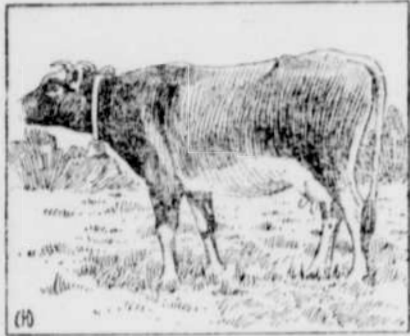




The accompanying picture, as Farm, Field and Fireside explains, was taken ten miles north of Stony Lake, in Canada. From this section eastward the French Canadian cows have been bred for many years. This breed is little known in the United States, but their performance in the dairy test at the Pan-American exposition gained for them many friends. Unlike the Jersey, they have been bred to look out for themselves.

The original stock is supposed to have come over with the early settlers from Normandy. Their small size—usually from 600 to 900 pounds in weight—facilitated their transportation



FRENCH CANADIAN COW.

In the small sailing vessels that crossed the ocean at that time. The breed somewhat resembles the Jersey, and many students of cowology claim that the original stock was the same.

Feed and Butter Fat.

Much dispute has arisen in regard to the effect of feed upon the per cent of butter fat. It is very easy to attribute any variation that may happen to occur at the time of changing feed to the feed. Records of tests show that it is possible for a large variation to take place without any change of feed. Where accurate records have been kept it has been found that there is very little if any change in the per cent of butter fat due to feed. A few experiments at other stations indicate that feed may influence in a small degree the per cent of fat in the milk, but this influence is so small that it is hardly worth while for the average farmer or dairyman to pay any attention to it. The test of the richness of the milk seems to be the individual characteristic of the cow, that cannot be changed permanently by the will of man, and if we wish to increase the per cent of fat in the milk we must do it by breeding rather than by feeding.—Kansas Experiment Station.

Silage Versus Grain.

The Ohio experiment station finds it quite evident from data of its own tests that cows fed silage ration have produced considerably more milk and fat at a smaller expenditure for feed, resulting in more than double the profit than those fed a grain ration. The question arises, however, how much of this increase in production is due to the ration fed and how much to the cow? It is probable, says Farm Superintendent C. G. Williams, that the comparison of actual yields of milk and butter fat is not so reliable a guide to the utility of the two rations as the comparison of each cow with herself "before and after" taking the ration. Taking the average of the herds, the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent in milk and gained 1.89 per cent in fat, while the cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent in milk and 14.18 per cent in fat.

Extra Size a Handicap.

It is the general opinion that cows of medium size for the breed to which they belong are the most profitable milk producers, and the records of the Wisconsin experiment station indicate that cows somewhat below medium weight have an advantage over those above that medium. In other words, extra size is more or less of a handicap.

No Thoroughfare.

The government established a rule with the force and effect of a law that merchantable butter should not contain more than 16 per cent of water in its component parts. This seems fair enough, and so far as stopping fraudulent work goes is necessary, but the trouble is 16 per cent, while right enough for creamery, and especially storage butter, is not enough for fine dairy prints, which need more water to quicken the flavor.

But the most serious trouble comes to the buttermaker who cannot tell just how to determine the exact amount of water he is leaving in the butter. We are told that butter may look dry and hard and yet contain water in excess of the law's standard. The poor buttermaker is not a chemist, nor would he have time to analyze each churning, so he must take his chances between the devil and the deep blue sea.—Home and Farm.

Milking Notes.

Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening and milk the cows in the same order. The first few streams of milk from each teat should not be milked into the pail, for this milk is very watery, is of little value and is invariably contaminated, which will injure the rest of the milk. Milk with dry hands. Never allow the milk to moisten the hand and teat with milk.—Oscar Erf.

The Crop For the Silo.

In planning the silage crop you can figure about fifty pounds of silage to the cubic foot, which will give you an idea of the amount of corn required to fill the size you intend to build.

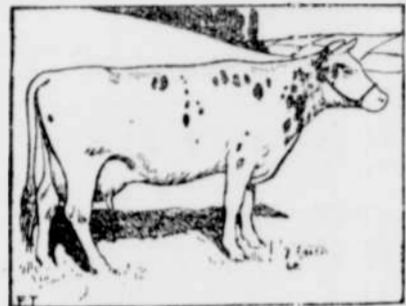


We were only milking three cows, but here is our experience in feeding mixed hay, clover and timothy, once each day and alfalfa once (at night), giving also to each cow two gallons (twelve pounds) of corn and cob meal per day, says B. Quinn in Ohio Farmer. The alfalfa was all gone about the middle of January, and in a few days afterward the cows had decreased 30 per cent in the milk flow, actual measurement. Then as soon as we could get bran we fed the same hay twice each day and the same amount of corn and cob meal, twelve pounds, along with three gallons (six pounds) of bran, and it did not bring the flow of milk back to where it was when feeding alfalfa once per day.

This looks very much as though alfalfa was a great milk food for cows. If one feed of alfalfa per day would make more milk than three gallons of bran and if from one feed of alfalfa each day there is a gain of 50 per cent in milk, would there not be splendid results from the same feed twice each day? It might be best to mention here that we got that flow of milk back on a feed of pure clover hay, corn and cob meal and ground oats. This latter has been so fed that it makes a ratio of 1:6.8.

Wonderful Dairy Animal.

De Kol of Valley Mead is not only well bred and a large producer, but she is a faultless specimen of the breed, individually, in the opinion of the Holstein-Friesian Register, the source of



DE KOL OF VALLEY MEAD, 52124. (Twenty-five pounds of butter in seven days A. R. O.)

the cut, which says: At the California state fair in 1904 she was awarded first prize in aged cow class, gold medal for senior champion cow and gold medal for grand champion cow.

Judges Carlyle and Major both pronounced her the finest specimen of the Holstein cow they had ever seen, and the former, Professor W. L. Carlyle of the Colorado Agricultural College, made the following statement in writing after judging the Holsteins at California state fair:

"This beautiful cow, in my judgment, approaches more nearly the ideal Holstein type than any I have ever seen. Neither too large and coarse nor too small and refined, she is a fine type, and altogether a most wonderful dairy animal."

De Kol of Valley Mead is by De Kol 2d's Alban, who is sire of six daughters whose average A. R. O. butter-test is 23.43 pounds.

The Young Heifer.

Dairyman, as a general thing, object to buying heifers with their first calves because the young heifer is an untried proposition. She may turn out well, and she may not. So most people would rather pay a little more for a cow with a record behind her than to save on the price and run their chances.

But every theory has two sides, continues Kimball's Dairy Farmer. The young heifer with her first calf is a good investment in some ways. It she is from a good breed and a good milking strain, don't hesitate about buying her. She is undeveloped and can be molded into the cow you want if you handle her right. In the first place, there is the chance of holding her up to a long milking period. This can be done the first year better than at any other time. Then, by gentle handling, you can prevent her from acquiring bad habits. Proper feed during the first year is of vital importance. In many ways the heifer's value as a milker in after years is determined by the care and the handling she gets the first year.

An Ice Cooled Milk Pail.

A dairy device from Denmark is described by Kimball's Dairy Farmer. This is an ice cooled milk pail. There is a round metal ball about six inches in diameter fixed in the bottom of the pail. This receptacle is filled with salt and crushed ice, which is put in from the bottom very much as a china salt shaker is filled, by inverting the pail. As the milk is drawn it falls directly upon this cold surface, and the animal heat is at once driven out. In case a separator is used such a pail would not be advisable.

Selling Dairy Products.

When the consumer knows that he can depend on getting the same goods every time, he is willing to pay above the market price for it. Irregularity in quality will soon put you out of business. Those who are not willing to use the proper care to make a uniformly good article of butter and have not the knack of hustle about them to find a satisfactory and profitable market had better leave the dairy business alone.—Southern Cultivator.

Butter Color.

The rule for Alderney butter color is three-fourths ounce to 100 pounds of butter, which would amount to less than a drop to the pound. I would not recommend coloring in summer, but in the winter it might be desirable. Always put the color in the cream and not the butter.—W. E. Redmond.

Who Will be the First?

A. J. Stewart in a talk with the Leader editor Monday morning stated that Medford was booming, that the fruit industry was paying better this year than ever before, that not only was the crop a good one but the prices are way up. One raiser down there got \$4 per 25 pounds for his finest pears shipped to New York and others got equally as good prices.

Mr. Stewart says the making of Medford is the fruit industry. Mr. Stewart is the pioneer fruit raiser of that section and states that when he first went there 18 years ago and started in that business with his brother they bought land for \$11 per acre. This year they sold a little of that same land for \$525 per acre or a gain of almost 4800 per cent. When they bought it, it was grub oak land, now it is in the finest pear orchard.

In speaking of similar possibilities here, Mr. Stewart said: There is no reason why Medford's success might not be duplicated here, but it takes a man of not only means, but nerve to make the initial attempt and a man who knows the business, and will use every effort to make his orchard the best in the country. When such a man starts in and proves that it can be done, then dozens will be ready to follow him. When one such orchard becomes a commercial proposition, then many are ready to put their capital and brains into it.

There are dozens of small orchards around here where as few fruit trees are grown anywhere as elsewhere, but none of them are large enough to start shipping, or to do that class of business. With a natural condition, that can't be beaten, the man is needed to start the work. Find him, and get it started, if you won't do it yourself.

The purchaser of the \$525 land remarked that he expected to pay for it in two years off the land. His initial cost was \$5250. The first year he cleared \$3000 above all expenses, and expects next year to be still better.

Mrs. Roy Welch Loses Diamond

The mysterious disappearance of a valuable diamond ring from a house at 86 North Seventeenth street has caused considerable anxiety to the owner of the ring, Mrs. Roy Welch. The ring was valued close to \$200 and was much more highly prized by Mrs. Welch than these figures can express.

The Welches have only recently moved to Portland having come from Cottage Grove, where Mr. Welch was formerly in the drapery business in this city.

About two weeks ago the house was engaged at 86 North Seventeenth street and the family moved in immediately. However, there were some repairs to be made on the house and seven or eight men were working on the house preparing it for occupation at the same time the Welch family were moving into it.

In working about the house Mrs. Welch, in order not to damage the ring in and way, removed it from her finger and placed it on a shelf in the pantry, high enough and far enough out of reach, as she thought, to escape the hand of any one who should accidentally be plunging around in that particular place. But upon going back for the ring shortly afterward she found that it had disappeared.

The ring is a three clustered diamond so peculiarly cut as to be readily recognized. It has an old style of cut that has been recently remounted and the stones are very valuable. Mrs. Welch feels her loss acutely and although very anxious and, although very anxious to obtain the ring, has refrained from the more severe methods to secure it.—Journal.

Pearce Bros. are having built by Joe Baker a new delivery wagon that will be the best wagon of its kind in town.

Wm. C. Johnson sold his home on the West side this week to J. K. Palmer, the west side merchant, who immediately took possession. Mr. Johnson moved Monday into the New Jones residence at the west end of Wall street. Mr. Palmer recently sold his Wall street residence to Mr. Comer.

A Model Chicken Farm

E. E. Bright, who moved here from the East about two years ago purchasing a place between the O & S E tracks and the S P tracks just north of the depot is gradually building up a model chicken farm. Mr. Bright has a nice place of about two acres with a nice two-story home, barn, chicken house, and buildings all neatly painted. Well finished walks and fences were built and everything made as neat and comfortable as the typical New England home.

Mr. Bright has about 80 chickens of pure breeds, Houdans, Silver Grey Dorkings and Barred Rocks, all registered stock and is exceed-

ingly successful in his raising of them. His chicken houses are models for the entire country. Each house is low and has double walls being thoroughly painted inside and out with plaster of windows for light and ventilation. Mr. Bright gives each of his pens of chickens a good big yard in which to run, and believes that careful attention will do more for them than lots of expensive food.

He is making this work his pastime for his later years when he is unable to do heavier work and it promises not only to keep him busy but to bring him in a nice revenue. If you want to get ideas for your yard, go and see him and he will gladly give you pointers.

Womans Club Elects Delegates.

The Womans Club held its second meeting of the year at the Commercial Club rooms on Saturday. The meeting was livened up by a spirited election, in which Miss Jennie Woods was elected president of the Club, filling the place left vacant by the removal of Mrs. H. O. Thompson from the city. Mrs. F. D. Wheeler and Mrs. Herbert Eskin were duly elected delegates to represent the Club at the Federation meeting in Portland next week. Both ladies expect to go and carry the banner of the club at all the meetings.

Mrs. Eakin was appointed by the president to represent her at the Federation as she could not attend. The meeting is Oct. 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st.

The ladies are thus highly honored as this convention is expected to be the most noted of any held thus far in the history of the organization. Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, the national president, who is considered one of the most brilliant orators in America, is to be present. Mesdames Grace Ora Hemenway and Rilla Ballington were elected members of the club at this meeting.

Exceptional Ability.

Supt. M. C. Crouch delivered the principal address of the morning to a very appreciative audience. The subject of this splendid lecture is "The Simple Life." Those who heard this lecture are not slow to say that the speaker is not only one of Iowa's best educators but is also a lecturer of exceptional ability. So well did he handle his subject that all were convinced "The Simple Life" is the life that counts.

He was free and easy on the stage, without the least affectation, and his delivery was such that every word could be heard at any point in the large tent. The three main points for which the lecturer pleaded were: Simplicity in thought, speech and in doing. "The Simple Life" did not mean living on a city street, but the strenuous, active life that does things that count, and not the complex, hurry-scramy, break-neck speed that wears and tears but accomplishes no good in the end. He gave excellent advice for old and young, rich and poor, high and low.—Muscatine Journal.

To the Public.

Representatives of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company have started a house-to-house canvass among the farmers of this county, offering them an extremely low rental rate for instruments to be used in connection with the Central offices of the Company throughout the country.

For eight and one-third cents a month the subscriber is given free switching with all other subscribers connecting with his Central exchange. Under this rate it would appear that no rural resident need be without a telephone and its attendant advantages especially as every assurance is given of prompt and efficient service.

Mr. L. P. Bennett is in charge of the canvass in this county and he states he may be seen at the Central offices of the company in Eugene, or will visit any community or organization of farmers interested in telephone matters.

There is a good deal of hard common sense in the following from an exchange: "The local paper should be found in every home. No children should grow up in ignorant who can be taught to appreciate the home paper. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all those matters not to be found books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not a word about any person, place or thing which they saw or perhaps ever heard of, and how could you expect them to be interested? But let them have a home paper and read of people whom they meet, and of places of which they are familiar, and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every arrival of the local paper. Thus a habit of read-

ing is formed and those children who read the papers all their lives, become intelligent men and women a credit to the ancestors, strong in knowledge of the world as it is today."

The Funny Pictures for the Children

Children always enjoy the Leader's Supplements. The Leader is going to make this a permanent feature, and we know your children would appreciate getting the Leader regularly. Don't fail to subscribe for the Leader.

Market Reports.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1906.
GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; Valley, 70c; bluestem, 71 red, 66c.
Oats—White \$32; gray, \$31.
Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26.
Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; cheap, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts, \$18 to 19.
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$1.10; straight, \$3.45; granular, \$4.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to \$3.65; Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$6.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20.
Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.
PRODUCE
Butter—Fancy creamery, 21 1/2c, 22c; city creamery, 21 1/2c dairy 14 to 15c; store 14 to 14 1/2c
Cheese—Young America, 14 1/2c Oregon full cream, 13c to 14 1/2c
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 20 to 21.
Poultry—Roasters, 9 to 10c; hens 13; fryers, 16c to 17; broilers 14 to 16c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11-11 1/2c; turkeys, live, 14-15
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Grape fruit—Crate \$4. to 4.50
Cranberries—\$14.
Potatoes—Oregon, 40 to 65c.
LIVESTOCK MARKET.
Cattle—Best steers \$3.50 to 3.65; cows 2.25 to 2.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50.
Sheep—\$4.00 to 4.25.
Hogs—\$7 to 7.95
HOOPS, WOOL, ETC.
Hops—Choice 10 to 11
Mohair, choice 28 to 30c
Wool—Valley 22 to 25c; Eastern Oregon 14 to 22c.

Subscribes for the Leader.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.	
NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
No. 12, 12:20 P. M.	No. 11, 12:25 P. M.
No. 10, 10:00 A. M.	No. 13, 12:25 P. M.

O. & S. E. R. R. CO.

Table No. 4		To take effect April 2d, 1906.	
East Bound	West Bound	East Bound	West Bound
No. 10	No. 11	No. 2	No. 4
10:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
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