

# Roll Creamery Dairy

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From different directions come a number of inquiries by young men wanting to know if calves can be fattened for market on artificial foods. As there are in all Jersey herds a number of bull calves from cows of only average capacity that should be disposed of as veal this becomes a pertinent question. My reply is that so far as the dairy calf is concerned from ten days after birth skim milk can be substituted for whole milk, and, according to the strength and capacity of the calf, linseed meal, blackford's meal and grain can be more or less rapidly substituted for skim milk, says L. S. Herdin in Jersey Bulletin.

But, so far as fattening calves for market is concerned, while I have heard of some successes at experiment stations in this line of endeavor I do not know of any one succeeding with artificial food only. In this case the original fat of the calf must not only be retained, but continued with rapid growth. I know of no combination of grains sufficiently palatable to the calf and assimilated with sufficient ease to accomplish the desired end. The simplest plan for fattening calves for market is to allow them to suck native cows of large milking capacity and allow each cow to raise three or four calves to a proper age for market. This saves employing milkers and is profitable when the calves have some fat cattle blood in them.

Dairying in Porto Rico.  
The American visitor to Porto Rico meets many surprises in the field of dairying, says R. A. Pearson. Cows give from a pint to six quarts. They are milked only once a day, and it is supposed necessary to keep the calf to "stare the milk." A part of the herd is milked at midnight for an early morning delivery and the remainder is milked at 7 a. m. for trade later in the day. Cows are kept in open sheds and fed nothing but grass pasturage. The milk is good when properly handled. It is sent to the city in large cans without being cooled. The city retail price is 6 cents per pint and a half. The instruction shows a common method of milking.

peddlers, a wheelbarrow and several assistants being employed.

Nebraska For Cream.  
The trend of Nebraska's dairying is emphatically toward cream production, says Professor A. L. Haacker in Creamery Journal. So pronounced has been this development that the state may now be called a cream producing state, for very little milk is being delivered to creameries. At the present time there are four cream buying institutions in Nebraska of considerable size, while there are nine or ten institutions that are buying Nebraska cream. There are about forty creameries and five cheese factories, while the land separators must number at least 8,000. The "centralizing" plan seems to meet the environment of the country, for everywhere farmers are accepting the method and seem to be satisfied with the change.

A Timely Criticism.  
One of the German agriculturists recently touring in this country criticized the placing of a hand separator in the middle of the dairy barn, and stated that the German law would forbid the placing of a separator in such a situation. Why? Because of the liability of the cream to absorb barn odors, with consequent lowering of the quality of the butter. They evidently believe in preventing the introduction of off flavors in the milk instead of relying on the ability of the butter maker to get them out afterward.

Care of the Cows.  
To my mind there is nothing better in warm weather than to turn the cows into the pasture at night—feeding for the cows and for the pasture, says C. D. Richardson in American Cultivator. Barns should be well lighted and ventilated. I would not keep cows in stanchions all winter; it is not good for the general health of the animal or for the production of a first class dairy product.

They should be turned into a sheltered yard twice a day to drink. We cannot afford to keep our cows other than we do our families—in clean, sweet, comfortable quarters. Take care of your dairy cow as you would your driving horse.

Improvement in New York.  
New York dairy and creamery butter should hold a still better position in the market as soon as the work of the four new state dairy inspectors begins to show effect. They will visit the sections where room and desire for improvement are seen and do what they can to point out the trouble. The salary of \$1,200 a year will probably attract many candidates, but the civil service examination should weed them out satisfactorily. The state cheese inspectors are already doing good work and competent butter teachers might prove even more helpful.—American Agriculturist.

## Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."  
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

## SIMPLE FISHER FOLK

THE NEWFOUNDLANDERS ARE EASILY IMPOSED UPON.

A Pathetic and Tragic Incident That Illustrates the Attitude of the "Upper" Classes—The Hardy Courage of the Outporters.

"St. John's, N. F., lives by its fisheries; nothing worth while is produced there, but, according to the unsophisticated stranger, there is a noisy and vituperative wrangling over the wealth that comes down from the coast," says a writer in the World's Work. "There are some few factories, to be sure, but they are too ingeniously managed by half. For instance, a certain brand of tobacco, made at St. John's and exclusively consumed by fishermen, is sold in the French island of St. Pierre for half what it costs the Newfoundland 'bay noddle,' and the manufacturers pay \$15,000 yearly to the proprietor of a rival concern to induce him to keep his plant shut down. At St. John's, too, is the aristocracy of the colony—merchants, middlemen, lawyers, physicians, officeholders, tricky and abusive politicians and colonial knights (the visitor may observe on a signboard above a little corner store, 'Sir Thomas Morburn, Grocer, Cheap Teas'). There is neither sympathy nor mercy for the fisherman here, though there is a most enthusiastic reception for what he takes from the sea. He is regarded as legitimate prey, is most marvellously lied to before election and abused, ridiculed and reviled afterward. But through it all he preserves a humble faith in 'all those set in authority over him.'"

"A doctor of the outports—the incident is related because, though it may appear an extraordinary case, it yet aptly indicates what has for years been the attitude of the 'upper' classes toward the fishermen, without whom Newfoundland would lie waste and deserted, the shame of the fair earth—a doctor of the outports was once called—

ed to a little white cottage where three children lay sick of diphtheria. He was the family physician—that is to say, the fisherman paid him so much by the year for medical attendance. But the injection of antitoxin is a 'surgical operation' and therefore not provided for by the annual fee. "This," said the doctor, "will cost you \$2 an injection, John." "Oh, iss, zur!" was the ready reply. "I'll pay you, zur. Go on, zur." "But you know my rule, John—no pay, no work. I can't break it for you, you know, or I'd have to break it for half the coast." "Oh, aye! 'Tis all right. I want you cured. I'll pay you when I sell me fish." "But you know my rule, John—cash down." "The fisherman had but \$4, no more. Nor could he obtain any more, though the doctor gave him ample time. I am sure that he loved his children dearly, but, unfortunately, he had no more than \$4, and there was no other doctor for fifty miles up and down the coast." "Four dollars," said the doctor, "two children. Which ones shall it be, John?" "Which ones? Why, of course, after all, the doctor had himself to make the choice. John couldn't. So the doctor chose the 'handiest' ones. The other one died." "Well," said John, unresentfully, the day after the funeral, "I s'pose a doctor have a right 't' be paid for what he does. But," much puzzled, "tis kind o' queer."

The Newfoundland outporters are hardy, courageous, boldly adventurous simple lived, God fearing, warm hearted—a physically splendid race of men. Cowards and weaklings have for four hundred years been the unfit of the place; they occur, of course, in the best regulated families, but do not long survive, for exposure kills off the weaklings, and in the midst of many dangers the cowards lose their lives. Children learn to swim at six or seven years old, and at every age they are encouraged to play at the highly dangerous game (called copying) of prancing about on floating ice. The skill acquired in leaping from one sinking block to another would make the tramp of a tramp driver look like a blundering child. As men, they know their punts as intimately as a cowboy knows his horse, and they will say of their boats in a gale, "I thought she'd not live through it 'day, with the same unconcern that a cowboy might say of his horse, 'He nearly threw me that time.' The race is truly hardy and courageous. It was John Butt, with a broken collar bone and a split forehead to show for it, who survived two wild, snowy nights and a day on a twenty foot ice pan, over which for many hours he strode, great seas, heavy with jagged fragments of ice, and it was a reckless Green bay skipper who led the wind howl the masts out of his schooner rather than reef her, because he had been told that his crew thought him 'nervous'—a mad sort of courage, to be sure, but proof positive for all time that he was no coward."

## LIVER TROUBLES

"I find Theford's Black-Draught a good medicine for all liver troubles. I cured my own after he had up at \$100 with doctors. It will cure the disease I take."—MRS. CA. OLIVE MARTIN, Parkersburg, W. Va.

If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Theford's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine frees the constipated bowels, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

Theford's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites colds, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Theford's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

"I used Theford's Black-Draught for liver and kidney complaint and found nothing to equal it."—W. L. JAM. COFFMAN, Marchwood, Ill.

## THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

## TOMATO TROUBLES.

Out of Door Diseases—Anthracosis, Blight and Leaf Spot.

Anthracosis occasionally causes small depressed spots in tomatoes. It may be checked by the use of bordeaux mixture.

Bacterial blight of the tomato, a fungus plant and potato causes sudden blighting and decay of the stems and branches.

LEAF SPOT ON TOMATO LEAFLET AND STEM. Leaves attacked. Preventive measures recommended include fighting the insects, early removal of diseased vines, choice of fresh land not previously in potatoes or egg plant and tomato seed from healthy sources.

Tomato leaf spot or leaf blight is an outdoor trouble, as are the two already mentioned. The leaf spot fungus appears to be gradually traveling westward from the Atlantic coast. It may be successfully prevented by about three thorough sprayings with bordeaux mixture, though some difficulty attaches to the treatment of unattached plants in the field.—A. D. Selly, Ohio Experiment Station.

## LIFE IN ENGLISH VILLAGES.

It is Not the Idyllic Form That Poets Sing About.

"I know a village where there are no fewer than thirty cottages with but one bedroom apiece, and in each of these single bedrooms six, seven and more people are sleeping," says A. Montefiore-Bruce, writing in the London Mail about life in the average English village. "In one of them, father, mother and eight children huddled together. In another, father, mother and six children—three of whom are grown up—are sleeping. In these cottages there is one living room downstairs and no sanitary arrangement of any kind. At the back of the cottages runs an open ditch. It is also an open sewer. "Here, in the very heart of the country, I expect to find abundance of pure water, abundance of sweet air. Too often I find neither about the cottages. Hundreds of villages have no water supply, though a comparatively small expenditure could provide it. In each village—it is typical of hundreds—where the cottagers have to go half a mile to get water. A foul ditch furnishes another village with the whole of its water supply. Offensive refuse heaps lie piled round the crumbling walls of the cottages. The wooden floors within are rotten with sewage."

Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex contain many such villages, and other counties—such as Bedford, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset—easily vie with them. I could write of lonely cottages far across the fields, with no water within a mile, whence the children morning after morning walk two miles to school, and drag their tired limbs that distance back again at night—and this whatever the weather; where the postal service comes but once a week; where the men and boys walk daily five or six miles to and from work; where of drainage there is none; where of the simplest sanitation there is none; where the medical officer of health comes not, and where the inspector of nuisances is unknown."

## The Country Town.

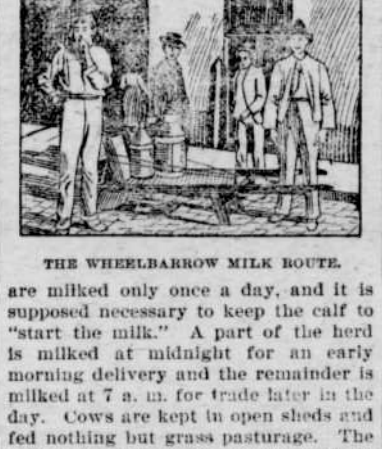
It's common to sneer at the country town. With its quiet streets and its peaceful air. Where the little river meanders down. To be lost in the broad, blue sea somewhere. As we think we are wise and are lost. In the roaring city that, like the sea, Has its ebb and flow, with its millions tossed. As suburbs robbed of identity. There's fellow-ship in the country town. With its empty streets and its spreading trees. Where the country song birds tinkle down. At meals as fair as man ever savor. Where the wind blows sweet from the fields near by. Where men know the names which their neighbors bear. Where a man is missed when he's gone to sea. Who's the peaceful ones who have ceased to care. There are joys out there in the country town. There's no use of the city may never learn. In the rush for money and for renown. 'Greeting strangers where'er we turn! Oh, wasn't God's world serene and fair! In the country town where we came away! And won't it be sweet to sleep out there, Far from the city's roar, some day? —Chicago Record-Herald.

## Seventeenth Century New Year's Song.

Wassail, wassail, to our town! The cup is white and the ale is brown! The cup is made of the ash tree bark, And so is the ale of the good barley. Little maid, little maid, turn the pie; Open the door and let me come in. God be here and God be there! I wish you all a happy new year!

MOTOR TIME TABLE.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airline | 8:30 a.m.  |
| Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas  | 11:10 a.m. |
| Leaves Monmouth for Airline                  | 6:15 p.m.  |
| Leaves Monmouth for Dallas                   | 5:30 p.m.  |
| Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence  | 11:20 a.m. |
| Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence  | 8:00 a.m.  |
| Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence  | 7:30 p.m.  |



THE WHEELBARROW MILK ROUTE.

are milked only once a day, and it is supposed necessary to keep the calf to "stare the milk." A part of the herd is milked at midnight for an early morning delivery and the remainder is milked at 7 a. m. for trade later in the day. Cows are kept in open sheds and fed nothing but grass pasturage. The milk is good when properly handled. It is sent to the city in large cans without being cooled. The city retail price is 6 cents per pint and a half. The instruction shows a common method of milking.

She—I heard you complimenting her upon her girlish appearance. What did she say?  
He—She said, "Ah, but I'm sure I shall look much older when I'm forty."  
She—Huh! She means she'll look much older when she admits she is forty.—Philadelphia Press.

He—How did he get his title of colonel?  
He—He got it to distinguish him from his wife's first husband, who was a captain, and his wife's second husband, who was a major.—Exchange.

An evil speaker only wants an opportunity to become an evil doer.—Quintilian.

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Doctors find  
A good prescription  
For mankind.

The 10 cent package is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. Ad. 10-10-10-10-10.

Results of Experiments.

The alfalfa came up nicely upon all the plots. In about six weeks the alfalfa on the untreated soil began to turn yellow and practically quit growing. On the limed plot it continued to grow, but did not have a bright green color. On the inoculated plots of soil the alfalfa had a rich, dark green color, grew nicely, and about the middle of the summer the green strip began to grow wider. Examination of the roots showed them to be boundlessly supplied with nodules. At the end of the growing season last year the green strip had grown to be five or six feet wide. The alfalfa on the limed plot was still a good stand, though having a pale green color, while the alfalfa on the two plots untreated had gradually died out till there was practically none left, and what little could be seen was entirely killed by the winter.

Last spring the alfalfa on the inoculated plot started out with a dark green color, and this color showed a decided tendency to spread rapidly, soon covering the remainder of the plot and beginning to encroach upon the limed plot. The alfalfa on the limed plot still retained its pale green color, grew slowly and showed a tendency to die out. On May 25 the alfalfa on the inoculated soil was eighteen inches high, while that on the limed plot, not yet reached by the bacteria, was not over eight inches high. In a very short time the bacteria had spread from a strip two feet wide over a distance of twenty feet and had covered all the limed plot except about three feet on one corner. This certainly

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