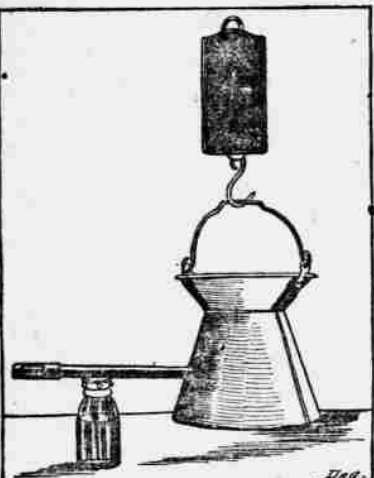


Dairy and Creamery

The study of nearly 700 year records of cows in the Vermont station herd and of over 400 lactations prompts the following statements:

To determine annual milk and butter yields with relatively little effort and with a close enough approximation to accuracy to serve every purpose:

1. Weigh the milk of each cow for three days monthly. At the end of the year add these results and multiply



MILK SCALES, SAMPLER AND JAR.

by ten, making such corrections for time of calving and drying off as circumstances indicate.

2. Test the milk of each cow twice or three yearly, using two composite samples taken as follows:

(a) For cows calving normally in the months of September to February inclusive and due to calve again in a reasonable time—in the third and fifth, or in the third and seventh, or in the second, fifth and seventh, or in the second, fourth and seventh, or in the third, fifth and seventh months after calving. The outcome is likely to be within .30 per cent fat of the truth nine times in ten.

(b) For cows calving normally in the months of March to August inclusive and due to calve again in a reasonable time—in the third, fifth and seventh months after calving. The outcome is likely to be within .30 per cent fat of the truth five times in six.

(c) For cows calving normally and tending to go dry early—in the third and sixth months after calving. The outcome is likely to be within .30 per cent fat of the truth more than nine times in ten.

(d) For cows which have aborted—in the third and fifth or in the third and sixth months after calving. The outcome is likely to be within .30 per cent fat of the truth more than nine times in ten.

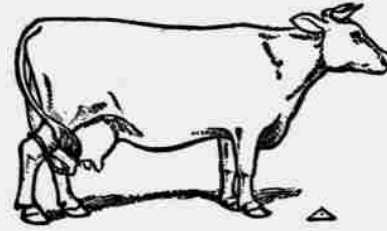
(e) For farrow cows when their condition does not follow abortion—any combination of the fourth or fifth month's test with that of either the thirteenth or fourteenth month linked with that of any month from the seventh to the eleventh inclusive. The outcome is likely to be within .30 per cent fat of the truth seven times in eight.

In each case add the results and divide by the number of tests, two or three, as the case may be, for calculated average test for the year.

Restraining the Kicker.

Some of the devices recommended for preventing a cow from kicking are likely to prove ruinous to the animal. Commenting upon one such, a writer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, says:

"I inclose sketch that I will guarantee to prove just as effective and not nearly as dangerous. The rope or



EFFECTIVE AND SAFE DEVICE.

strap is placed just above the hock on the right leg, and from there it is placed just below the hock on the left leg, and in this manner it will be impossible for the animal to raise her leg on the side of the man who is milking her.

Fancy Stock, Fancy Price.

It is getting to be a common thing for fancy stock to bring fancy prices. The last sale reported is that of Third Pledge Clothide, a cow which recently produced over 100 pounds of milk in a day. Her record is 643.9 pounds of milk and 30.38 pounds of butter in seven days. She was sold by E. H. Knapp & Son of Fabius, N. Y., to D. W. Field, Brockton, Mass., for \$6,000. E. H. Dollar of Havelton, N. Y., sold the famous cow Pontiac Rag Apple for \$8,000 about a year ago to the same people. After Colantha IV's Johanna made her famous record Mr. Gillett sold Colantha Johanna Lad for \$8,000 to the Fields.—Kimball Dairy Farmer.

The Hustling Devon.

Every man in the short grass country who has owned a Devon cow is enthusiastic as to the utility of the breed for the range country. The hustling and rustling characteristics are predominant, and, while the cattle are smaller than the Hereford or Short-horn, they produce beef at low cost and the milking propensity is a most pleasing and profitable factor, remarks a western exchange.

TRAIN THE CONSUMER.

Gentle Reminders For Customers of the Dairyman.

It is up to the milk producers to educate the consumers in the care of milk, for the very best lactical fluid ever sold may be deteriorated or ruined by a few minutes of thoughtlessness in the kitchen department. Some suggestions for milk customers come from a Canadian source as follows:

Immediately milk is received by the consumer it should be put in a cool place, on ice if possible, and kept cool until a portion or all is used. Do not open a bottle until you intend to use the milk and avoid disturbing the milk after it has been opened unless absolutely necessary. The more it is handled or poured from one vessel to another the more quickly it will lose flavor and become sour. Milk is also ever ready to absorb flavors and odors from surrounding substances.

The careful mistress need not be warned to protect milk from dust and to keep it out of the sun. Even the painstaking mistress sometimes forgets that dust is a greater injury to milk than to any other food. Every particle of dust which falls on the surface of milk carries with it bacteria which will develop rapidly in their new home and assist in the work of destruction. The whole body of milk is no better than the poorest portion going to make it up. Be very careful, therefore, not to mix new milk with old. It is wise to keep milk that has been opened by itself until used. Have several small pitchers instead of one or two large ones for keeping the milk in. It is well to make a practice of scalding and cooling the vessel just before the milk is placed in it. It is a commendable practice to keep certain vessels for exclusive use as milk receptacles.

Cost of Filling Silo.

Professor King found that the average cost of cutting and putting corn into the silo on a number of Wisconsin farms was 58.8 cents per ton.

Professor Georgeson of Kansas found that it cost 62.3 cents, 70.9 cents and 50.8 cents for three different silos, or an average of 61.3 cents per ton of silage put up.

T. L. Allen, Kinsman, O., says: With modern machinery and good management corn can be put into the silo at 35 to 40 cents per ton. Indeed, with our large machinery and strong force of men we have put it in the silo for less than 30 cents.

C. J. Zintzho, an expert in farm mechanics, concludes that, with the larger and improved ensilage cutters having self feeders and blowers and with best methods in handling the corn, it is safe to say that corn may be harvested and put into the silo at an average of 50 cents per ton.

Home Inspection of Milk.

The report of a conference appointed by the commissioners of the District of Columbia on sanitary milk production has just been issued, and it recommends among other things that "consumers of milk be urged to patronize no milk dealer whose milk after standing for two hours or less reveals a visible sediment at the bottom of the bottle, as such a sediment is evidence of dirty habits, extremely suggestive of danger and entirely preventable by clean, decent methods without greatly increasing the cost of the milk. The consumer should furthermore subject the milk that he receives, unless it come from a tuberculin tested herd and from a source otherwise above suspicion, to a process of purification by bringing it to the boiling point, cooling it immediately and thereafter keeping it on ice."

An Ancient Fraud.

Let us again caution our readers against buying churns which are claimed by agents to double or treble the yield of butter and also against attempting to sell the product of such churns and methods. These churns, with the aid of the agent's chemicals, incorporate other milk solids with butter fat and apparently increased the yield of butter, but it isn't butter and its sale is illegal. This is an ancient fraud, concludes National Stockman, often exposed, but apparently still going on in some places.

Oats For Milk Cows.

According to Professor Thomas Shaw, oats as a food for milk cows are superb. Were it not for their dearthness they would be used to a much greater extent in feeding milk cows than at present. They are a good food for the pregnant cow. Pound for pound, they are as good as bran for milk production, and some persons consider them better. Even in the form of hay, when cut at the proper stage, they are a satisfactory food.

Needs a Good Engineer.

The cow is a living machine. Kind treatment entails less labor and gives more milk. Good work improves the living machine.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

Feed the cows their grain or mash at milking time. This keeps them quiet and contented.

There is not much milk in overripe, sun cooked timothy hay. It is only really good to sell.

Our cows are fed silage morning and evening after each milking. We mix bran and ground oats with this and give them all the silage they will eat up clean. They also get clover hay and some wild hay.—H. P. J.

The nutritive value of pea hay is one-half greater than that of clover hay, according to the Indiana experiment station.

IMPRESSIONS ABROAD.

British Thoroughness and Love of Good Blood.

That one who has traveled to the various countries of the globe and studied the conditions there is "glad to get back under the stars and stripes, where taxes are reasonable and where freedom reigns."—Is the opinion of a loyal son of Iowa expressed in the Homestead on reaching home, to which sentiment, however, he frankly adds this appreciation of English methods: England unquestionably is a great place for good live stock. The reason for this is that they have persisted in raising good ones, and they are now reaping their reward. I presume that Americans will achieve the same results when they have been in the business as long as their cousins across the water. I certainly believe that it pays us to introduce the best blood that we can find abroad into our flocks and herds here.

A study of English methods of sheep breeding reveals the fact that great pains have been taken there about the selection of the sires. They never stop at a few dollars if they can find something good.

Foreign Thoroughness.

Joe Wing of Ohio, favorably known as a sheep grower throughout this country and home again after spending some months in Europe, writes to the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. What has he got out of his journeyings? A great deal, he hopes. He has come home less boastful than he was. America is a grand country, but we can yet learn much, must learn much. We need not lose our loyalty to see our faults. We have not learned it all. We deceive ourselves sometimes by underestimating what other peoples have done. In some things they are behind us, no doubt. Sometimes they seem to have less energy, but they make up for that in thoroughness. They are not stationary either; they progress quite as fast as we, especially in Denmark and Scotland.

We immensely lack in energy and enterprise when it comes to devoting an entire neighborhood to growing one sort of horse or cow or sheep and to making that sort the very best. We are too much inclined to independence of thought and action. We cannot agree. I breed, for instance, Hackneys; my neighbor will take Shires, his neighbor Percherons, the next man, trotters; the next fellow believes in mixing bloods as much as possible, and a lot of us will choose the cheap stallion that insures to "stand and suck." Thus we do not get ahead as we would if we adopted the Scottish plan of horse associations, neighbors pledged to use a splendid sire, committee hunting him up and securing him, and all pledged to support him by liberal service fees. We will never reach their level of success till we have more unity of action and more steadfastness of purpose.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The American Breeders' association will hold its next annual meeting Jan. 28-30 in the National Rifles' armory at Washington. The secretary of the association is W. M. Hayes of the department of agriculture.

Don't Pick Up a Scrub.

Live stock gets scrubby fast enough even when good males are used, and it is a shortsighted policy to hasten the process by breeding from an inferior male. Do not wait around until you are absolutely in need of a male and then go and pick up somebody's scrub.

Type of American Carriage Horse.

The type desired for the American carriage horse, as decided upon by a representative committee of American breeders and horsemen, is as follows: Not under fifteen hands for mature horses; smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well set legs of medium length; sloping pasterns and good feet; short, strong back; well sprung ribs, well ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup, with well set tail; full, round buttocks.

Cabbage as Feed.

The Cornell station says that in the search for good succulent feeds for live stock the cabbage should not be overlooked. As high as fifty tons of cabbage per acre have been grown at Cornell, yielding nearly four tons of dry matter and containing one ton of nitrogenous matter.

The Colt's Feet.

Keep a good rasp handy and use it judiciously in keeping the feet of the colts level and of proper shape. Don't let the toes become too long.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is also indispensable in order to keep the colts free from worms and lice and their feet free from thrush.

A foot pick is a much more important implement in the colt stable than the currycomb or brush. When the soles of the feet are picked clean and washed every day there is little danger that they will become affected with thrush.—Horse Breeder.

Horse Stealing.

In regard to the operations of horse thieves, which in some parts of the country have been assuming unusual boldness, a western exchange remarks: The organized vigilance of a community is the best safeguard against horse stealing or any other kind of thievery. Where anthorose thief and protective associations exist nine out of every ten thieves are caught, and at this rate they soon give up such communities. The time to organize is before the property is stolen. That it is wise to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen is a proverb which applies very aptly to this case.

The Good Guernsey.
A man may well think three or four times before he pays a large price for a pedigreed animal. When the pedigree is true and the animal traces back to noted ancestors a cattle owner cannot do better than introduce pure blood into his herd. There are plenty of honorable men in the business who



DAIRY GENTLEMAN OF GUERNSEY.

would no more think of substituting an inferior animal for a good one than they would of committing forgery. Here is a picture of a good Guernsey bull. He is an imported animal and when photographed was two years old. He is well marked and colored, a fine specimen of the breed, says Rural New Yorker.

The Guernseys are very popular with those who know them. They have never been imported as largely as the Jerseys, and their owners have not attempted to boom them by spectacular methods. The island of Guernsey is smaller than that of Jersey, with fewer cattle on it. The Guernsey is a larger framed cow than the Jersey, with a quieter disposition and averaging even better as a butter producer. The Guernseys have remarkable power to give high color to milk and butter fat. In many Holstein herds where milk is sold, a few Guernseys are kept to give a good color to the product. As the Guernseys are often spotted it is easier to identify specimens by their markings, and the Guernsey Cattle club is very careful of its records.

Dogs on Dairy Farms.

An Indiana dairyman has discovered that it does not pay to send the dog after the cows or even to allow one around the lots in which the dairy herd is quartered for the night, says Farmers Advocate. In a personal letter he has the following to say:

"I am convinced that a dog on the dairy farm is the cause of more loss than any other agent. I have been experimenting for over a year and believe that I know what I am talking about. A test made recently shows about the same as the average of the others made before. The dog was sent after a cow which was grazing about eighty rods from the house. The animal came with the usual haste and was milked at once. The milk was tested, and it showed a butter fat content of 2.8 per cent. The following morning the milk was again tested, when it showed a butter fat content of 4.1 per cent. Three days later the cow was driven up by the hired man and the milk tested at 6.3 per cent. The following morning it tested 6.5 per cent. I have made this experiment so many times with the same results that I am led to conclude that it is reliable. The difference amounts to nearly a pound of butter in the cow giving twenty-two pounds of milk per day."

Cap Raise Good Ones.

I recently sold a bull calf, born in April, 1906, that weighed 1,025 pounds, writes a dairyman in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. I have one left a little over nine months old that weighs 815 pounds. I mention these figures in order that you may judge whether I am able to raise calves or not. Possibly I shall have to study up more on this subject. These calves never sucked their dams a day, and when less than thirty days old they were getting all skim milk. At an early age they got acquainted with oats weighing thirty-six pounds to the bushel, and they have stayed by these ever since. I think this combination makes a pretty good calf feed after all.

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superiority for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherry bark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholin, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia, as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

We Invite

Your inspection of our Stock of

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

Wool Dress Goods, Cotton Wash Dress Fabrics

Our Stock is Complete in Every Detail at Right Prices.

Henkle & Davis

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS:

Fifteen words or less, 25 cts for three successive insertions, or 50 cts per month; for all up to and including ten additional words, 1/2 cent a word for each insertion.

For all advertisements over 25 words 1 ct per word for the first insertion, and 1/2 ct per word for each additional insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 25 cents.

Lodge, society and church notices, other than strictly news matter, will be charged for.

PHYSICIANS

B. A. CATHEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Rooms 14, Bank Building. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence: cor. 5th and Adams Sts. Telephone at office and residence. Corvallis, Oregon

House Decorating.

FOR PAINTING AND PAPERING SEE W. E. Paul, Ind. 488. 41U

UNDERTAKERS

WILKINS & BOVEE, FUNERAL DIRECTORS and Licensed Embalmers. Successors to S. N. Wilkins, Corvallis, Oregon. Phone 45. 89U

HENKLE & BLACKLEDGE, UNDERTAKERS and licensed embalmers, South Main St., Corvallis, Or.

ATTORNEYS

J. F. YATES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office up stairs in Zierolf Building. Only set of abstracts in Benton County

E. R. BRYSON ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Post Office Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

WANTED

WANTED 500 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GAZETTE and Weekly Oregonian at \$2.50 per year.

HOMES FOR SALE

WILL SELL LOTS IN CORVALLIS, Oregon, on instalment plan and assist purchasers to build homes on them if desired. Address: First National Bank, Corvallis, Or.

WILL SELL MY LOTS IN NEWPORT, Or., for spot cash, balance instalments, and help parties to build homes thereon, if desired. Address M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Or.

TIMBER LAND AND TOWN LOTS: 400 acres timber, good land, near Mill City; \$20,000. Two blocks, center Mill City; \$2000. 440 acres timber land in Josephine county. J. E. FARMER, Corvallis, Oregon. 88U

BANKING.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Corvallis, Oregon, transacts a general conservative banking business. Loans money on approved security. Drafts bought and sold and money transferred to the principal cities of the United States, Europe and foreign countries.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 30, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 8, 1897, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1898, L. D. 351, Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 8465 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 3 in Township No. 18, South of Range No. 6 West W. M. Ora, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or uses than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calhoun, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Rowen Alfred Rycraft and M. F. Rycraft, all of Alsea, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDVY, Register.

Be Charitable

To your horses as well as to yourself. You need not suffer from pains of any sort—your horses need not suffer. Try a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It cures all pains. J. M. Roberts, Baker'sville Mo., writes: "I have used your liniment for ten years and find it to be the best I have ever used for men or beast." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified executor of the Last Will and Testament and estate of Mary A. Moore, deceased, by the county Court of the State of Oregon in Benton County, sitting in probate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. Holgate in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1907. MINOR SWICK, Executor.

There's no Use

Talking, you can't heat Herbine for the liver. The greatest regulator ever offered to suffering humanity. If you suffer from liver complaint, if you are bilious and fretful, if your liver, and Herbine will put it in its proper condition. A positive cure for Constipation, Bilemness, Dyspepsia and all ills due to a torpid liver. Try a bottle and you will never use anything else. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased, and that Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, said day has been fixed and appointed by said court as the time and the County Judge's office in the County Court house in Corvallis, said County, State of Oregon, the place for hearing objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to file their objections thereto in writing with the Clerk of said court and appear at said time and place. E. BENNETT, As Administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased. 84U

Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say he never was sick since using Ballard's Horehound Syrup? Such a man exists. Mr. J. C. Clark, Denver, Colorado, writes: "For years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horehound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Oregon, October 16, 1907. Notice is hereby given that William H. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1454 made Sept. 9, 1902, for the Lot No. 1, Section 26, Township 13 North, Range 3 East, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on November 26, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: John Scott of Corvallis, Oregon; Leo Newman of Corvallis, Oregon; Harper Mechin of Corvallis, Oregon, and Thomas R. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register. 88-98

Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the "Corvallis Gazette" the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 88U

The Best Quality of PIANOS AND ORGANS

At the Store of GRAHAM & WELLS' Corvallis, Oregon

CUSTOMERS

Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS OLD RELIABLE HOUSE will sell their FINE-TONED INSTRUMENTS FOR REASONABLE PRICES instead of charging you extra to make up for high city rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.

Music Loving People

Can purchase these reliable goods in their home town. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.

Foley's Kidney Cure gives kidneys and bladder relief.