

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER. Heppner Gazette.

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TENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

WEEKLY NO. 163. SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 320.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED Tuesdays and Fridays THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

ALVAH W. PATTERSON, Bus. Manager. OTIS PATTERSON, Editor.

At \$2.00 per year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1.00 for three months; if paid for in advance \$2.50.

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THE MAN AND THE COW.

How the Cow Rewards the Man Who Treats Her Well.

Take the county of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, composed of fifteen townships six miles square. That county turns out annually over a million of dollars, and the banks of that county reported to me last fall that there was on deposit in their vaults by the dairymen alone of that county a million and a half of dollars.

Where did it come from? From the steady, constant earnings of this humble animal. In my own county (Jefferson) the cows earn annually a million and a quarter of dollars, and the effect of this has been to raise the value of land higher than ever.

It has doubled in the dairy counties, while in those that cling to wheat there is no advance, though the land was originally better.

I have been a student of dairying and a keen observer of its influence on the community where it is practiced. I have ever seen an increase in the energy, an increase in the ability, and an increase in the solidity of a community that entered into partnership with the cow.

Yet I find that few men who are engaged in dairying, as a rule, are a decided success in it. The great majority of men who keep cows are going along without any intellectual exertion. You will find these men are not making it pay as it ought to. Myself and son are engaged in the business of manufacturing cheese and butter. We make about 1,500 pounds of butter a day, and about the same number of pounds of cheese.

Now, in my own home creamery we have about 100 patrons, and this will give you, as though I were to map it out on the wall, a clear, competent idea of success. We take this milk, about 16-17,000 or 17,000 pounds of it, every morning in that creamery, and every man's milk it contains is determined, and he is credited with that amount. At the head of that list is a man of the name of McPherson. Last year we paid that man in cash sixty-three dollars a head as the earnings of his cows, and we returned him his skim milk, which we would have paid him twelve dollars a head more for as an investment of our own. That made his cows earn him seventy-five dollars a head in cash.

Now, says one man, that was success. Certainly. Right alongside of him is another man who has had the same opportunities, with the same sky above him, the same earth beneath him, and the same creamery behind him and the same market ahead of him, and we paid that man forty dollars a cow. The first man had thirty-five cows, the last had twenty. Where lay the difference of success? Was it in the heavens above or in the earth beneath? It lay in the brain, not the hands. This man McPherson started out with the idea that it takes a deal of study to make a success of the cow. Thirteen years ago his cows were high grade Short horns, interbred and crossed with beef blood.

He came and asked my advice. I said you want butter. Very well, let us start with butter blood. Buy a sire of the very best blood and breeding you can get, put him at the head of your herd, and from those mothers take his daughters, and then again, and by intelligent handling and breeding, produce

Jersey and Holstein.

The battle of the breeds at the World's fair bids fair to be between these two breeds, and, curiously enough, it is to be a butter fight entirely. But will it settle the question as to which is the better breed? I don't see how it can so long as men have such different views of the what constitutes a dairy cow. No one doubts that if we take the first twenty Jerseys we come to they will outyield in butter—the first twenty Holsteins, and the latter will outyield the Jerseys in milk. And if we go on and take the second twenty of each breed the same results will be found, and so on till we test all of the cows of the two breeds. The result of the fight at the World's fair will probably show this plainly, as only selected specimens of the breeds will compete. And after the fight is over the champions of each breed will be of the same mind they were before.—A. L. Crosby in National Stockman.

Prolonging the Fruit Season.

A curious fact in pear culture, and indeed in fruit culture generally, is that if the bulk of the crop is picked when ripening, and a portion of it—say a fourth or less—is left on the tree, the latter will cease to ripen and will remain on the tree for a long time.

An instance is given in Garden and Forest of some fine old Buffon pears that were left on the tree a full month longer than the main crop, which was gathered Sept. 29. The most perishable plums, such as Washington, will behave in the same way. Nature provides in some fruits for a long succession by loosening the ripe ones from the stem. This is peculiarly true of the Gravenstein and summer strawberry apples, but it is often worth our while to follow nature and secure a long season of some favorite fruit.

A Curious Swing.

Modern methods of fighting the plum curculio come and sometimes go, but the old reliable jarring process remains in deserved favor, and when thorough is successful. As proof that thorough and frequent jarring is a trustworthy curculio remedy, a fruit grower at a horticultural meeting in Michigan told that his children had put a swing between two of his plum trees and used it freely in the spring. The result was all sound plums on the two trees and plenty of curculio on all the rest. The jarring is all right, if only repeated often enough. We would also prefer pontry about to pick up the fallen swells.

The first thing to do in building up a model dairy is to get rid of your poor cows. Then get a pure bred bull of a milk or butter family, whichever you wish to produce.

If you are a young man or woman and expect to make your living on a farm, go to your state dairy school this winter and graduate.

A DESTRUCTIVE PEST.

A MOTH WHOSE YOUNG FEED ON GROWING CROPS.

Causing Untold Loss in the Cotton Belt. The Common Corn Worm Proves to Be the Same as the Cotton Boll Borer. It is a Universal Pest.

The boll worm of the South and corn worm of the Middle states is one and the same species. It is perhaps the most injurious of all insects. It not only seriously injures our two great crops, corn and cotton, but also a great many others. One of its modes of feeding is to penetrate and feed within the stalks of a great many different succulent plants.

The corn or boll worm is the caterpillar of a moth known as Heliothis armigera, usually of a pale clay yellow, but quite variable. It flies by night. The moth lays an average of 600 eggs and there are two or three broods in a year. Where parasitic insects do not check their increase the second and third broods do vast injury to such crops as cotton, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. It is quite omnivorous. But few insects equal it in this respect. This and the larva of the true stalk borer moth, Gortyna nitela, which is also quite a general feeder, with similar moth and caterpillar, would quickly starve out the world if they had no parasites to keep them pretty well in subjection. They are so well protected in their feeding habits as to render it impossible for their enemies to reach them all.

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