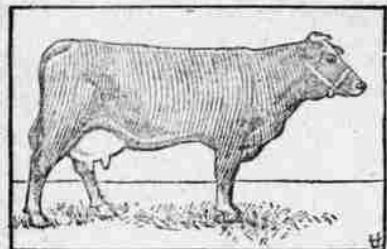




The Brown Swiss was introduced into this country by a Massachusetts importer about forty years ago, but has never become very numerous, although there are scattered herds of the breed as far west as Missouri and north to the region of the great lakes.

One of the most valuable qualities of the Brown Swiss is its vigor. The grades and crossbreds in which the breed is used inherit these qualities of health and hardy constitution. The disposition of these animals is excellent, both males and females being very quiet and docile. They thrive particularly well in mountain sections where the fodder and pasturage are rough and scanty, as in its native



PURE BRED BROWN SWISS.

home. The subject of the illustration is Kalserin, a pure bred Brown Swiss, that has an excellent milk and butter record. Her best year's record was 10,295 pounds milk, 400 pounds butter fat, 3.80 per cent fat; weight, 1,400 pounds.

**Value of Testing.**

Today I would no more think of running a dairy without the Babcock test, even if I had only two cows, than I would of keeping house without a wife, writes a dairymen in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. At one time I had two cows in the herd that are deserving of special mention. Whitey was a fine, large cow with the ability to produce fifty pounds of milk daily when in full flow. Beauty was a small animal that barely ran as high as thirty pounds. My hired man had often urged me to get rid of Beauty, and used to say, "What a fine thing we would make of this dairy if all the cows were like Whitey!"

I applied the scales and Babcock test to these cows and at the end of a year this is the record each made, in round numbers: Whitey, 6,000 pounds of milk of an average test of 3 per cent; Beauty, 5,000 pounds of milk with an average test of 6 1/2 per cent. Whitey went and Beauty stayed. Before many years I had nearly every animal in the herd tracing back to Beauty.

By the process of weeding out the poor ones the animal butter averages began to climb higher each year; from 800 pounds it went to 320, then to 327, to 337, and at the time I turned over my business to my son the herd was averaging a pound a day.

**Relieving a Choked Cow.**

A writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer says: My experience in dairy farming has been long and varied. I am going to speak of one thing that comes to my mind, especially now. One of my neighbors tried the experiment of fattening dry cows on potatoes. Unfortunately two of his cattle choked on them. Becoming alarmed by their condition and having heard of relieving choked cattle by pushing the obstruction down the throat, he took a whipstock and proceeded to help the cow swallow the potatoes. He pushed with so much force and the potatoes were so hard that the throat of the cow became badly bruised. Inflammation set in, and she died. When another one choked he tried to break the potato and succeeded in relieving the cow for the time being, but she died later from blood poison caused by the unnecessary harshness. Such measures are seldom necessary. My practice is to put a gag in the mouth and let the gas pass off, and the potato will soften and can be easily removed without any injury, and the bloated animal is relieved.

**Community Breeding.**

Professor W. A. Henry of Wisconsin in a recent address said: "The next great advance will be community effort. The farmers in each community should meet at the schoolhouse and harmoniously agree upon one breed of dairy cattle for that community. If the most blood in the dairy herds now is Holstein, they should all agree upon Holsteins and Holsteins only; if it is some other breed, then upon that breed. Where the farms are not large instead of having one scrub bull on each farm two, three or even four neighbors should join and buy one or two registered bulls. The scrub bull has no place on hundred dollar land."

**Gentleness and the Cow.**

It has been suggested many times that the mind of the dairyman and the bred man has great influence on the cows in every herd. There is no doubt of this. Some men have a harmonizing effect on all life about them. Others have a disturbing effect. If there is a place in the world where a gentle man is needed it is in a herd of cows. It means as much money to the proprietor as does feed or shelter.

**Give the Bull Exercise.**

There is nothing quite so soothing as to have the bull run the tread power several hours a day. It not only sweetens his disposition, but keeps him in splendid physical condition, and this means other things being equal, strong well formed and well developed calves. It is a mistake to keep the bull constantly tied up and with no chance to exercise.

**REARING LAYERS.**

An Expert Poultryman Tells How This Can Be Done Successfully.

H. P. Rankin has the following words of wisdom in the American Agriculturist concerning the difficult problem of rearing chicks designed especially for development into persistent layers:

When the chicks first come out of the shell, I leave them in the incubator till the last hatched is twenty-four hours old, then remove to a brooder with a temperature of 90 degrees, the brooder floor being first covered with a thin layer of sand and one inch of cut alfalfa, and give grit and water two hours before feeding. I feed a dry grain chick food containing 20 per cent chick grit and 5 per cent small granulated charcoal. The brooder is cleaned every day by sifting sand through a cornmeal sieve. Beef scraps are kept before them after they are four days old. This is their feed till they are six weeks old, when they are given free range and are fed but three times a day, corn being mixed with their food, one part cracked corn, one part wheat, three parts ground oats in bulk with fine meal sifted out. I always feed in a litter to keep them busy.

When they are four months old, I feed one part corn, one part wheat, one part barley and two parts oats three times a day with coarser charcoal in the same proportion or fed in hoppers always before them. At five months old I begin feeding one part corn, one part wheat, one part barley and two parts oats three times a day with coarser charcoal in the same proportion, or fed in hoppers always before them, with green stuff of some sort always near. Steamed cut alfalfa and cabbage are best in winter. In rearing laying chickens it is most important to keep them growing all the time and always busy. Nothing ever has been or will be profitable brought up in idleness.

By following the above regimen and attending to proper cleaning of the chicken houses, destroying all injurious vermin, insects, etc., and using scrap meats exclusively, I have reared chickens that have no superiors in laying qualities. I do not breed for yearly records, wanting eggs only from Nov. 1 to July 1, and I select none for breeders that do not lay at least 150 eggs in that period. In selecting my breeders I weigh their breeding, laying qualities and standard points.

**Fighting Vermin.**

It is a waste of time to fight vermin so long as the droppings are allowed to remain in the houses week after week. Clean up each morning. It takes but a minute or two each day, and with the occasional assistance of kerosene lice seldom cause any trouble.

Remove the nest boxes and fixtures from the houses and fairly saturate them with kerosene, then go inside and with a spray pump send the kerosene into every crack and crevice. It does noble work, and your hens will bless you for it.

Another good precaution is to use insect powder liberally in the nest boxes. It will kill such vermin as are lodged in the feathers of the hens.

If the young chicks are drooping, examine their heads, and the chances are that a large gray louse will be found. A drop of sweet oil will soon settle the matter.

**Market Preference as to Poultry.**

Practically all the large markets in the United States require yellow skin (or flesh) and legs in first grade market poultry. English and Canadian markets call for white skin (or flesh) and legs for their better grades. Boston and New York markets require dry picked poultry and will only take the scalded product at a discount. San Francisco and Philadelphia insist upon dry picked poultry and do not want scalded. St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington prefer scalded poultry except for storage purposes. Dry picked poultry only is accepted for cold storage.

**The Cause of Wry Tails.**

The cause of wry tails is obscure, but is attributed to an injury to the hip or some part of the rear of the body, which causes a deformity. Examine a wry tailed chicken after dressing it and you will usually find, we think, that it is a deformity of some part of the body, usually of the hip, that causes it. It has been argued that such deformities are caused by overcrowding in the brooder or being crowded into a cramped position for several hours when the bones are soft and plastic. This, however, is theory only.

**Kerosene in the Poultry Yard.**

For birds which have scaly legs, sponging the legs with a saturate solution of crude naphthalene flakes in kerosene is good. Be careful not to get any on the soft parts and do not allow the birds to go to roost immediately after treating them. This mixture will blister if it gets on the soft flesh. To clean combs and wattles wash with good white soap and hot water. Then rub in a very little vasoline or fresh butter. Do not get on too much grease, as it will collect dust and dirt.

**Give the Chicks Shade.**

Provide shade in both the poultry yards and the chick runs. If nothing better can be afforded, erect canopies or tents. These can be made out of old bagging. If properly protected and rightly fed chicks grow rapidly during hot weather, as they can gather many bugs and worms.

**Loosey Barrels as Coops.**

If barrels that are laid on their sides are used for coops, be sure to cover them well with cloth or some other covering that will keep out rain. A loosey barrel will hold the water and drain the chicks.

**IN THE OZARKS.**

The Growing of Apples Is Now a Very Important Industry.

The growing of apples in the Ozarks has within comparatively recent years become a very important industry, and in that region are to be found some of the largest apple orchards of the country. In some instances covering from 500 to 1,000 acres. As a rule, however, the orchards are much smaller, ranging from 40 to 100 acres.

**Principal Commercial Varieties.**

The principal commercial varieties grown, as given by the bureau of plant industry, are Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan and Winesap, the Ben Davis and Gano varieties predominating. Trees are generally planted about thirty feet apart and come into bearing early, usually in from six to eight years. Growth is fairly vigorous, but trees do not as a rule reach large size, in part due to their early bearing. Many orchards have not had adequate cultivation, but have been permitted to grow up in shrubs, weeds and briars. The effect of this neglect was generally apparent during 1906, the crops in neglected orchards being very light or there being no crop, whereas in well cared for orchards the yield has invariably been good.

**Diseases and Insects.**

As a rule sufficient attention has not been given to the control of diseases and insects, and under such conditions these have become quite abundant and destructive. While numerous orchardists have supplied themselves with spraying outfits and have sprayed their trees, many very soon abandoned the practice, not having secured satisfactory results. The principal difficulty appears to have been lack of information concerning the troubles to be controlled and failure to comprehend what constitutes thorough spraying.

**LATE CABBAGE.**

Strong Stocky Plants That May Be Set in Midsummer.

Strong, stocky plants may be set in the latter part of July or early in August in the latitude of Philadelphia. The only variety of the Savoy type that seems well adapted to our climate is the Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The delicate flavored European varieties only reach their best development in a cool climate.

The dominant market type of cabbage in America is the Flat Dutch or Drumhead, of which there are several



DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

strains that represent a better quality than the average. For pickling, slaw or even for making sauerkraut the small, hard, round, red cabbage is valued in some sections. In cool locations the Danish Ballhead is grown for its splendid keeping qualities, but I have always considered it of inferior quality, says a writer in the Garden Magazine. Of the dark red sorts the small, hard Red Dutch is the most popular.

**Large Flocks of Fowls.**

So many who have excellent success with a few fowls meet with failure when they increase their numbers, and they are at a loss to know the reason, remarks a writer in Iowa Homestead. Generally they fail to increase their accommodations in proportion to the increase in the flock. They fail to recognize the fact that large flocks are difficult to feed, so that each individual may secure its allotted share; that various ailments have to be guarded against where large flocks are kept that are comparatively unknown among moderate sized flocks; that large flocks require much attention.

**Dry Farming.**

The conquest of the arid west, to be successful and to be accomplished without large and costly failures, must be made slowly and by the careful application of definitely ascertained facts. The boundaries of existing settlements may be gradually extended, but any wholesale attempt to colonize large areas of this arid land with people accustomed to farming only in humid regions or not accustomed to farming at all is almost certain to result in disastrous failure.—Carl S. Scofield.

**The Corn Leaf Aphis.**

The corn leaf aphis is bluish green in color. It appears on corn throughout the middle west early in July—about the time that the root aphis begins to decrease in numbers on the roots—sometimes literally swarming on the leaves, husks and tassels. Here it gives birth to its young and disappears from the plants only as these ripen and become dry, some individuals even remaining among the husks of belated ears until freezing weather kills them outright.

**Pencilaria in Kansas.**

We find that at the Kansas experiment station it takes practically the whole season to mature a crop of sorghum; but it is possible in this climate to cut pencilaria for hay twice during a season. However, from the experiments here I have decided that it is not equal to sorghum as a forage crop in Kansas.—A. H. Ten Eyck.

**FEEDING SKIM MILK.**

Experiments Show That It is a Valuable Ration For Fowls.

A writer in the American Poultry Advocate has the following to say of the value of skim milk as a partial ration for fowls:

The West Virginia experiment station has recently made some systematic tests to prove the value of skim milk for laying hens. The first test covered 122 days. The twenty-two hens fed skim milk laid 1,244 eggs as compared with 996 eggs laid by the twenty-two hens fed mash wet with water. In another test sixty hens fed the skim milk ration laid 802 eggs in thirty-seven days as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no skim milk. Other tests gave about the same comparative results. The conductors of these experiments estimate that under the prevailing conditions and with eggs selling for 20 or 25 cents per dozen the skim milk used for moistening the mash had a feeding value of from 1 1/4 to 2 cents per quart. That milk is one of the best general foods for almost all stock and human beings, too, is recognized by everybody and needs no special proof. That it should have better results in nutrition than just plain water is really self evident. When I feed skim milk to my fowls, I do expect to get some benefit from it. But it is a satisfaction to know that it is worth, for feeding purposes, the comparatively high figure of 1 1/4 or 2 cents a quart.

At the Ontario experimental farm some tests of the value of skim milk, whey, etc., as an addition to grains for fattening poultry have recently been conducted. From a summary of data on the relative value of whey, skim milk and numerous feeds for fattening chickens it appears that gain was most cheaply made on a mixture of equal parts of cornmeal, oatmeal and shorts mixed with whey, the cost being 4 cents per pound, and was most expensive (6 cents per pound) on a mixture of equal parts of cornmeal, shorts and oatmeal, with 30 per cent of pork scrap, water being used to wet up the ration. It was found that sour skim milk (milk that is thickened) is without doubt the best liquid to mix with grain rations where a uniform product is wanted and more so where white fleshed chickens are in demand; also that sweet skim milk has not so high a feeding value for grown chickens as sour milk and that whey is a better food than is generally considered. It seems to aid digestion.

**Liquid Lice Killers.**

As a general rule, the commercial liquid lice killers are more dependable and satisfactory than homemade kerosene mixtures. However, the following combinations will be found reliable if carefully used: A saturate solution of crude naphthalene flakes in kerosene, made by dissolving in kerosene all it will take up of crude naphthalene flakes, makes an effective lice paint and is a good remedy for scaly leg. Two fluid ounces of any coal tar disinfecting liquid mixed with a gallon of kerosene is an effective lice paint for destroying red mites and coop lice. Either of these preparations used as a liquid lice paint about the roosts and dropping boards should be applied in the forenoon or before the middle of the day, so that they will thoroughly dry into the woodwork before the fowls go to roost.

**Preparing Broilers For Market.**

A fat broiler is quite a rarity. The best that can be done in general is to have them plump, for the natural tendency of the chick is to use all nutrient for growth and development. When the birds are nearly large enough for the market, they should be given all the fattening feed they will eat, and for this purpose corn in various forms should be fed freely. They will digest more feed if fed ground than if whole or cracked. A moistened mash consisting of about two-thirds cornmeal and one-third bran by bulk is good. Cooked potatoes are good, and milk, with a little sugar added, will hasten fattening.

**Liver Trouble in Fowls.**

When a few hens in a flock show symptoms of advanced stages of liver trouble, it is reasonable to conclude that others in the flock are in the earlier stages. Give the flock a grass run if possible. If not, give green food liberally, avoid the excessive use of corn, and try to secure a considerable amount of exercise for the fowls. This is best accomplished for fowls in confinement by feeding the grain in litter and feeding rather sparingly at first. This reduction of diet should not be continued too long. If it is, the birds become weakened and reduced in flesh.

**The Feather of the Hen.**

The shaft of the feather is the stem of the feather, that part which is filled with pith and which bears the barbs. The barbs are the side branches of the feather. Shafting means that the shaft of the plumed portion of the feather is either lighter or darker than the web of the feather. The web of the feather is the flat or plumed portion of the feather made up of a series of barbs on either side of the shaft.

**Fattening Crates.**

Fattening crates are made with slat bottoms. The leg weakness of chickens confined in crates is often due to the ration being too one sided. A little "ome meal" or granulated raw bone added to the mash will usually prevent this trouble, or use cut clover and cut alfalfa freely.

**The Valuable Trap Nest.**

The Industrious Hen firmly believes that the trap nest is one of the greatest blessings within reach of the poultryman.

**HOW IT DWINDLED.**

Shrinkage of the Fortune the Inventor Had in His Mind.

At last, says a writer in the New York Evening Sun, John, the inventor, received his letters patent. That night he burst in upon his wife. "I've got it!" he cried. "Got what?" "Got what! Why, got our fortunes!" "Dinner's ready," said she, whereupon John frowned. "Jane," he said as soon as he could get his mouth full, "do you know that every railroad in this country will buy millions of dollars' worth?"

"Have another piece of bread, John."

"Millions, Jane, millions! And it's practically all profit."

"Well, we shall not be disappointed anyway, shall we, John?"

"Disappointed! Can't you do anything but sit there and throw cold water? Here I've been slaving for more than a year on it, and this is all I get. Disappointed!"

"Of course they'll buy it!" cried Jane.

"You'll think so when you see the millions pouring in, when you see the automobile coming around to the door—one of those big ones—you'll think so then. A house at the seashore and a private yacht. Ah, that's the way to live!" said John.

Then he went to bed, for he wished to get up early so that he could sell his patent and have his money coming in without an hour's delay.

"It takes time," said John. "I've got a week off from the office so I can put in all my time at it. Oh, it's a tremendous thing! Why, take the railroads alone. They could buy a million dollars' worth."

"Each of them," assented Jane. "No, all of them together. The automobile's coming, Jane."

But big things move slowly. At the end of the week John gave up his job so that he could have all his time for the patent. Every morning he hurried out with hope strong in his heart.

"I never knew those big automobiles were so much trouble," he said one night. "Now, you take a little one."

"John," said Jane, "I've always wanted a little one."

The next night he was tired and went to sleep in his chair. Just before bedtime he blinked his eyes and said:

"I don't know but a team of horses would be better than an auto."

"John," said Jane, "I've always had my mind set on a horse."

"Well, you shall have a team."

"I'll be tickled to death with one."

"I said you should have a team!" snapped John. But a week later he was sorry he spoke crossly, for he said:

"Of course, Jane, if you'd rather have one horse than a team—"

"Oh, much rather!" cried Jane.

Another month passed. One evening Jane said:

"The milk bill came today, John—\$12."

"Twelve dollars!" said John in a tone of a weary man to whom \$12 is a stranger, and then he added, with a wistful look:

"I wish we had a cow."

**Salt of the Earth.**

In olden days salt was the emblem of purity and incorruption. It was supposed to have a sanctifying influence. Christ called his disciples the salt of the earth. Salt was such a serious matter that God gave the kingdom to David by a covenant of salt. The Roman soldiers were required to take a part of their wages in salt, which was as good as coin of the realm. Among the Arabs to eat a man's salt is to partake of his hospitality, and it forms a sacred bond between host and guest. You know many a man who "is not worth his salt," and many another who couldn't "earn enough for his soup." A man "true to his salt" is faithful to his employer. And he who "sits above the salt" is always in a place of distinction.—New York Press.

**Doctor and Hearse.**

A Washington physician was recently walking on Connecticut avenue with his five-year-old son, when they were obliged to stop at a side street to await the passing of a funeral procession.

The youngster had never seen anything of the kind. His eyes widened. Pointing to the hearse, he said, "Dad, what's that?"

"That, my son," said the physician with a grim smile, "is a mistaken diagnosis."—Washington Star.

**A Modern Jacob.**

"The case of Jacob sometimes has a modern parallel. I knew a man once who served five years for his second wife."

"How romantic!"

"Not so remarkably romantic. He married the second one without getting a divorce from the first and served five years for bigamy."—Chicago Journal.

**ITS UP TO YOU**

Says Oregon Development League—The Cheap Rates On.

The colonist rates are agreed upon by all the railroads in the United States and Canada and are controlled by the trans-Continental Passenger Association, and Oregonians must bear in mind that the home-maker is being invited on similar rates to Canada, California, Washington, Texas, Georgia, Oklahoma and other States, and the state and community to which he will buy his ticket is the one that convinces him in advance that their particular spot on this great earth is the one in which he should live. We have only one month left before the sale begins.

Get together from 10 to 25 active citizens, raise a little fund for the publication of a small leaflet giving the important facts relative to your community, along with these rates, and have the leaflet so light that it would not add to the cost of postage of a letter, and have a copy put in every letter written by business man or citizen.

Get your commercial body, or some one of your business men to offer a prize to the boys and girls who will write the greatest number of letters, or will get actual results in bringing another family into the community.

The work of advertising these colonist rates is up to each community and each individual. If we could add a hundred thousand to the population of Oregon in the next year it would mean many millions of dollars of additional wealth to the state.

The school population of one district in Tillamook county was doubled in six months through the correspondence of the pupils. Corvallis caused the sale of \$600,000 worth of land through advertising in well-known agricultural papers in the older states. The Oregon Development League received over 36,000 inquiries from people wanting to know about Oregon farming lands.

There is an intense desire to come to the Pacific Northwest on the part of the people of the United States and this is particularly true of Oregon. Make it intensely true of your community. See your local agent and find out the exact rate. Get more particulars—post others—put up attractive notices in the postoffice and in other public places—get the new-comers to write to their old home papers, and for the eighty prizes, or a total of \$5000, offered by the Portland Commercial Club.

Nothing means as much to Oregon as the colonist rates, and when you read this remember that there is only one month in which to get in advance work.

Never mind the heat. Don't allow that lazy feeling to keep you from doing your duty. The new home-maker may buy something you want to sell.

**Cats of Other Days.**

The lot of the average twentieth century cat does not compare favorably with that of its ancestors. Everybody knows that the early Egyptians held the cat sacred, and any one injuring a sacred animal was liable to severe punishment. Among the ancient laws of Wales was a statute which prohibited the slaughter of a cat under a curious penalty. The owner of the slaughtered animal held it by the tip of the tail with its nose touching the floor, and the slayer had to give him, by way of compensation, as much wheat as would bury the entire animal out of sight. The grain was supposed to represent the amount that the owner would lose through the depredations of vermin by being deprived of the cat. Saxony, Switzerland and other European countries also had laws enacted for the protection of cats, which were regarded of economic value.

**Lost and Won at Shiloh.**

Many an amusing incident of army life is given in Lew Wallace's autobiography. For example, he writes thus of a tented "paradise" which was lost and won at the battle of Shiloh: "Within our lines there was a drinking tent on which was written 'Paradise.' It was taken by the Confederates in the first day's fight, and the victors wrote beneath its name 'Lost.' By Beauregard's order all camp furniture was left intact, as he expected to possess the whole field in the morrow's engagement. The Union army recovered their ground by the second day's battle, the pleasure tent was retaken, and to the two names was added the word 'Regained.'"

**Household Hints.**

Add a pinch of soda in water in which fresh cut flowers are put and they will keep longer.

Do not stretch table linen, but iron while damp and press until quite dry, otherwise it will be too limp.

A little raw lard oil rubbed upon a stovepipe will prevent its rusting. Cover the pieces with a little blacking and polish.

There is no better filling for needle and pin cushions than sheep's wool, as its oily qualities prevent the needles from rusting.