestock show that occurs in Corvallis June 7-8, and are indeed worth striving for. They are all to be handsomely engraved, and will be prized for the next hundred years by those who win them and their descendants. There will be 50 cups in all, four special beauties for sweepstakes, valued at \$20 each, and the balance prize cups worth \$10 each. Mr. Pratt took all the cups that he could get in Portland and had to send East for the remainder. In the window exhibit are two splendid cups also that will be awarded in the big interscholastic field meet that occurs in Corvallis June 1st, and in addition to the cups, about 30 gold and silver medals will be given to winners of second places in the meet.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that he has purchased, as of date April 16, 1907, the saw mill plant of E. W. Strong at Corvallis, Oregon, heretofore operated under the name of Corvallis Saw-mill Company, and that he will continue such business under the same name.

PERCY ALLEN.

**FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR**  
for children, safe, sure, no opiates.