

THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

THE ONE-TREE CHURCH

In the year 1852 the Baptists among the settlers along Santa Rosa creek, up the peninsula north of San Francisco on the California coast, determined to have religion, organized a meeting house—services being held at the ranch home of one of the members. The good folks flocked to the meetings in such numbers that the house in which the services were held soon became too small.

As no more commodious structure was available, services were later conducted under the protecting shelter of a large oak tree. Thus, after a fashion, increased space which proved highly unsatisfactory when the weather was inclement, was provided. It is recorded that some claimed this tree edifice was "open to both winter storms and summer cows."

Accordingly, in 1873, the congregation felt justified in assuming the expense of constructing a new meeting house in the village of Santa Rosa. A giant redwood tree which stood in the valley of a nearby river was selected to supply the lumber from which to build the new house of worship.

Commenting on this matter, the Santa Rosa Republican recently printed the following: "It is true that the story of this church building runs only a half a century, but it is equally true that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea the tree which furnished material for this church was a promising young redwood." This monstrous tree was 18 feet in diameter and produced 78,000 board feet of lumber. Part of the top, damaged in falling, was made into shingles.

The felled tree, cut into logs, was sawed into lumber, transported to the site and the church duly erected, and, in the words of its pastor, it came to pass that "the honor of having a meeting house built from a single tree was given to a people who have always been among the leaders in advancing the Kingdom of God."

The complete building, from foundation to roof but not including the floor, however, was built from the product of one massive member of the forest. And, lest you gain an erroneous impression concerning the size of this religious edifice, let me tell you that the main auditorium measures approximately 40 by 60 feet. It is officially known as the First Baptist church of Santa Rosa, Cal.

SELECTING THE MATTRESS

A good mattress is looked upon by most people as a luxury, but nothing is more essential to restful sleep, and the extra expense should be regarded as a profitable investment.

Size, filling, covering and tacking are all points to be considered in buying.

The standard mattress is filled with horse hair. You judge the quality by the curliness and length of the hair used, the curliness insuring a filling that is springy and not likely to "lump."

A good hair mattress is, of course, the last word in luxurious comfort, and in durability. The only question is the one of the initial expense.

And with present methods of manufacture, the cotton-felt or wool-felt mattress gives excellent satisfaction. In fact, many persons choose a felt mattress from preference, quite aside from the fact that it is cheaper, because, just at first, when quite new, it is softer than a hair mattress, and can always be re-made after becoming lumpy or matted. The best felt mattresses come guaranteed not to lump, and one of these is certainly preferable to a cheap hair mattress filled with short, broken hair.

A cotton felt mattress is not made by stuffing a tick with cotton, as might be supposed, but by building it up, layer by layer, with soft, thin batting.

A cheaper grade mattress is made with a filling of corn husk, grass, hay or excelsior, which will give fairly good service as long as it does not lump or break up into small pieces; sometimes, for greater comfort, these are made with grass or husks in the lower half, and cotton felt as a top filling.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether a mattress should be tufted. The plain seems to be more sanitary, but in medium grade mattresses tufting is almost necessary to prevent the filling from slipping and packing.

The best wearing mattresses have two or three rows of tacking in the boxing to keep the mattress in shape. Even after much usage you will find that such a mattress still makes up true and square.

DAIRY TALK

IMPROVING CATTLE IS NEW IN AMERICA

The United States has received its dairy breeds from Europe, as well as most of its methods in dairying, knowledge of the use of milk, and methods of manufacturing. In many instances the American dairyman has greatly improved upon European methods, but he is indebted to Europe for his primary lessons. Perhaps it is another case of the pupil excelling the master.

The first cattle were brought to America by Columbus at the time of his second voyage. These cattle were never improved and received little or no care. At least they are not important in the history of the development of cattle in this country. Interest in the dairy business only dates back to the early part of the Eighteenth century. The early settlers of our New England and Southern seaboard states brought cattle with them from their native homes. Scientific breeding was not practiced, so these cattle were crossed indiscriminately and formed that class of cattle that is now generally spoken of as "natives."

Interest in better cattle was evidenced about 1820, when several importations of improved cattle were made from Europe to America. No one of these importations was large, but they formed a nucleus of good cattle that the American dairyman has so well improved. From 1880 to 1889 dairy breed associations were organized and through their efforts the various breeds have been promoted and the breeds kept pure through their systems of registration. Improvement of dairy cattle is a new enterprise in America and the dairyman may feel proud of his accomplishments and be encouraged to greater things in dairy development.—B. W. Fairbanks, Colorado Agricultural College.

Garget Often Is Cause of Great Loss in Herd

Garget often causes considerable loss in the herd. When an animal is found to be suffering from this trouble she should not be milked till the last as the disease may be carried on the hands. After milking the hands should be washed with a good disinfectant. Milk from the diseased quarters should not be milked on the floor but milked into a pail and disposed of. Cows suffering from it may be treated with the following mixture: Mix eight ounces of a good lubricant, eight ounces of wool fat, two fluid ounces belladonna, two fluid ounces extract pokeweed. Warm and mix. Massage udder thoroughly. Feed one tablespoonful of powdered pokeweed and one tablespoonful of saltpetre three feeds, stop three feeds and continue again if necessary. Diseased cows should be isolated from the rest of the herd.

Feed at Regular Periods
The usual practice in feeding milk cows is to give the concentrates before milking and the roughage after milking, both morning and evening. In addition many dairymen feed a little roughage at noon. Because of the large capacity of the cow's paunch it is not necessary to give the noon feed. Two feeds daily provided at regular periods make a good rule to follow. The frequency of feeding has little or no effect upon the test.

Cooling Milk in Summer

The coming of warm days has made it necessary for the dairyman who is supplying whole milk to the trade to go over his equipment for cooling the product before it is delivered to the transportation companies. It is important that the milk be reduced in temperature before it starts on its journey to market. If it is warm, there is a tendency to churn the milk and make it lumpy as a result of the action in transit.

Box Stalls Are Best

Cows kept in box stalls produce more milk and slightly more butter fat than those kept in stanchions, but the slight increase in product does not balance the added expense for space, bedding and labor. Box stalls are to be recommended only when maximum production is desired regardless of expense, as in testing cows for records.

Feed Value of Hays

Sudan grass, timothy and millet all have much the same kind of feeding value for milk cows, all being decidedly inferior to alfalfa or clover because of their lack in bone and muscle-building material. With hays of this sort, it is necessary to feed much more of expensive purchased feed such as bran and oil meal.

COMMISSION COMMENTS ON FINE RAILROAD SERVICE

Attention is called by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report just made public, to the efficient service rendered by the railroads during the current year and to the factors making this performance possible. The report says in part:

"Three noteworthy facts have characterized the transportation history of the current year—

"1. The unprecedented volume of traffic handled.

"2. The concurrent transformation of a car-shortage condition into one of car-surplusage.

"3. An exceptionally equitable distribution of available equipment over territory in which the large traffic movements originate.

"During the first forty-four weeks of this year, January 1 to November 3, inclusive, 42,655,661 cars were reported loaded with revenue freight, an increase over the corresponding period in 1922 of 6,455,666 cars, in 1921 of 9,637,948, and in 1920 of 4,028,110. Not only was this unprecedented tonnage handled well, but the carriers reported a surplusage as of the week ended July 14 of 84,310 railroad-owned freight cars in good repair and 11,935 cars of private ownership.

Contributing Factors
"Some of the outstanding factors which have made possible this hitherto unequalled transportation performance are:

"1. The condition of power and cars.

"2. New locomotives and cars placed in service.

"3. Increases in the mileage per car per day and loading of equipment.

"For the month of September, 1923, the average mileage per freight car per day was 29.2, which is higher than the average for any month since these statistics were inaugurated six years ago. The average for August was 28.2 miles.

"The extent to which shippers have utilized the capacity of cars is reflected in the average load per car. In September this was 27.4 tons, and in July and August was 28.5 tons. With the exception of the average loading for August, 1918, 30.1 tons, and August, 1920, 29.5, the average for August this year is the greatest shown for any similar month since the records were inaugurated in 1917."

Phosphorus Is Required in Ration of Dairy Cow

When the forage fed to cattle, sheep and horses consists of crops grown on acid soils or is of the non-legume type, the lime-carrying materials should be fed at the rate of three to four pounds to 100 pounds of grain. Even when legumes like alfalfa, clover and soybeans are fed the addition of lime-containing minerals will do no harm and may do a great deal of good.

The feeding of wheat bran and middlings provides phosphorus which is very necessary in the ration of a dairy cow. While it is true that sodium phosphate added to the ration of a dairy cow while she was dry increased the milk flow in the following period, further experiments are deemed advisable to prove that phosphate feeding can be generally practiced under diverse feeding systems with profit.

Dairy Notes

For the dairy herd soy bean hay is the best annual hay crop that can be grown and it makes a very acceptable substitute for clover or alfalfa when these hays are not at hand.

Oat and pea hay well cured makes very desirable food for dairy cows or for sheep. It is also satisfactory as horse feed, though rather soft for horses that are required to do hard work.

Cows receiving all the alfalfa they care to consume are getting enough protein to permit them to do good work. On good quality alfalfa hay, cows have produced more than 300 pounds of fat in a year.

Every cow owner is indebted to those enterprising men who have worked hard to broaden the market for dairy products.

Corn silage and alfalfa hay are the best roughages for dairy cattle, while corn fodder and timothy hay have proved the poorest.

For the dairyman who has little or no permanent pasture, Sudan grass may well be used as a pasture crop immediately following the oat pasture.

Slap Down—\$1.75 on our table and you get the best community paper in the county for one year.

SHORT BUT LONG
Before exercising her Leap Year privilege, she determined to make one more effort.
George, she said, why don't you propose?
Somehow—somehow I can't bring myself to it, Mabel, he blurted.
It's only a short sentence, George.
It's a sentence for life.—Boston Transcript.

Bring Your Job Printing to Tribune.

They Work While You Sleep!

We are proud of our Classified column, because it is full of human interest—it brings people together as nothing else can do. If you have anything to sell, or want to buy something, there is nothing quicker nor surer. And the cost is cheap. Yes, we are also proud of our job department and the work we do. See us for anything in the printing line.

Premium List

For Community Fair at Scio on

Saturday, Sept. 13

Class 1.—GRAINS		First	Second
1	Best Peck Wheat, any variety	.50	.25
2	Best Peck Oats, any variety	.50	.25
3	Best Peck Barley, any variety	.50	.25
4	Best Peck Vetch, any variety	.50	.25
5	Best Peck Rye, any variety	.50	.25
6	Best 10 ears Yellow Dent Corn	.50	.25
7	Best 10 ears White Dent Corn	.50	.25
8	Best 10 ears Sweet Corn	.50	.25
9	Best 10 ears Pop Corn	.50	.25
10	Best 2 Heads Sunflowers	.50	.25
11	Largest 6 stalks Corn	.50	.25

Class 2.—VEGETABLES			
1	Best 2 Cow Kale	.25	R
2	Best 6 Stock Carrots	.25	"
3	Best 6 Table Carrots	.25	"
4	Best 6 Table Beets	.25	"
5	Best 6 Sugar Beets	.25	"
6	Best 6 Mangels	.25	"
7	Best 6 Turnips	.25	"
8	Best 6 Horseradish	.25	"
9	Best 6 Parsnips	.25	"
10	Best 2 Swiss Chard	.25	"
11	Best 2 Cabbage	.25	"
12	Best 6 Peppers	.25	"
13	Best Pound String Beans	.25	"
14	Best 6 Cucumbers	.25	"
15	Best 10 Tomatoes	.25	"
16	Best 2 Muskmelons	.25	"
17	Best 2 Watermelons	.25	"
18	Best 2 Winter Squash	.25	"
19	Best 2 Summer Squash	.25	"
20	Largest Pumpkin	.25	"
21	Best Pie Pumpkins	.25	"
22	Best Citrus	.25	"
23	Best 10 Stalks Rhubarb	.25	"
24	Best 1/2 bushel Onions	.50	.25
25	Best 1/2 bushel Late Potatoes	.50	.25
26	Best 1/2 bushel Early Potatoes	.50	.25
27	Best Collection Vegetables	2.00	1.00

Class 3.—FRUITS		\$2.00	\$1.00
1	Best Collection Fruits	.25	R
2	Best plate 5 Baldwin Apples	.25	"
3	Best plate 5 Gravenstein Apples	.25	"
4	Best plate Jonathan Apples	.25	"
5	Best plate King Apples	.25	"
6	Best plate Rome Beauty Apples	.25	"
7	Best plate Spitzenberg Apples	.25	"
8	Best plate Winter Bananas	.25	"
9	Best plate Newtown Apple	.25	"
10	Best plate Ben Davis Apples	.25	"
11	Best plate Delicious Apples	.25	"
12	Best plate Bellflower Apples	.25	"
	Best plate all other standard varieties	.25	"

Class 4.—PEARS			
1	Best plate 5 Bartlett Pears	.25	"
2	Best plate 5 DeAnjou Pears	.25	"
3	Best plate 5 Bose Pears	.25	"
4	Best plate 5 Clairgeau Pears	.25	"
5	Best plate 5 Comice Pears	.25	"
6	Best plate 5 Fall Butter Pears	.25	"
7	Best plate 5 Winter Nellis Pears	.25	"

Class 5.—PEACHES			
1	Best plate 5 Crawford E Peaches	.25	"
2	Best plate 5 Elberta Peaches	.25	"
3	Best plate 5 Muir Peaches	.25	"

Class 6.—PLUMS			
1	Best plate 10 Plums, any variety	.25	R

Class 7.—PRUNES			
1	Best plate 10 Italian Prunes	.25	R
2	Best plate 10 Silver Prunes	.25	"
3	Best plate 10 Petite Prunes	.25	"

Class 8.—GRAPES			
1	Best plate 3 bunches Drainand Grapes	.25	R
2	Best plate 3 bunches Moors Grapes	.25	"
3	Best plate 3 bunches Concord Grapes	.25	"
4	Best plate 3 bunches Niagara Grapes	.25	"
5	Best plate 3 bunches Worden Grapes	.25	"
6	Best plate 3 bunches Delaware Grapes	.25	"

Class 9.—NUTS			
1	Best display Nuts	.50	.25

Class 10.—FLORAL			
1	Collection Potted Plants	.50	.25
2	Collection Potted Ferns	.50	.25
3	Collection Sweet Peas	.50	.25
4	Collection Roses	.50	.25
5	Collection Astors	.50	.25
6	Collection Dahlias	.50	.25
7	Collection Zinnias	.50	.25

Class 11.—CULINARY			
1	Loaf White Bread	.25	R
2	Loaf Brown Bread	.25	"
3	Loaf Raisin Bread	.25	"
4	Pan Biscuits	.25	"
5	10 Doughnuts	.25	"
6	10 Cookies	.25	"
7	Coffee Cake	.25	"
8	Sponge Cake	.25	"
9	Assortment Pies, 4 or more	.25	"

Class 12.—CANNED FRUITS			
1	Display Canned Fruit, 12 or more jars	1.00	.50
2	Display Canned Vegetables, 12 or more jars	1.00	.50
3	Display Jellies, 12 or more	1.00	.50
4	Display Preserves and Jams	1.00	.50
5	Display Needlework, class 13	1.00	.50

Class 14.—EGGS			
1	Best collection Eggs, 1 doz. each variety	.50	.25