

DAIRY FARMING.

It Furnishes a Harvest That Lasts All the Year.

Dairy farming, which has been happily designated "the harvest that lasts all the year," enters into the field of manufacturing more than any other farming pursuit, since the dairy farmer furnishes both the raw material and finished product. It enters both into live stock raising and general farming and for the greatest success demands that those who follow it shall have a thorough as well as practical knowledge of the breeding and raising of animals, no less than the planting, cultivating and harvesting of farm crops.

An Important Advantage.

Whole nations, as Denmark and Holland, and whole states, as New York and Wisconsin, have been made prosperous by attention to dairy farming and the production of butter, cheese and milk of high quality, says Inland Farmer. Many farmers have become wealthy in land and money by the pursuit of dairying. Whole communities have been built up and enriched by the gentle dairy cow and the man behind her. Dairy farming also has this important advantage—that it restores fertility to the land, while other systems of cropping take fertility from it as each load of grain or grass is hauled away to be sold.

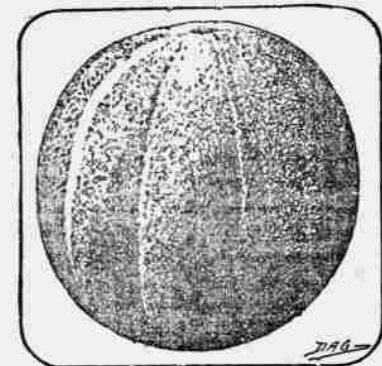
Some Hardships.

There are, of course, hardships connected with dairy farming and the handling of cows, and often the shipping of the milk or cream and the profitable marketing of the same are attended with difficulty, but were this not the case it would be different from most other pursuits of life and would attract many from them.

THE MUSKMELON.

How to Circumvent the Chief Enemy of the Grower.

In raising muskmelons 1 ft my soil the same as for corn, marking off the same, and plant my melon seed in every other check, thus leaving the hills in squares. After ground is fitted 1 plant



THE MONTREAL MUSKMELON.

squash seed just to one side of where melons are to be planted and do not plant the latter until squashes are well up.

The idea in planting squashes is obvious. The chief pest of the melon raiser is the little striped bug better known as the cucumber bug. As the squash plant is more hardy than the young melon plant I use it as a trap for the bugs, as they seem to like it fully as well as the melon. On it they seem to thrive and breed. By the time the melons are up the bugs have performed their work and disappeared.

My rule is to plant corn first, and then make the major part of the garden, including the melon planting, says a Michigan farmer in American Agriculturist. I sometimes use the hotbed for starting my melon plants, planting seed in inverted sods cut in squares about 8 by 8 inches, and when plants are grown to the proper size, say two or three rough leaves each, I lift them carefully, placing the sod on trays, and set them, sod and all, in the permanent hill. I want at least eight good plants to each hill, as some are sure to die. As they grow the weaker ones are taken out until but three or four are left, which is an abundance. After plants are well on their way the squashes are removed.

The Montreal muskmelon satisfies. First, it is a model of beauty, being almost spherical in form; second, its deep, dense netting gives protection in transit; third, its size runs usually very even, averaging in diameter from five to six inches, thus making two even standard grades; fourth, the quality is good; fifth, it is productive to a fault when conditions are right, which means good soil, good culture and agreeable weather. I have never raised more than one-fourth acre of the Montreal at a time, and that season I picked 2,882 melons, nearly all marketable specimens, from this patch. This is the best I ever did.

The hills were planted 5/4 by 5/4 feet, thus giving me 354 hills, which averaged eight nice melons each.

Black Rot in Tomatoes. Black rot is often very troublesome in our early tomatoes. A Georgia farmer says his early tomatoes brought \$6 a bushel last season, but most of his first crop was unmarketable on account of black rot spots.

We have not yet learned how to conquer this disease. Possibly we may check it somewhat by frequent spraying with bordeaux mixture, but our main reliance must be found in allowing free circulation of air around the plant by supporting the vines in such a way as to hold the fruit up from the ground. Last season our tomatoes were free from rot or nearly so.—T. G. In Farm and Fireside.

Horseradish in the Garden.

Horseradish should be grown in the garden, where you can get nice large, smooth roots, and not in the back yard or chip yard, where you will secure nothing but slender, sprangly ones.

KEEPING HOGS CLEAN.

Kerosene Emulsion Said to Be Excellent For This Purpose.

Those who object to kerosene in its full strength as a disinfectant and destroyer of parasites should try it in the diluted form, says a writer in National Stockman and Farmer. Kerosene cannot be diluted by simply adding water, but it must be first broken up by some agent, and then it will be held in suspension by the water. When this is done it is called an emulsion. This can be cheaply and easily made in this way: Take one-fourth pound of soft soap and dissolve it thoroughly on the stove in a quart of water. Pour this into a closed five gallon coal oil can and add two quarts of kerosene. Close the can and shake it vigorously for about a minute. When this is done fill up the can with rain water.

The mixture will have a milky appearance, and it will be found that the oil is distributed throughout the solution. It is ready for use and is milder than the pure kerosene. It is excellent for keeping the pigs clean and will cure mange if taken in time. It has been found that a solution of kerosene as low as 10 per cent will instantly kill hog lice when they are plunged into it.

The emulsion costs but little and you cannot put too much on the pig to injure him in any way. This mixture will freeze, and the can should be kept in a heated room in severe weather.

When to Wean Pigs.

The proper time to wean little pigs is from six to eight weeks of age. The pig is then at an age when it digests solid foods and will grow just as well as if it were still nursing its dam, says a writer in Farm Life. The constant drain on the sow's system has been quite severe; consequently she should have all the time to recuperate before she has to nourish another litter. Furthermore, a good brood sow should raise two litters a year, and if the pigs suck longer than six or eight weeks this would be impossible. If the sow is a heavy milker the pigs should be weaned gradually, otherwise there is danger of injury to the sow's udder, but, as a rule, this does not give any trouble.

Little pigs always do better when not more than six or eight in a single pen. Separate the smaller ones and give them every possible chance to grow. Give them a dry sleeping place, a roomy pen, a spacious yard in which to take exercise and spray frequently with an antiseptic and insecticide solution and keep them free from lice. And if similar care is given until the pig is six or seven months old it will weigh from 225 to 275, or just the proper weight to market.

Salt For Live Stock.

The horse prefers salt where he can get at it at will rather than have it forced upon him in his feed at irregular intervals. Some make a mistake in putting salt in the horse's trough each time they feed him. The best way to provide salt for the horse and other stock as well is to place a small box for that purpose near the feed trough.

THE FEEDER.

Every one who owns a flock of sheep should make provision for clover hay, oat and pea hay, for variety. Bean vines are also relished. Give the breeding ewes wheat bran. It will make the lambs strong.

Salt For the Hogs.

When I salt my hogs, which I do three times a week while they are eating, I throw salt broadcast on their back, says an Ohio breeder. The result of this is that they get the salt with their food, which seems to be the proper way to have it, and what salt remains on the hog forms a brine that destroys the lice. By this means of salting I get a better result from the fattening of the hog and at the same time rid it of lice, which is one of the worst pests of the hog lot.

Crushed Oats For Colts.

Crushed oats are all right for colts, but it does not pay to feed them to matured horses with good teeth. Never keep a large supply on hand. After being crushed the oats soon lose their freshness and palatability.

Carrots For Live Stock.

Carrots are good for all farm animals, and, while their chemical analysis may not show very much nutritive value, they are somewhat in the same line as are leached ashes when used for fertilizer, having in them a value that a chemist does not find. Of one thing I am sure, says a breeder, after feeding carrots several years to horses and cattle—they have a very much greater value than most men would suppose. Besides their nutritive value, they are a very wholesome tonic for live stock, much more so, I think, than any of the prepared stock foods.

Grind the Feed.

You often find that whole grain passes through stock in an unmastered condition. Fields enriched with such fertilizer have shown a fair stand of grain. The Michigan experiment station carried on a test to demonstrate the value of this grain. The experiment was made under the most favorable circumstances and showed three things—first, the cattle fed corn, oats and bran wasted the largest percentage, while those fed oats alone wasted the least; second, the composition of the grain was practically unchanged by its passage through the digestive tract, showing that the animal gets no benefit from it; third, the germinating power of the grain was affected considerably. Only 4.3 per cent of the corn and 10.6 per cent of the oats germinated after the treatment.

SUCCESS IN DAIRYING.

A Pennsylvania Dairyman's Profitable Method of Marketing Milk.

A progressive Pennsylvania dairyman recently told in the National Stockman and Farmer how he disposed of his milk at a good profit as follows: Arrangements were made to place the merits of our milk before the people in a nice descriptive circular. A mailing card for a request to have our man deliver a sample bottle was put into each circular, and these circulars were put into every house in town. The circulars covered the following points:

First.—This milk is produced from a tested herd absolutely free from tuberculosis.

Second.—A certificate from a local veterinarian, who tested the herd; also a statement from him in regard to the sanitary conditions of the barn, etc.

Third.—An explanation showing the importance of clean milk from healthy cows to babies and invalids.

Fourth.—Instructions to consumers how to take care of milk after it was delivered to them and explaining the danger of allowing milk to become contaminated.

A letter inclosing the circular was also sent to each one of the physicians in the town.

Results of the Plan.

Although we did not have a single customer before we started, when we were ready to deliver we had orders for 150 quarts daily, and at the end of thirty days we had sale for all we had at that time, 200 quarts daily. We have received for our milk 5 cents per quart, delivered at the station. This milk was retailed at 8 cents a quart, 2 cents higher than the average price for milk.

In a town where ordinary milk sells for 8 cents, 10 cents can easily be procured for milk of this quality. In other words, in order to market milk at a profit the farmer must first arrange for the protection of milk cleaner and better than the average and, second, to carry on an advertising campaign to educate people to appreciate good milk and to believe in his particular product. A proper advertising campaign like the above can be carried out anywhere for a sum not to exceed \$50.

From a Dairyman's Notebook.

Try carding and brushing these days and note whether the cows enjoy it. Note whether the grain is relished better if a pinch of salt is added. Salt on inferior hay will make it far more palatable.

This is the time when "grab in back" begins to appear. Squeeze 'em out. If roughage is getting short or of very poor quality and grain is fed, feed more liberally of cornmeal than would otherwise be done.

It sometimes occurs a cow's feet are in poor condition. Where toes are abnormally long or the sole jagged the hoof should be trimmed by some one who knows how.

The horn button of every bull calf ought to be treated with a stick of caustic potash. Keep off the horns from the bull.

In selling milk, butter or cream remember the nearer you get to the consumer the more there is in it for you.—American Cultivator.

Dairy Talk of Today.

Tuberculosis is now recognized as an infectious disease caused and spread by a microbe or bacillus, and Dr. Salmon presents the various methods of eradicating it from dairy herds. The important features of all methods are the complete separation of all affected animals from the healthy ones, the thorough disinfection of barns which have been occupied by tuberculous animals and the establishment of better sanitary conditions.

Coloring Butter and Cheese.

Questions about the coloring of butter and cheese under the pure food law are frequent, so let us state once more that use of color in these products is permitted by law and that the presence of coloring matter is not required to be stated on the package, says the National Stockman and Farmer. The law which specifically permits the coloring of butter is twenty years old and that which permits coloring of cheese ten years old. They were not repealed by the new law and are consequently still in force.

Weighing Milk.

In a discussion at the late Vermont dairy meeting a dairyman asked if farmers did not overestimate the work of weighing milk. He found it nothing to do and scarcely any expense. Professor Hills explained the weighing at the university and said experiments had proved that by weighing three days a month and adding a cipher the actual monthly result could be obtained in 98 per cent of the cases.

Milk Kept Seven Weeks.

A new process for keeping milk a long time is announced by German scientists. The milk is first treated with peroxide of hydrogen, which kills the germs, but imparts a peculiar taste to the milk. Then to each quart of milk is added a few drops of the ferment obtained from beef liver, from which the beef has been expressed. This substance, it is claimed, destroys the unpleasant taste given to the milk by the peroxide of hydrogen. At first thought this new plan does not seem to be adopted on a large scale, and the discoverers admit that it increases the cost of the milk 4 or 5 cents per quart, so that it would not be practical to use except where fresh milk could not be obtained regularly. It is claimed that the milk so treated was successfully kept for seven weeks.

WHY HILL SUCCEEDED.

James J. Hill entered the railroad business in 1881 as general manager of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, and a clew to the reasons of his success may be found in the following from an article in Everybody's Magazine:

"He was baggageman, conductor, engineer, track walker, fireman, passenger agent, freight agent, traffic manager and everything else on the road at different times," one of the men who was with him as assistant at this time told me. "He looked after every detail until those who watched him were appalled. Not a box of rubber bands was bought that he didn't O. K. the order and supervise payment. He not only learned how the work was being done, but devised methods of doing it differently, doing it better, more economically, more expeditiously. System followed in his wake, system in every department. Railroad as he found it was an involved, cumbersome, chaotic affair. He made it a science."

Midair Photography.

Cameras on the wing are flying through Germany. A projectile to take photographs and claimed to have been successful at heights of half a mile is the idea of Herr Marie, a German photographer. A camera having the form of the usual kind of conical shell is thrown into the air by means of a kind of trap. At a predetermined angle as the camera turns to make its descent and is pointed slightly downward the shutter is automatically released, and a picture is taken of a broad expanse of country. In still air the flight and spot at which the aerial camera will fall can be calculated with much precision. Precautions are taken to avoid damage by concussion, and the results are expected to be of great possible value in military operations.—Chicago Tribune.

The Greatest Inventors.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell of telephone fame the other day was in Washington, where as he strolled along Pennsylvania avenue his snow white hair and beard, ruddy face and easy carriage attracted much attention. A newspaper correspondent long known to the professor joined him and in the course of their chat asked Mr. Bell's opinion of newspaper men. "You know, professor," said the correspondent, "but for us you great inventors would not be so widely known." "That's very true," coincided Professor Bell, who added dryly, "And do you know I sometimes think you newspaper men are the greatest inventors in the world."

Proper Lightning Protectors.

In an address to the Royal Engineers at Chatham, England, Alfred Hands said that too much importance is attached to the form and composition of lightning conductors and not enough to the fact that the efficiency depends almost entirely on the way the apparatus is attached and little on what it is made of. Lightning conductors in the hands of experts, he said, may be likened to drugs in the hands of doctors—they must be suited to the particular case. As to the relative value of iron and copper for conductors, there is but a trifling difference except that for conductors expected to last long iron is too perishable.

Florida Shark Story.

A tarpon pursued by a shark near Garden key, in one of its tremendous leaps fell across a skiff containing two fishermen, who were so busily engaged with a net that they did not notice its approach. The skiff broke in two, the fishermen became entangled in the net, and the shark took a huge bite out of the side of one of them, Belton Larkin, cutting his body nearly in two. It is thought the shark mistook Larkin's body for the tarpon it was in pursuit of, for sharks in those waters have never been known to attack a man.—Punta Gorda Herald.

Leads the World in Phones.

A comparison of the telephone development of New York with that of foreign cities shows that New York has more telephones than London and the ten other largest cities of Great Britain combined, according to a careful review just printed in the Electrical Engineer; not only more than Paris, but more than all the telephones in France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland combined; more telephones than are to be found in the twenty largest cities in Germany.—New York World.

Freak Insurance.

"Is it a fact?" asked a judge—Justice Darling—the other day of counsel in a case that was before him, "that insurance companies insure against a successful appeal by the other side?" "Yes," answered the learned gentleman. "I have been told so, and they have different rates for different judges."—London Mail.

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, keeps up the treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, because of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have cured the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

WILD TOBACCO OF COLORADO.

Professor Fritz Knorr of the Colorado Agricultural college has found tobacco growing wild in greatest profusion in the Montezuma valley of Colorado. Professor Knorr is a native of Kentucky and knows tobacco culture all the way from planting the seed to breaking the necks of the big green worms. While attending the farmers' institute at Cortez, in the Montezuma valley, Professor Knorr was asked to suggest a method for eradicating a very troublesome weed. He took a sample of the weed to examine and was amazed to see in it a very fine specimen of wild tobacco. It seems that none of the farmers there was familiar with the tobacco plant and did not recognize the obnoxious weed as the ancestor of the cigars they were smoking. It is believed that tobacco was raised extensively in the Montezuma valley ages ago by the cliff dwellers, the lost race that left so many evidences of their civilization and yet not a line of their history. The wild tobacco plant flourishes there in greatest profusion in vicinities thought to have been cultivated by the mysterious race and along what are believed to have once been their irrigation ditches.—Kansas City Star.

'Twas Hetty Green.

"Who on earth is that woman?" asked a depositor of one of the clerks in the New York Chemical National bank the other day. He nodded in the direction of a shabbily dressed elderly woman who was behind the railings examining one of the ledgers over a bookkeeper's shoulder. "That woman?" whispered the clerk. "Why, she's Hetty Green." "Isn't she a good deal of a nuisance?" continued the depositor, who was lacking in the lamp of reverence for money as typified in the person of the richest woman in America. "I don't suppose I should say so," replied the clerk, "but, between ourselves, she is. But then, you know, she keeps a balance here of something like \$5,000,000, and people with accounts like that can be any kind of a nuisance and no one will think it advisable to remind them of it."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

—ment of a daisy fish.
I'm just a fishie in a brook—
Ah, and the day!
And I'm fearful of a hook—
A hook that may

Be inside a worm so neat
That I can't see!
And, wishing for that worm to eat,
That hook may be



The thing that me will turn to meat—
A tasty joy,
A browned and appetizing treat
For some small boy.
Ah, woe it is to be a fish
And live in brook
And know that every boy does wish
You on his hook!

Additional Locals.

Wood wanted on subscription at the Gazette office. 344

Millard Long, the bicycle man, went to Portland, Wednesday, on a business trip.

Hugh Herron of Irish Band left yesterday for a visit to his old home in Illinois.

Wanted: Reliable young man to clerk in cigar store. Apply in person. Jack Milne. 48

Mrs. F. O. Gray and daughter Glenna left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Polk county.

Mrs. William Marvin and daughter Gladys leave this morning for an extended visit at their old home in the East.

Ice cream and strawberries with cake will be served on the court house lawn, Saturday, June 8th, from 2 to 10 p. m. by the South Methodist ladies. 48

Byron Taylor left Wednesday evening for Portland, where he will seek employment, failing in which he will proceed to Spokane, where his mother and sister reside.

There will be no services in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning on account of bacalanrate. In the evening at 8 o'clock, Rabbi Wise of Portland will occupy the pulpit.

There was initiation of candidates, a banquet and a general social time at the Masonic lodge, Tuesday night, enjoyed by the members and their wives. A good time is the report.

The cement circular steps are being made this week at the entrance to the new bank building. They are similar to those at the administration building at OAC and are very sightly.

A number of men were engaged all day yesterday in erecting pens for the hogs, sheep and goats that will be on exhibition today and tomorrow in the big stock show. The pens are just north of the Boulton grocery.

The Portland Rose Show and Fiesta is to be a great attraction and it will certainly be of great benefit to visitors from all parts of the State of Oregon, as any movement that brings us nearer to Nature's beautiful thing does us good.

There will be special services at the Methodist church, Sunday evening, in honor of the graduate student members who will be leaving after commencement. There will be special music by a young peoples' choir, and a ladies' quartette, and everyone is invited.

Kline's Kandy Kids are to play a game of baseball at Albany, Sunday afternoon. They are also to be present at the pioneer picnic at Brownsville, and will show their skill on the diamond. Tomorrow is the game with U. of O. on the OAC field, and an interesting game is expected.

Collie Cathey of this city has in his possession a violin in which the sounding post is made from a piece of wood from the home of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The instrument was a present to Mr. Cathey from J. H. Penn of Yaquna, who is a direct descendant of William Penn of historic fame.

Thieves raided the Coffey photograph studio, Sunday night, and got off with about \$25 worth of finished pictures. The building was entered and about \$10 worth of photos taken from the work room, besides about \$15 worth of elegant photos that were removed from the show case. Most of the stolen goods are athletic and college pictures, and a number of ocean views and personal photos were also taken. Mr. Coffey is justly indignant over the affair and if the guilty parties are apprehended it will go hard with them.

Tremendous interest is being developed in the convention of the Oregon Development League, June 21st and 22nd, and large delegations are assured from all sections of the state as a result of the low rates of transportation. An advance meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the different organizations composing the League will be held in the convention room of the Portland Commercial Club, Thursday night, June 20th, at 8 o'clock. The hope of the League officer relative to this meeting is that the active men of Oregon may be able to unite upon plans that will greatly add to the population of the State, and agree upon some scheme which will secure the co-operation of the entire population of the state in getting the full advantage of the colonist rates which begin September 1st and continue until October 31st.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hardened, bartered, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mold;
Price of many a crime untold—
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! —Ex.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

You Have Always Bought

Castoria