

BIG DAIRY RECORDS.

Good Results Do Not Require Vast Outlay.

Many dairymen, says the Practical Dairyman, think that the big records are entirely beyond their reach; that it takes a vast outlay of money for barns and fancy feeds to develop a great producer. Nothing could be further from the truth. We know personally of at least four herds in which the annual milk production was increased from 3,000 pounds to 7,000, 8,000, 9,000 and even 10,000 pounds for each animal. These are not fancy breeders, and the cows are not pedigreed beauties, but ordinary cows bred from common stock by the use of a pure bred bull for four or five generations. The owner of sixteen 10,000 pound cows was laughed at two years ago when he set his aim at that figure. He has now not only reached it—the average includes two-year-old heifers—but he has set his eyes on a 12,000 pound average.

Blackleg.

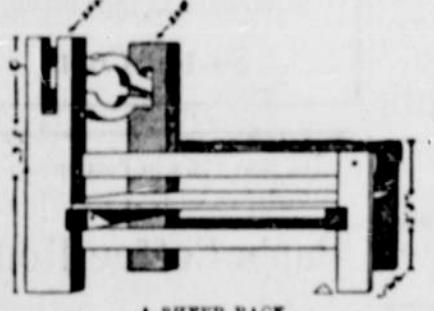
Blackleg is a disease that very much resembles anthrax, incurable and fatal. The symptoms are very much the same as those of anthrax excepting the animals may live a few days longer with anthrax than with blackleg. It only affects younger animals, while anthrax affects both. Perhaps the strongest symptom of blackleg is a gathering of air or swelling underneath the skin of the affected animals. This usually takes place a few hours after the animal becomes infected, and in tapping upon the swelling it sounds as if there was air underneath the skin. This swelling may be located upon the thighs, neck, shoulders, breast, hock joints, flank or rump. There is no treatment for blackleg excepting a preventive. This is done by vaccinating the balance of the herd with blackleg vaccine, which has proved very successful.—Dr. David Roberts.

Protecting the Hogs.

Swine are more susceptible to dampness than cattle and suffer from cold more than other stock. If left without good shelter they pile closely together for warmth. The pigs on the outside are too cold, and those near the middle become too warm. The latter are liable to be laid upon or contract a cold when they turn out to feed, and pneumonia may result. It is important to provide comfortable shelter and abundant room for exercise. There is a great variety of makes and sizes of hog houses in use. These may be divided into two classes—the centralized system and the colony system.

Device For Shearing.

A writer of much experience in the cultivation and handling of sheep, in touch with the Breeder's Gazette, says: "I send you a drawing of a rack for holding sheep while being trimmed for exhibition. I made the thing myself about five years ago and have used it ever since. It saves a man



A SHEEP RACK.

holding the sheep and gives much more satisfaction. You can trim every bit of the sheep except the ring around the neck, and when you get all trimmed but that just turn the sheep around and finish him off before letting him go.

"The side strips swing up out of the way, and the stanchion can be adjusted to any sized sheep."

Bran For Lambs.

While bran is not especially desirable for fattening sheep, it is quite satisfactory for lambs provided it is not used too freely. It, however, can be used to better advantage for dairy animals and even for horses.

DAIRY HINTS

The genuine dairyman who understands his cows and their keeping is producing a good article and making a comfortable living. The farmer who does not thoroughly understand his cows and part of the time is neglecting the cows for the farm and part of the time the farm for the cows naturally is not making much of a profit.

Competent Dairymen.

The development of competent dairymen is just as important as the development of cows. These highly specialized cows require judicious and kindly treatment. Neglect will not only be reflected in the churn, but disastrous and costly deterioration will quickly follow. A generation of neglect will practically undo the work of a century. The culmination of the breeder's art must be supplemented with correct methods of feeding and proper handling.—Dr. James Whitcomb.

Specks in Butter.

The white specks in butter are due to poor ripening of the cream, says the Epitomist. Some of the cream has "wheyed off" and decomposed, and the casein has gathered in clots, and the whey has separated from the cream. These clots of curd will not churn out. They remain in the butter as clots and always look white. Artificial coloring has no effect upon them, and, winter or summer, they spoil the looks of the butter.

HORSES FOR HEAVY LOADS

It is a real pleasure to have a team that can be relied upon to pull whenever wanted to do so. Any team if not of a too highly nervous temperament may be trained to perfect reliability. We need first of all to recognize that the horse has a mind and at least the mental qualities of memory and affection. The consideration of paramount importance is to develop the team's confidence in themselves and in their driver. It is just as true of a horse as of man that he will not exert himself greatly over what he has no hope of accomplishing.

But, different from man, the horse thinks of previous loads instead of the one to which he is attached. This is the reason a balky horse is apt to refuse to pull a very light load. He has no way of estimating his load but by pulling upon it. Hitch a horse to a very heavy load, let him pull upon it, then transfer him to any empty wagon and start him. You will see him gather himself for a heavy pull. He has in mind the heavy load.

Had the horse been stalled with a heavy load and whipped until driven and horse were both certain he could not pull it you would have a horse thoroughly broken not to pull. One writer says: "I have seen men who had horses given to pulling upon the halter put one on the pulley they were confident the horse could not break and then whip him over the head in order to make him pull."

"Nearly always when a horse finds he cannot pull loose he will walk up to the hitching post. I have heard men argue that a horse could be so thoroughly broken in this way that a tow string would hold him." There is some truth in it, though not all horses are to be managed in the same way. A horse of nervous temperament



A GOOD TEAM FOR PULLING.

should never be excited. He will always do his best in a perfectly calm state of mind. The drivers of fast trotters have taught us this.

They have also learned that to keep the horse calm all men in attendance must remain so. No passionate, profane man ever developed great speed in a horse nor trained a powerful pulling team. With these general principles in view any team may be trained so that it will be a delight to work them. Have a definite and small vocabulary to use with your team and always use the same word for one purpose.

Keep the same two horses working together and always on the same side. Use open bridles, so that the team can see what is going on around them. Keep all attachments strong; that your team will not be in fear of straining themselves through something breaking. Use close fitting collars and harness and never allow a horse to become sore from any part of the harness. Teach your team to start together. Keep them strong and in good spirits by good and regular feeding and good care in every particular.

Better Cattle.

Everybody acquainted with the conditions in this country can see that the giving over of the cattle ranges to the small farmers is resulting in a pronounced improvement in the breed of our cattle and an increase of the better grades. The old time cattlemen have fought hard to maintain the big ranges, but it was inevitable that the small farmers should take up the land little by little. The threatened cutting off of the meat supply is proving vain. Not only is there a little more cattle available for market, but the quality is of a better grade.

Making Good Butter.

Buttermaking is so general that a great many people think there is little to be learned regarding it, but the making of high grade butter is a very difficult matter when one does not understand all of the requirements thoroughly. A factor which is positively necessary first, last and all the time is perfect cleanliness. The stables must be clean, light and airy, the cows healthy and well groomed and their feed of the best quality. The milker should be very careful that no foreign matter contaminates the milk in any way.

Barley For Feed.

For some years the idea has been prevalent among many people that pigs refuse absolutely to eat barley. Spring pigs running in pasture accept the barley diet readily. When they have been fed corn and shorts until they have acquired a taste for them it may be somewhat difficult to get them to change to barley, but even under such conditions an appetite for barley can be created by the exercise of a little care and patience.

TRAINING A SHEEP DOG.

The First Essential is to Teach Him to Love You.

If there is anything that a shepherd needs help about it is training a sheep dog, says Professor Arbuckle in the American Sheep Breeder.

You want your dog to come to you as a pup not over two months old, as you want him to know no other master than yourself. At two months he will learn his name and pick up simple lessons. It will be well for him to go where the sheep are, but you must not try to teach him to herd them, nor must you let a ewe with a lamb get close enough to make a pass at him. He must not be frightened with sheep.

The first lesson is to teach him to love you. This is easy. If you are gentle with him and will pet him fre-



TWO-YEAR-OLD COLLIE SHEEP DOG.

quently, for the collie loves a caress as much as he does his breakfast. Give him a soft name and use it often. Speak it softly with the caress and harsh with a rebuke. Whenever you approach his yard or kennel call him to you by saying "Come." You may accompany this with his name or with a whistle, and you must be careful to give him the same whistle always. This is his next lesson. He will soon learn this, and soon you will have the most difficult lesson of all to give. This is to teach him to obey. When you say "Come" he must come to you, and he must know that he is compelled to come whether he desires to do so or not.

Just here you and your pup will have your first battle, and if the victory is yours you are well on the way to successful training. If he refuses to come, go after him and bring him to you, caressing him for some time. Then try it over again. Never let him feel that he is leaving his way, but avoid making a "chew" issue with him yet, for he must know punishment first, and you must know what form of punishment will suit the individual dog best.

Some day, after you have taught him what "Come" means, he will deliberately run from you just to test you. Keep your patience now and be willing to take two or three hours off just here. It is worth it. Try as before to bring him by caressing, but he is likely to set his head on disobedience, so you must punish him.

Auto Dairymen.

There was a dairymen's convention recently that brought to Chicago milk producers from the five states immediately tributary to the great Eight and Wisconsin creamery districts. Of those attending 112 were asked as to the use and value of the automobile to them.

Thirty-eight of them own automobiles and use them constantly in business. Eleven own more than one. They are used in marketing butter fats mainly, but seven used the power to operate separators, one to flush his dairy barn, another to operate his bottle washer.

The roads in the creamery district are better than the average country roads, and the automobile most used is a late type, with a tonneau that can be removed, leaving a flat platform for freight.

Contagious and Fatal.

Anthrax is a contagious and fatal disease. An animal so afflicted may, without having shown any sign of disease, drop down in the pasture and die in convulsions in a very short time, or an animal may be apparently well at night and be found dead in the morning. It stops feeding or ruminating a few hours before death. It is then taken with chills and fever, and if its temperature be taken it will be found to be exceedingly high. The treatment for anthrax is useless. The only thing to do is to prevent the balance of the herd from becoming affected. This is done by vaccinating them and injecting vaccine under the skin with a hypodermic syringe, the results of which are very good.—Dr. David Roberts.

Profit From Sows.

If there is a more profitable breeding animal on a farm than a good sow I have not found it, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. She has not the habits or makeup to interest all stockmen. So long as the world cannot be fed without pork the sow and her product will be objects of interest to the farming world.

It is a sad commentary on the methods of swine growers that 50 per cent or more of pigs farrowed perish in infancy. It is not reasonable to suppose such a cutting down of the legitimate profits of the business is necessary. Like too many other losses in stock growing, it is largely preventable.

Alfalfa For Sheep.

Alfalfa and sheep go together just as naturally as ducks and water. Alfalfa as a feed has proved beyond doubt that it is far ahead of any other roughage for sheep. All over the west alfalfa is an indispensable factor in winter feeding, and so well do sheep thrive on it that eastern farmers are taking it up after waiting fifty years for the west to set the pace.

HOW TO SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE

The rich proprietor generally knows how to go about marketing his property but a man who has only one or two small holdings to dispose of is apt to go wrong. The value of real estate depends largely on its being convertible into cash. It often seems unsalable because the owner does not know how to sell it. Too much good advice cannot well be given on this subject.

The average owner's idea of how to sell his real estate is summed up in listing it for sale with as many brokers as possible. That is where he makes his mistake, the extent of which he may better understand if he will let us first point out what the duties of his broker should be and then show him why he broker can discharge those duties under the prevailing method of employment.

A broker receives his pay from the real estate owner whose property he sells, and he should represent his employer as faithfully as a lawyer represents his client. The first business of the broker is to examine the property and locality, estimate the value of the property from personal inspection of the premises and tell the owner whether his asking price is too low or too high. After the price has been made right, the broker must make every effort to sell the property as soon as possible for the most money and on the best terms obtainable. In order to find bidders he should freely advertise the property for sale through the best advertising mediums, and in the most effective way, and should by every means bring it to the notice of as many as possible of the people who are in the market for real estate of that general character.

Such is a partial summary of the duties of the conscientious and efficient broker.

Under prevailing conditions of employment he can do none of these things. The property being listed with a number of brokers, and the owner retaining the privilege of selling

it on his own account, the broker cannot afford the time and expense of visiting the property, nor can he venture to advertise it by street and number, knowing well that if he does so, an intending purchaser may go directly to the owner or some other broker.

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Besides, his chances of making a commission under those circumstances are too small to warrant the expense of advertising. When he does find a customer he cannot hold out for the highest price and best terms. Should he do so, the customer is apt to go to another broker or to the owner directly. The first broker, therefore, is often constrained to sacrifice the interest of

the owner in order to close the bargain before somebody else, taking it from him, leaves him no profit for all his pains. Under this system the usefulness of brokers is reduced to the vanishing point through the short-sightedness of owners, most of whom are so careless of their own weal as to seek out agents who will do business in this wasteful and pernicious fashion. Thus real estate often becomes a drug on the market and its value is impaired through lack of any competent method of putting buyer and seller in touch with each other.

What happens when an owner lists his real estate for sale under the present system? The land is entered on the broker's books—of, yes; and if any body may providentially happen along who wants to buy a piece of real estate, he is handed a job list of bargains. Frequently the broker has not seen the property. All he knows about it is what the owner has told him. He is ignorant of its appearance and surroundings, of its state of repair and its actual value. In a work, he knows nothing at all which a purchaser needs to know. The prospective customer looks at two or three of the bargains, no one of which comes within a mile of what he wants, and all of which are priced far above their value. Then he gives up the fruitless quest in disgust and goes home.

It is the system that is wrong. Perhaps the broker does as well as can be expected under adverse conditions. Of a thousand items on his salesbooks, nearly all of them are listed with half a dozen other firms. If they are listed on an average with four agents, his chances are slim of earning commissions on one out of a dozen. The owner is only too eager to sell directly to a purchaser, and very likely he has given the broker a fancy price, expecting to find a buyer himself at a much lower figure. A broker may believe he has a customer at a good price, but he will seize the opportunity to sell at a lower price rather than to run the risk of having the sale snatched from him.

(Continued)

SHELburn SIFTINGS

The first car load of dried prunes of this year crop to be sent from here was shipped last Monday to Albany buyers, by Bruno Knolinski of this place. Mr. Knolinski had the misfortune to lose several hundred bushels, owing to his dryer not being large enough to handle the heavy crop this year.

D. I. Caldwell has purchased a ten acre tract from Malcom Miller Sr. on the East side of town.

A. T. Shanks spent a few days in Portland last week, buying a stock of harness and saddles and will open up a harness store and repair shop in the two story building recently built by him.

Sixteen cars loaded with Railroad irons has been shipped from Albany via Shelburn to the Crabtree-Lebanon Extensions the past few days.

The dance given last Saturday evening in the large hall recently completed by Gooch Bros. was a grand success. Good crowds from Stayton, Seio, Lyons, West Stayton and Marion attended. About one hundred numbers were sold.

A new Japanese section gang was put on the Plunkett section of the C & E R. R. last week, the former crew having left for Japan.

A. F. Gooch and Frank Galloway spent a couple of days of last week in Albany on business.

A. O. White returned last Friday from Eastern Washington where he has been looking after farming interests. Miss Leta Richardson is spending a few weeks visiting at Bend, Oregon.

How the Country Press Will Stand

There will be lively times in Oregon when an attempt is made by the machine politicians to muzzle the country press against speaking favorably to the direct primary law and Statement No. 1, during the next campaign. It hardly seems credible that any set of men would have the audacity to attempt such a thing, nevertheless it is claimed that it will be tried. The overwhelming vote by which the primary law was passed ought to remove any doubt as to how the public will treat those who tinker with the repealing of it.—Yamhill Record.

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" " " quarts.....	62c	25c " 5 lbs.....	90
" " " pints.....	52c	35c " 3 lbs.....	95
Schram jars, half gallon.....	\$1.10	Fruit sugar, 15 lbs.....	1.00
" " " quarts.....	90c	Fountain syrup, per gal.....	.50
" " " pints.....	78c	Onions, per 100 lbs.....	1.60
Extra corn, 3 cans.....	25c		
Pineapple, 4 cans.....	90c		
Gold Dust, 4 packages.....	90c		

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