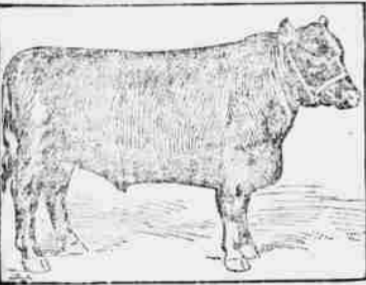


### Buying Good Beef Cattle.

More than one-half the secret in successful beef production is contained in the two words "buy right," says J. C. McLean of the Iowa experiment station. Of course that means at the right price and that exorbitant prices cannot be paid if any balance of profit is to remain with the farmer at the end of the transaction. But it means a great deal more. It means that he must buy the right kind of stock. And here is almost the whole secret. If a man buys the right kind of feeder cattle, he very seldom pays a price which loses him money, but if he does not buy the right kind of cattle they are a losing proposition at any price.

The right kind of feeder cattle are strong in constitution, with a pronounced beef form, and bear all the evidences of quality. The feeder must be thrifty, he must always be ready for his two meals a day and a little more, he must show vigor, and the only way in which you can pick out these qualities in your prospective purchase is by the depth and thickness of his chest, the lowness of his flank and his general vigorous expression as seen in the eye, the hair and the manner. Neither can you put valuable flesh on a dairy form. A peaked shoulder, slab sides, a thin loin and a prominent sharp rump and tail head are all danger signals to the buyer of feeders.

A feeder must be deep bodied, thick chested, wide sprung in his ribs, wide



ANGUS STEER.

In his loin and rump and thick in his thigh. Out horns do not belong on a desirable feeder. In addition, over all these parts the animal must be smooth and neat, compact, but not coarse. These points a man must have clearly fixed in his mind before he even begins to look for feeders. If he has, then he can buy right. If he has not he is at the mercy of the man who sells. There is one more point that affects the selling of our finished animals which must be considered when buying, and that is uniformity.

Avoid of colors and assorted sizes. While color cannot be sold over the block or canned at the packing house, yet it undoubtedly helps to sell a bunch of steers. A uniformity of color and of size pleases the eye and tends to overcome individual defects. In buying if possible obtain steers of a uniform age, size and color.

The great Angus steer shown in the illustration was reserve to the grand champion at the International at Chicago. He was fed and shown by the University of Minnesota and sired by the imported bull owned by the Ohio State university. His dam was shipped to Ohio State university to be bred again to this bull in hope of securing similar results.

#### The Boar to Select.

The boar should have a neat, smooth, compact body and moderately short, straight legs, says an authority. Sides that fit a straight edge from the shoulder to hump and have great depth and moderate length; a back that is broad and straight and deeply fleshed and well developed hind quarters belong to the ideal boar type. It should be selected from a large litter of uniform size and quality, for his progeny is likely to approximate the average of the litter of which he is one. His mother should be a brood sow of tested qualities as a suckler, for good pigs cannot be raised if they do not receive plenty of milk when young. Quality is indicated by a glossy, fine, thick coat. Clean, hard bone, vigorous constitution and symmetry of parts should be always demanded in the breeding boar.

#### Keep the Best Mares.

Breeders should never sell their best mare when young unless they have one or more fillies by a first class stallion from her to take her place in the brood mare ranks. Most brood mares that are not producers of record performers begin to deteriorate, or, rather, depreciate, in selling value after they are fourteen years old. The small farmer who raises but one or two a year should plan to sell his brood mares before their values begin to depreciate and replace them with their best fillies that are from three to five years old. By continuing along these lines, says Horse Breeder, the small breeder will make more money, as a rule, than by keeping mares until they are past use and have really no market value.

#### Feeding Sheep Silage.

A writer in the National Stockman and Farmer, replying to the question, Will it pay to feed sheep silage? says: Feeders who use silage are highly pleased with results. Building a silo will not pay unless the builder expects to follow the business for years, or if sheep and lamb feeding is discontinued silage is continued to be used for cattle. Within a few miles of the home of the writer there is a cement concrete silo, 15 by 20, built to help out in growing hothouse lambs. This is the first winter used, and the owner has expressed himself to me as well pleased with results.

### WASHING THE UTENSILS.

Care in This Direction Means Profit For the Dairyman.

Can you never learn That your milk will turn Unless you wash your strainer?

And it should be done immediately. First hold it in a vertical position and dash cold water into it, enough to rinse out all the foam, hair and whatever other dirt there may be in it.

Next take off the cloth, squeeze out the milky water and thoroughly wash by rubbing between the hands in a gallon or more of warm, not hot, water, using several waters. When all the milk is out, and not till then, scald with hot water. Let it soak in the hot water for some time. Use no soap.

If washed in this way your strainer cloth will not thicken and will keep clean as long as it will last. We have used one cloth for the past three months. Always wet the cloth before using.

In washing the tin part be careful about the seams. The milk cans and pails should always be rinsed in cold or warm water, not hot; then thoroughly washed in warm water. Rub down the seams with a stick.

If the bottom of the outside is dirty have a pan and a rag that are used for nothing else and wash the bottom. Then, using plenty of water in a large dishpan on a low table or bench, wash the outside of pails and cans. Wash the cans carefully. Then scald the inside of the vessels with hot water. No soap or scouring powder is needed.

But if your wife does not like to wait breakfast rinse your strainer and leave it in cold water. Never allow the milk to dry in it.

The strainer cloth may be made of a good quality of cheesecloth. A piece of cloth four sack two thicknesses makes a very good one.

The cloth used for washing the milk things should be used for nothing else. Rinse and dry it when through with it.

After scalding the milk things put them where they will drain and keep clean. It is not necessary to sun them out in the dust, says a writer in Farm Journal.

#### Good Calves Costly.

It would be an easy matter to let a calf run with its dam for the first six months of its life, but while the calf would make a most excellent growth the practical dairyman realizes that the calf would cost more than it would be worth, says a writer in American Agriculturist. It requires more skill to raise a dairy calf today than it did a score of years ago, for, requiring more of our cows in the way of milk production and subjecting them to a forced system of feeding, the calves are brought forth under more artificial conditions and are therefore less vigorous.

### Feeding the Milk Maker.

The well bred youngster that is improperly fed will at maturity be but little better than a scrub animal. But if the dam is properly nourished during the nursing period and the young animal subsequently fed liberally it will attain the normal size of its ancestors and display all the leading characteristics of the breed to which it belongs.

#### A New Yorker's Plan.

J. S. Woodward, the New York dairyman, has no set way of feeding. It depends upon the cost of feedstuffs in the markets, he says. Sometimes I can buy bran cheaply, sometimes cottonseed meal. I watch the market, buy those feeds that contain the elements I want and then make up a ration. Last year I bought a carload of dried distillers' (not brewers') grains. This food contains a large percentage of protein, is very digestible and is cheap.

#### Keep the Feed Up.

Some men start out in the fall with excellent feeding rations, says Kinnball's Dairy Farmer. They bring the cows in from the pasture and give them a variety and quality of feed which cannot help but produce good milk. These conditions last until the feed bins begin to get low, then portions of the ration are cut out, and the feeds begin to get smaller. By the time the holidays are past the bottoms of some of the bins are in sight. These men think that economy in feeding means cutting the feed bill down. To an extent this is true, but economy of production and scant feeding never go hand in hand. Start well in the fall and keep the ration up until the cows are on the pasture next spring. If you must buy, buy. If your cows are good ones you cannot afford to pinch them through the winter simply to save a few dollars. You will lose on this year's milk and on the flow of future years. This is especially true if the cows are young. It would be better to keep fewer cows and to keep them right than to try to winter more than you can feed properly.

#### The Need of Salt.

When animals are heavily fed on grain, as in fattening, milk or energy production, a certain excess of salt is called for because grains are usually rather deficient in salt and often rich in constituents that stimulate the excretion of salt; hence when an animal is well fed on grain salt must be supplied regularly and in sufficient quantities. Many animal ailments may be traced to a lack of salt in the ration, says a writer in the National Stockman and Farmer. Watch in the autumn when grain and hay appear plentiful and feeding is liberal and see if the veterinarian does not have an excess of indigestion and colic cases and then talk to him confidentially, and he will tell you that the odds are that the farmer saved a cent's worth of salt and paid a dollar for medicine and sometimes lost an animal.

### APPLE SCAB.

Results of Various Experiments at the Nebraska Station.

In some spraying tests against apple scab carried on at the Nebraska experiment station the varieties of apples used were Sweet June, Winesap, Maiden Blush, Jonathan and Ralls Genet. Bordeaux was the solution used. The first two varieties named were young trees, five and eight years old respectively. The other varieties were old trees. The Maiden Blush and Winesap were sprayed only once, May 23 for the former and May 27 for the latter, in both cases after the blossoms had fallen and in case of the Winesap even after the calyx lobes had closed. The Sweet June, Jonathan and Ralls Genet were sprayed at different times. The prevalence of scab on the sprayed and unsprayed trees was first determined approximately by simply examining from 100 to 200 fruits per tree. Later, when the apples were picked, all the fruits except in case of Jonathan were examined and the amount of scab on different trees determined more accurately.

#### In Records of the Tests.

In the records of the tests given two or three facts stand out with special prominence. The unsprayed fruit was very scabby, running from about 9 per cent in case of Jonathan to 80 per cent with Winesap. The first spraying, April 26 and 27, when the calyx buds were just opening, afforded a protection to the fruit. Trees sprayed late in April and not sprayed afterward had fully as scabby fruit as unsprayed trees. The third spraying, May 23 and 28, gave very good results. Winesap trees sprayed only once late in May showed only about 13 per cent of scabby fruit as against 80 per cent for unsprayed trees, and Maiden Blush only 4 per cent of scab on sprayed as against 65 per cent on unsprayed trees. The second spraying, May 7 and 9, while beneficial in practically all cases, was not quite so effective in controlling scab as the later spraying.

#### The Best Results.

The best results followed two sprayings, one early and one late in May. This is well shown in case of Sweet June, where an unsprayed tree had 78 per cent of scab, one sprayed May 9 49 per cent, one sprayed May 28 20 per cent and another sprayed on both May 9 and 28 only 4 per cent.

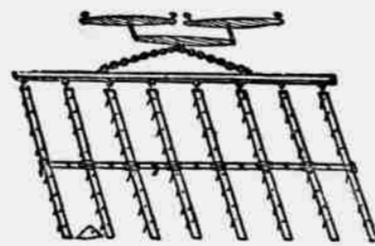
#### Injuries to Fruit.

Some of the apples, notably Jonathan, were injured considerably by the spraying of May 23. The fruit was badly rusted on one side. In the worst cases the injury took the form of one sided development of the fruits. Whether the injury was due to an overdose of the spray, to improperly made bordeaux, to the green arsenoid used with the bordeaux or to the extreme tenderness of the Jonathan fruits, I am unable to say.—R. A. Emerson in Orange Judd Farmer.

### FINE COMB HARROW.

An Implement That is Flexible and Easy to Draw.

The harrow herewith illustrated and originally described by a New Jersey farmer in an exchange is eight feet long by four feet wide, with eight teeth in each beam. The teeth should be of five-eighths inch steel and put through not more than two inches. This makes a fine comb harrow which



HARROW IN POSITION.

cuts all the top and does not pull up trash. Each beam is attached to the pulling bar with a hook and drop link. Through the middle is an inch rod put through timbles, one being slipped over each beam. This makes the harrow flexible. By withdrawing the inch rod and unhooking from the pulling bar it can be sheltered in a very small space. A boy can handle it. The harrow is very easy to draw. The beams, being near the ground, act as levers, while the teeth cover and stir the ground thoroughly.

#### Water Hemlock or Wild Parsnip.

In Montana this plant is most commonly known by the name "wild parsnip," and it appears that from the use of this name a mistaken notion has arisen that this is identical with the common parsnip of the garden. A number of cases of poisoning of both cattle and sheep have happened in Montana from eating this species, and since the term wild parsnip is commonly used to designate the cause it has come to be believed by a large number of persons that the garden parsnip when allowed to escape from cultivation and run wild acquires poisonous properties. The two plants should be readily distinguished. The flowers of the garden parsnip are yellow, while those of the water hemlock are white.

#### Western Yellow Pine.

The western yellow pine is one of the largest and most valuable of the pines. It ranges in size from not more than sixty feet high in the arid portions of its range to 200 feet in height and six feet in diameter on the western slopes of the Sierras. It has a straight and symmetrical stem and usually a long, spirally crown which, even in fairly dense stands, covers from one-half to one-third of the tree. The needles are from six to ten inches long and usually grow in bundles of three.

### Convention A Success.

The convention of postmasters and rural mail carriers held at the postoffice in Corvallis, Wednesday night, was a splendid meeting and the most successful of the sort ever held in this section of Oregon. Many subjects of interest and benefit to those interested were discussed, and a deeper interest will be taken in the work as a result of this gathering.

A banquet at Wiley's lunch room was enjoyed by 46 carriers, postmasters and their wives and sweethearts.

A tally-ho party of 21 came over from Albany.

The occasion was delightful as well as profitable, and Henry Cummings, president of the Carriers' Association, is to be congratulated for the active part that was taken by him in making the convention a complete success.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual Rose Fair at the opera house on June 5, 1907. They will serve a dinner and have an entertainment in the evening, in connection with the fair.

Mrs. Amanda Woodcock spent Memorial day in Salem.

### Do You Think For Yourself?

Or do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

There is an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that the *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* has cured her. *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* is sold of druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription*, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, know this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* has received. In the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address *Dr. R. V. Pierce*, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Easy Enough.

A noted mathematician, considered by many a wonder, stopped at a hotel in a small town in Missouri. As usual in such places there were a number of drummers on hand. There was also a meeting of some medical men at the place, who used the hotel as headquarters. One of the doctors thought it would be quite a joke to tell the mathematician that some of the M. D.'s had concluded to kidnap him and take out his brains to learn how it was he was so good in mathematics. He was then asked by them what he was going to do about it. He replied, "Why, I shall simply go on without brains, just as you doctors are doing."

#### The Three R's.

Sir William Curtis, Bart., who was lord mayor of London in 1795, is generally credited with the authorship of the popular expression, "The three R's—readin', ritin' and rithmetic." It was upon the occasion of a city dinner at the time when Dr. Bell and the Quaker Lancaster were pleading in behalf of increased educational facilities for the poor that Sir William Curtis rose and in a jesting manner offered the toast, "The three R's." The phrase caught the public fancy at once.

#### He Remembered.

Uncle Johnny Major was an absent-minded southern gentleman. One day Mose opened the big gate when his master drove to church and was uncertain whether to close the gate or leave it open, so he cried out as Uncle Johnny drove through, "Massa, mus' I shet de gate?" In the village church five miles away pastor and people were astonished when Uncle Johnny, halfway down the aisle, halted with sudden recollection, half turned and said, "Yes, Mose, shut the gate!"

### WHO THEY ARE.

Graduates at OAC This Year—Where They Live.

Another, and the largest class of graduates ever sent out from OAC, will receive diplomas on June 12th, when four years of faithful toil will be rewarded. Every county in the state but two is represented in the college this year, and the following list will thereore be of widespread interest throughout the state. The graduates, their place of residence, and the course they are taking at college follows:

Agricultural—Ralph Allen, Rickreall; Avery Applewhite, Tillamook; Samuel Bennett, Medford; Robert Brodie, Lents; Cyril Brownell, Umatilla; Carl Clark, Barton; Percy Finley, Corvallis; William Johnson, James Kelley, Lents; Asa Post, Dayton; Charley Shrack, Tangent; Paul Spillman, Mt. Tabor; Clarence Vincent, Corvallis; Darwin Thayer, Ranier.

Household Science—Elizabeth Bell, Beaver City, Nebraska; Belle Bonney, Woodburn; Pauline Davis, Corvallis; Helen Gilkey, Montesano, Wash.; Laura Keiser, Spirit Lake, Ia.; Isabelle Mallett, Ontario; Madeline Nichols, Corvallis; Winnie Parsons, Albany; Leatha Rickard, Corvallis.

Mechanical—Leon Bowser, Silverton; Claude Swann, Corvallis.

Electrical—Arthur Barnett, Portland; William Bell, Beaver City, Nebraska; J. J. Clark, Portland; Samuel Graf, LaFayette; Del Roy Groves, Portland; Max Hindricks, Hood River; James Jones, Corvallis; Oliver Lumm, Dayton; W. T. Martin, McMinville; Ralph McNeill, Portland; Lewis Metzger, Gresham; Leo Rosenstein, Oregon City; Floyd Rowland, Corvallis; Royal Selleck, Boyd; Roger Spicer, Antelope; Carl Stebinger, Portland; Albert Tedrow, Corvallis; Lee Thomas, Huit, Wash.; Alvan Witzig, Park-Place.

Pharmacy—Arthur Berman, Corvallis; Lyman Bundy, Moscow, Idaho; Clinton Dicken, Mary Elgin, Corvallis; Warren Foy-sythe, Enterprise; Jesse O'Neil, LaFayette; Carl Smith, Carson, Wash.; Oliver Spiers, Baker City; Calvin Ingle, Corvallis.

Mining—Fred Miller, Marshfield; Paul Jones, Ontario; Jens Lingaas, Portland; Fred Hofer, Salem.

Literary Commerce—Myrtle Burnap, Corvallis; Cyrus Harlan, Corvallis; Mark Weatherford, Olex; Vera Horner, Corvallis; Adah McDonald, Woodburn; Bertha Watrous, Olympia, Wash.; Harold Wilkins, Corvallis; Jessie Wilson, Cayonville; Nicholas Tartar, Corvallis.

Special course in Chemistry—Hari Singh China, India.

There will be a sacred concert given under the direction of Miss Sheehy in the college armory on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Every one is invited:

A runaway horse with a post tied to hitching strap and beating the animal on the heels at every jump was an exciting spectacle on Main street, about 5:30 Tuesday evening. The animal was one of J. C. Hammel's high-spirited drivers and it pulled up the post to which it was tied in the rear of Hotel Corvallis, and escaped down the street. The frightened creature soon had the strap between its legs, which caused the post to drag on its heels, and the horse tore down Main street with the post striking a blow every time the animal jumped. At the R. M. Wade hardware store the almost maddened brute went onto the sidewalk and for two blocks never left it. No one had the hardihood to attempt the capture of the animal, but someone telephoned to Mr. Metcalf, residing a mile south of town, and it seems that he succeeded in heading the horse into the barn lot at his ranch. The runaway was one of the most sensational as well as one of the most dangerous to pedestrians, that has ever been seen in Corvallis.

When the May has culled her dowers, for the Summer waiting song, And the breath of early roses woos the hedges into song, Comes the throb of martial music and the banners in the street And the marching of the millions bearing garlands fair and sweet; 'Tis the Sabbath of the Nation, 'tis the floral feast of May! In remembrance of our heroes We keep Memorial Day.—Ex.

### Additional Local.

W. E. Paul went to Portland, yesterday, to visit until Sunday with his son and wife, Prof. and Mrs. G. Lester Paul. J. Hewitt and family moved this week into the residence one door north of the Burnap home on Niuth street.

The children of the Sunday School will give a missionary program at the Christian church next Sunday morning. In the evening the pastor will preach on "The Division and Decline of the Kingdom of Israel." Special music at each service.

Many interesting things are being planned for the celebration in Corvallis, among which will be a "wet" and a "dry" hose race. Each of the lodges contemplates having a float, and the firemen will have a hose team ready to participate in the day's sports.

John Young, in charge of quite a crew, began Wednesday, excavating for a basement that is to be placed under the First National Bank. A furnace is to be installed and the building will be heated throughout in this manner. Several men are now employed on the excavation work.

A souvenir postal of the East Room of the White House was received by the Gazette reporter yesterday, from Miss Nora Miller, now visiting the East with the Telegram contest party. The inscription on the postal says, "This is where I met the President. He gave us a hearty welcome and congratulated us as 'fortunate girls from Oregon.'"

Wood haulers are now flushed with work in supplying customers with fuel, as the winter's supply of many families has been exhausted for several weeks, and they have had to rely on slab wood until the roads would permit hauling to be done. It is declared there will be a greater shortage of fuel in Corvallis the coming fall and winter than has ever been known.

Tomorrow, Saturday, in Avery's grove, occurs the annual picnic of the Iowa Association and the event promises to be a very enjoyable one. Speeches will be made by Rev. J. R. N. Bell, Rev. Hand-saker, Rev. Monosmith and W. J. Kent, and there will be musical program and numerous other features of interest. Long tables are to be set under the trees, where a feast of good things will be enjoyed at the noon hour.

Voting places, where ballots may be cast for goddess of liberty for the celebration, are to be established in the drug stores in this city, tomorrow, if the committee can possibly get details completed. Then it will be up to the public to elect the prettiest girl to the position of goddess. A voting place will also be established in Philomath, and Corvallis will have to look to its laurel leaf Philomath elect one of her fair daughters to the position of honor.

Yesterday was Memorial day and there was a fitting observation of the event in Corvallis. The program as published in the last issue of the Gazette was carried out, and an abundance of beautiful blossoms made Crystal Lake cemetery a beautiful place as the rays of sunshine fell softly over the scene last evening after the last person had departed for home. A large crowd attended the exercises, and from early morning until evening people visited the cemetery, laden with blossoms for the graves of loved ones who have passed on.

John F. Allen, the well known pharmacist, is to be cashier in the new bank that is to open in the Johnson brick the first of July. C. A. Dobell, who arrived a few days ago from Blackfoot, Idaho, will be assistant cashier. Mr. Allen's position in the drug store will be filled by Victor Spencer, who begins work tomorrow. Mr. Dobell has purchased the residence on college hill, formerly owned and occupied by Prof. McKellips, and has taken possession with his family. He made the purchase of E. J. Veal, the consideration being about \$3000.

Because he said he could not find the conductor to pay his fare on the excursion train to Yaquma last Saturday, a conscience stricken resident of Philomath yesterday sent George F. Nevins of the Corvallis & Eastern railway a check for 80 cents, the amount of his fare. This is the first time in the history of the road, according to Mr. Nevins, that any person has sent the road money for a fare uncollected, and being such, Auditor Nevins and Manager Talbot have had the check with the letter of explanation framed and hung in the general office here, as the first contribution to the "Conscience Fund."—Tuesday's Herald.

Everything is on the move with the committee on arrangements for the celebration in Corvallis. Many interesting features are being planned and there will be something doing all day long. John Ingle has been appointed marshal of the day; G. A. Peterson of near Philomath will be reader; Mayor George E. Lilly will be chairman of the day; Dr. Bell will be chaplain, and Senator W. C. Hawley will be the orator. These facts are proof that the committee knows what it is about, and demonstrates the fact also that the celebration will be a success. Everybody in Benton county will be loyal and attend, while crowds are certain to come from adjoining towns that do not celebrate, as well as from all the rural districts adjacent Corvallis.