

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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In Use For Over 30 Years

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at \$80 per acre.

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HEPPNER, ORE.

REMOVE THE HORNS OF DAIRY CATTLE

Owners of farm cattle have a mistaken idea of beauty when they think a cow or a bull is more attractive with the horns on, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. For safety's sake, if for no other reason, the cattle should be dehorned, both to keep them from injuring each other and from doing bodily harm to persons on the farm. Horns have no possible use to any domestic animal and should be removed at an early age.

The writer knows of at least one instance where horns nearly cost a child's life. The cow was a family pet and generally as tame as a kitten. She had very pretty and symmetrical horns, and her owner would not think of having them removed. One day the fam-



Sally, the grade Holstein cow here pictured, is owned by G. F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad. On his River View farm, opposite Reading, Mr. Baer has a herd of eighteen Holstein cows, some of them pure bred, the others grade. Several of them produce sixty pounds or more of milk a day. Sally, the queen of the herd, has a record of yielding more than eighty pounds of butter in a month. Her record for the month ending May 2 showed a production of 2,510 pounds of milk, or more than 100 quarts. Sally's maximum production for one day was eighty-six pounds four ounces, which means forty quarts of milk daily.

VETERINARY NOTES.

All sick animals should be immediately removed from contact with healthy ones, at least until the nature of the disease is known. They should be fed and watered from separate vessels.

The outside wall of a horse's hoof should never be touched with a rasp or file, as the covering (periole) provided by nature is removed.

Overfeeding and irregular feeding are the causes of more sickness among horses than any other known thing.

A mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once daily for several days, will stop the growth of new splints.

The horse should be shod at least once every forty days, whether the shoes are worn or not, as the hoofs overgrow the shoes, this being the cause of inflammation of the feet and corns.

PRODUCTION OF BEEF.

Essentials in Feed and Care That Make Cattle Raising Profitable.

Other things being equal, the man who makes the biggest success of the beef business is the man who has the best bull, says Rex Beresford in Orange Judd Farmer. Only calves of the low set, blocky, early maturing type make first class baby beef. Such calves come, save in rare instances, only from pure bred beef sires.

Good feeding is another essential. Calves must be made fat at the beginning and kept fat to the end. They do better if they get some grain, even when sucking their dams. This is easily accomplished by having "creeps" in the pasture or by keeping the calves in a separate pasture, letting them suck only twice a day and feeding some grain while by themselves. The creep method takes less labor and is almost as efficient.

The one biggest help toward cheaper beef production in the corn belt is the silo. Silage is as essential in beef production or in steer feeding as it is in the dairy business. By means of corn silage the cost of keeping a beef cow a year can be lowered at least one-third. The cost of making gains on fattening cattle can be lowered almost as much. The man who tries to produce beef without the aid of the silo is handicapped. Silage reduces the high cost of living for the cow.

No beef cattle farm can afford to be without one or the other of either clover or alfalfa, or both, where they can be raised. They not only keep up crop yields when used in rotation, but they furnish the cheapest source of protein to balance silage and corn that can be secured on the corn belt farm. Cottonseed meal or oilmeal will help take their place in the ration, but they are more costly. Another factor that aids in the cheaper production of beef is the care of pastures. A good deal of the land now under the plow in the corn belt would bring larger returns if laid down in pastures and properly cared for. If pastures are not overstocked and eaten into the ground for a few years, but are helped out in summer and time of drought with silage or other feeds, their stock carrying capacity is increased. Sod bound pastures are made more productive by disking in the spring. It pays to reseed thin spots, drain low ones and mow the ragweed before it seeds. The pasture deserves and needs its share of the farm manures. Many pastures could be made to double their returns under proper care and very little expense.

The business of beef producing is not a get-rich-quick scheme. It does give to the man who is fitted for it and who goes into it intelligently and carefully good returns for both labor and investment. It helps keep the fertility of the farm where it belongs, at home, and builds up the land. It makes of farming a business that is stable and permanent, one in which the son can follow the father on the same farm and prosper.

The Care of Farm Horses.

Two things are necessary besides good feed to keep the horses in prime condition.

One is a daily grooming. It need not be very elaborate nor long drawn out—just a decent going over every day. A smart man can do a sufficiently thorough job in four or five minutes to each horse where another couldn't do so well in ten or fifteen minutes. A light grooming every day is better than a big carding down once or twice a week and is worth a quart of oats a day. The other necessity is a chunk of rock salt in the manger. Put in a big one so they can't bite it. They will soon get enough and then only lap at it occasionally. It has a good effect on their digestion and helps keep them looking sleek and smooth.

Causes of Scours in Pigs.

Scours in pigs may be caused by many different things. Things which do not affect the sows may cause scours in pigs. Any sudden or radical change in feed, the feeding of kitchen slops, wet pens and bad ventilation, following the sow through wet grass, dirty feed troughs, sour milk from creameries and cheese factories or the sow catching cold are among the causes of scours in pigs.

Fifth Kills Calves.

It is claimed by a recognized dairy authority that 90 per cent of the calves that die before they are six weeks old succumb either to indigestion or to poisoning caused by feeding from dirty galls.



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AT REST.

They were passing through a graveyard, Mid the monuments so white, And were reading the inscriptions As they glanced from left to right.

And they stopped beside a green grave Where were flowers of the best And read beneath a woman's name The simple words "At Rest."

"'Twas time that Mary had a rest," Said one who stopped to weep, "She never had a chance to rest Nor got a good night's sleep."

"With her husband and her babies And the house to keep aright, Why, the poor soul had no moment For her comfort day or night."

"Must feel good to her to rest once After all those weary years With their burdens and their labors And their troubles and their tears."

"Lovely flowers they have placed there, At her foot and at her head, What a pity that they waited Until Mary dear was dead!"

C. M. BARNITZ.

SKIMMILK NUTRITIVE.

Those who think skim milk has little nutritive value have another guess coming. Of course it's not so yellow and frothy because the cream, or fat, has been removed. But that's just like trimming the fat off a ham steak—the lean, or valuable food constituents, remain.

Skim milk still contains the nitrogenous substance, or building material, the protein that makes for muscle, blood, frame, life.

Skim milk, however blue looking and distasteful to epicures, is healthful, strengthening food for man and is ex-



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

DRINKING SKIMMILK.

cellent for fattening fowls and growing stock, being so easily digested and quickly turned to growth.

The Indiana experiment station recently proved its worth as a grower for young chickens.

Two lots of young Rocks and Houdans a month old were given the same grains, greens and meat foods, and in addition half of them received all the skim milk they could drink.

It was soon discovered that the lot fed skim milk had a better digestion, ate more of the mixed food and made a more satisfactory growth, their weekly gains being 4.46 ounces, the others gaining but 2.62 ounces per week.

The most rapid growth occurred when most skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especially good for chickens in hot weather, but chicks must be kept out of it, as it is a detriment when dabbed on their plumage, and the vessels must be scalded often to keep them sweet.

The vessel shown is excellent. Chicks and dirt cannot get into it. Only a small quantity is exposed at a time, and the milk is kept shaded and cool.

DON'TS.

Don't kick the bucket over one failure. People are making mistakes every day, but it's only fools that make the same mistake twice.

Don't get into the poultry business without practical experience unless you have plenty of money to spend for your mistakes.

Don't forget to clean up that poultry yard, and this doesn't mean just raking. Filthy ground should be removed and replaced with fresh, or it should be plowed under and planted to quick growing greens.

Don't let a wounded fowl remain with the flock. Hens will sometimes eat the whole comb off a rooster that has been injured by fighting.

Don't let the turkeys take care of their lice. You'll be taking care of their remains if you do.

Don't let squabs sit in filth. It's a sin, a shame, an insane and insane method.

Don't try too many side issues along with your poultry. Too many irons in the fire prevent many from doing one thing well.

BREED FROM THE BEST.

It's a fine thing to have a flock of hens where every one's a great layer and payer, and why not?

Many flocks have a few extra layers with the rest ordinary or drones. Now, why not breed from those few bon tons and get a flock up to their standard instead of breeding from the flock in general and making no progress? Hens that lay few eggs will produce progeny that will lay few eggs; hens that lay many eggs, if mated to males of equal laying strain, are bound to produce pullets of like laying capacity. Note the picture.

The hen shown when trapped laid 243 eggs in her pullet year.

Her mother was the one great layer in a flock. Her productiveness being



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

'A PHENOMENAL LAYER.

noted, she was mated to a male whose dam was a great layer.

From this pair the first season thirty pullets were bred, and from these pullets the second season 500 pullets were raised, many of them magnificent layers and payers.

Many people have flocks that are poor clear through, and their progress is downward. Some have flocks that lay "fair to middlin'," most of the laying being done by a few fine layers who would pay a profit if they did not have to pay for the feed of the drones as well as their own.

Others have flocks that pay. They have eliminated the wasters and bred from the best, and thus their hens reach maximum production the year around and pay.

Now, which kind is your flock?

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Egypt exported 1,183,200 eggs last year, these going to England, France, Austria and Germany. The export season begins Nov. 1 and ends April 30. After that the heat changes eggs to high explosives.

Galvanized iron nests are becoming popular. Your tinner can make all you want cheap. They are indestructible, sanitary, light and can be burned out occasionally to kill crawlers. Concrete nests are harder to make and heavy.

Wiring and sealing show coops is becoming the rule in some sections where fancier's fowls have been stolen or mutilated at exhibitions. Seals and wire, however, will not protect birds from such rascals.

The early sitting hen is nearly always the best winter layer, and she is almost always set on eggs laid by the drone hens that lay in the cheap egg season and do their sitting in hot summer, when eggs are scarce.

Ohio now has 9,506 fanciers raising pure bred poultry, and her last egg census shows an egg crop of 8,183,810 dozens per year. Ninety-three per cent of her farm flocks are mongrels.

The day old chick business is crowding out the hatching egg trade. One reason for this is because many fanciers have shipped eggs that didn't hatch, and dissatisfied buyers naturally prefer chicks to risking money and time on eggs.

Fowls need salt and relish it, but it is very injurious if too much is given. The safe way is to mix it with water, a tablespoonful to the gallon, and use to moisten the mash.

The fact that a hen is a strong breeder one season is no sign that she will be the next. The wise fancier is always on the watch for changes in his birds, ready to cull out those that break down after the molt or heavy laying season or suddenly show weakness or develop off points that would be reflected in their offspring.

A Chester (Pa.) woman was arrested by the S. P. & A. and sent to the lock up for burning a chicken alive because it came into her yard. She certainly must have been hot under the collar, and the cooler was the place for her.

A Cleveland (O.) fence company reports selling 25,000,000 rods of fence to poultrymen. This is just a slight hint of the magnitude of the poultry business, which a little while ago was too insignificant as an industry to mention.

S. F. Beeler of Waynesboro, Pa., has so connected his hens' nests with the kitchen that when a hen goes on the nest a bell rings in the house. As the rooster often goes on the nest to show the hen the way, the joke must be on Mr. Beeler quite often unless he has invented a rooster that lays also.

Practical poultry raisers are making June 1 the limit of hatching operations, so far as laying stock is concerned. Many get no chicks out after May 15. The early chicks have plenty of time to develop into early layers, are strong before the torrid heat arrives and feed on the abundant insect and vegetable crop of the early months.

C. M. Barnitz.