

CATTLE OF NORMANDY AND BRITTANY

An entertaining report which will be read with interest by Oregon stockmen, is sent by Consul Haynes from Rouen, France, on the cattle of that country. The report says:

I spent a few days not long since on Norman and Breton farms, and during the time learned something of the cattle.

In Normandy two distinct varieties exist, the Cotentin and the Augeronne. The former are the more highly esteemed as dairy animals. They are big framed, unprepossessing in appearance, with a long heavy head, a large mouth, and white crumpled horns; the neck is strong, the shoulders heavy and muscular, and the chest deep. The body is long and angular, with wide, well developed quarters, and a finely formed milk vessel, and they have every sign of being deep milkers, except that the skin looks thick and coarse. They have quiet dispositions and seem always contented, their color varies the prevailing hues being brown, roan red and piebald, often with brown streaks, giving rise to the term *brunettes*.

Cotentin cattle are to be found in all the best dairy districts, which extend from Cherbourg to Lisieux, including Valognes, Carentan, and Isigny, and are highly suitable for dairy purposes, being better adapted to the districts of which they are natives than any made breed. A cross between the Norman breed and others seems to improve them for beef making, but all crosses to improve their dairy qualities have failed. The Augeronne variety is found chiefly in the valley of the Auge, and is as a rule, better adapted for slaughtering than for the dairy.

As to the milking qualities, the Norman will tell you that the Cotentin cow is the best milker in the world. It is incontestable that notwithstanding their plain looks they are admirable milkers, and many heifers are annually sent from Normandy to restock the cow sheds of Paris and its environs.

It would be of little practical value to give an account of the different milk records, or even an average of them, as I place but limited reliance on some of the figures, which represent, I believe, not more than a few weeks of the flush; while, on the other hand, some of the greatest yields were of inferior quality. It was, however, proved to me beyond doubt that this breed, the Cotentin, will produce 40 pounds of butter a month during the greater portion of the period of lactation without any pampering in the way of food treatment, the amount of artificial food fed them being very small.

The Brittany race occupies almost exclusively the five departments which comprise the ancient province

of Bretagne, where it is very numerous, and includes about 1,500,000 head, or one-eighth of all the cattle in France.

These animals present various characteristics, according to the fertility and cultivation of the soil where they are found. There are different opinions as to the origin of the breed, but the best authorities agree that it is Hollandaise, and that the race Bretonne more developed by better climate and food. They are quick, active animals, of a mild, sociable disposition, and usually piebald or black with a black or mottled muzzle. The head is short, fine and small, with bright eyes and small ears, while the horns are fairly fine, usually white at the base and black at the points.

The color of the horns varies, however, to yellow or black throughout, the latter type being much prized if the horns are also short. The neck is small, the shoulders clean and light, with little or no dewlap, the legs very short, the back long and straight, and the quarters wide. The mammary veins and milk vessels are wonderfully developed. The cattle are dry shanks and hardy, and content themselves with little, while yielding high returns. The farmers assert that their cows give a pound of rich milk for every pound of good hay eaten. One farmer showed me animals which he said gave four, six and seven pounds of butter a week.

In grazing, each cow is provided with a leather halter, to which is fastened a photo, varying in length from 20 to 25 feet, according to the quality of the land. At the end of the chain an iron stake is driven.

Cattle must be of a very peaceful disposition to thrive in this way, but when there are no fences, as in many parts of Normandy and Brittany, the system seems the best that could be adopted. It gives much labor in summer, when the cows graze night and day, and when water is distant. Many farms have large troughs, which are filled with water by carts. In such cases watering, milking and changing to fresh pasture is generally done three times a day during lactation.

Attending to the cows and milking is usually done by women, who go to the tethered cows at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, at noon and at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. When the days are too short the animals are brought to the sheds. A pony or donkey carries the milk jugs to and from the fields in summer by means of a yoked cart or a wooden frame fastened on the back.

The system of tethering originated from necessity, and has continued as a matter of economy. Owing to the small size of the holdings, which are often divided into still smaller ones

on the death of the owner, each farmer needs to grow as much produce as possible for himself, his family, and his cattle. Thus the grass plot must be near the patches of wheat, mangold, beets, cabbages, etc., and to prevent these from being eaten up or spoiled by the cow she must be tethered. The Belgians, whose farms are also small, have met the difficulty by keeping their cows in sheds and carrying food and water to them.

The farmers in Normandy and Brittany claim for their system of tethering the following advantages:

Economy in feed as high as 50 per cent, the grass being eaten up clean, none left and none spoiled.

Regular feed, the cow not being pampered one day and starved the next, her appetite not being spoiled, and her digestion not being deranged.

Perfect command over the food supply by means of a long or short tether, a poor corner or a rich one.

No cost for fences.

Greater gentleness in the cow; her keeper is her good genius, on whom she is dependent for all wants, and docility necessarily follows.

More butter, as nothing is more destructive of animal fat in flesh or udder than too much exercise, and the farmer who fattens his bullocks in stalls and lets his cows run to grass stands in his own light.

It is evident, however, that unless a fairly mild climate prevails, with sufficient shade, the system would not do well. Further, it requires much labor at a season when labor is valuable, and cows thus treated must have a docile disposition.—Thornwell Haynes, Consul, Rouen, France, August 1, 1904.

No Heat From Firefly.

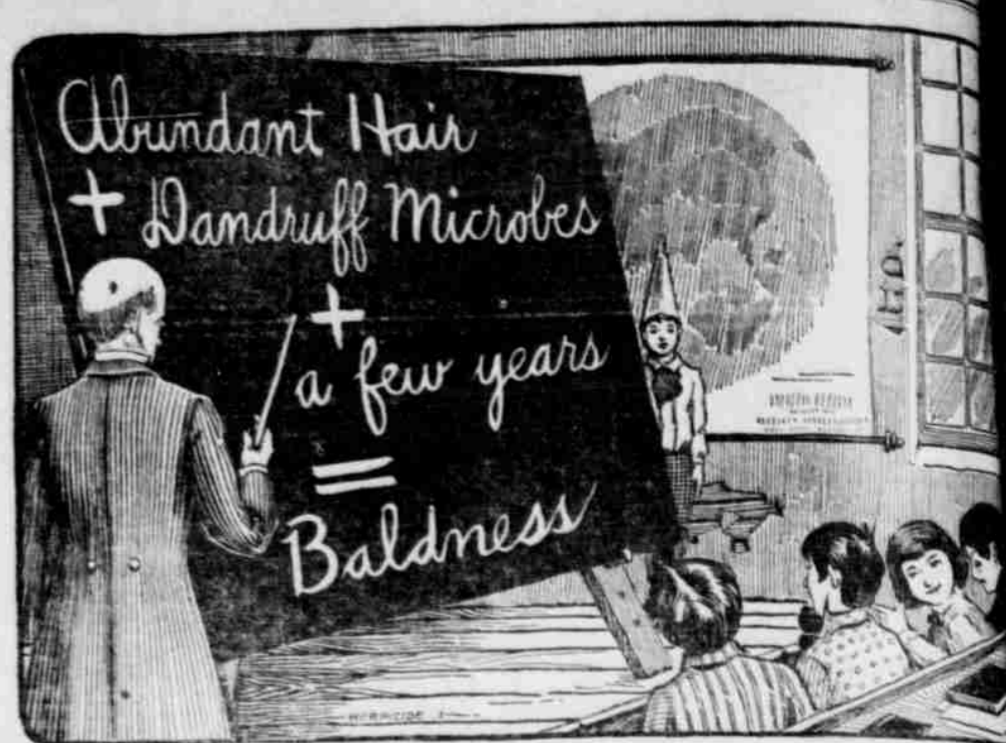
The Smithsonian Institute, while making inquiries into the cheapest forms of producing light, experimented with Cuban fireflies, among other things. The insects were placed in the center of concave mirrors and the most delicate instrument in the government observatory was employed to measure the amount of heat radiated by them.

A sperm candle was used for comparison, and a flame spot from it which was just as big as the firefly was thrown into the mirror.

The instrument recorded the heat from the candle at once, but no movement was caused by the insect, although the instrument was so delicate that had the firefly produced even as little as one-eighty thousandth part of the heat produced by the tiny spot from the candle it would have shown on the records.

It was different with light. Comparing the flame spot of the candle and the light from the insect, the instrument showed the firefly gave one-eighth as much light as the candle, size for size. Compared with the full flame, it was found that the insect gave light amounting to one-sixteen thousandths part of a candle.

An Indiana farmer rented a "wireless" telegraph outfit for \$400 in Chicago. Now he's waddish.



NEWBRO'S HERPICID

THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM."

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Every school child should know that baldness is a contagious disease, caused by a microbe. Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, Germany, discovered that dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair, and final baldness are produced by a germ of microbe that passes from one head to another, where it burrows into the scalp and by multiplying and extending deeper and deeper into the hair follicles, saps the life of the hair root and produces baldness.

IT TAKES YEARS

to produce complete baldness for the action of the dandruff microbe is not constant in every case. It is governed by predisposition, by the state of health, by environment, but particularly by the endeavor made to combat the growth and development of the dandruff microbes, which can only be destroyed with Newbro's Herpicide.

This new antiseptic scalp germicide is past the experimental stage. It was made to destroy the germ that causes dandruff and falling hair, and by coaxing energy back into the impoverished bulbs, it enables the hair to grow naturally and luxuriantly. Thousands of letters from physicians, clergymen and laymen tell the same story of its wonderful success.



A Healthy Hair.

F. W. SCHMIDT, Special Agent

At Drug Store \$1.00. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Destroy the Cause--You Remove the Effect."

An Unhealthy

\$25,000 WORTH of NEW GOODS for FALL OPENING

THE REAL CHARM OF THE NEW THINGS IS IN HAVING THEM FIRST. THAT'S WHY OUR ANNOUNCEMENTS ALWAYS HAVE A STIRRING RING THAT IS LACKING IN THOSE OF OTHER STORES. IT IS A SHOPPING TIME THAT AWAKENS ENTHUSIASM OF MEN AND WOMEN. PEOPLE KNOW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE THAT WHEN WE ANNOUNCE OUR FALL OPENINGS THE STORE IS READY FOR YOU IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, EVERY SECTION FAIRLY GLISTENS WITH NEW GOODS, AND THE VALUES ARE SUCH THAT THE MOST AGGRESSIVE COMPETITION CAN NOT TOUCH.

THE LOW PRICES WE NAME THROUGHOUT THE STORE ARE NOT MADE TO MOVE UNDESIRABLE LOTS, STOCKS OF PAST SEASONS, ETC., OR TO CORRECT MISTAKES IN BUYING. THEY ARE ORIGINAL BARGAINS SECURED BY OUR CLOSE BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WITH THE LARGE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS AND PROMPTED BY OUR DETERMINATION TO DO OUR VERY BEST FOR YOU. IN WAY OF STORE SERVICE, VARIETY AND SURPASSING VALUES. VISIT THE BIG STORE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY; WE KNOW IT WILL PAY YOU HANDSOMELY. EVERY ITEM MENTIONED IN THIS ADD POINTS THE WAY TO SAFEST MONEY SAVING.



Boys' Clothing ...Last Call

School opens Monday. Start the boy out with a new suit. You can't get them here in all the new fall styles for \$1 to \$6 a suit. A large line of nobby caps just received, just the thing for school wear... 25c to 75c each.

Children's Dresses

Mothers, don't sit up nights to make dresses when you can buy them ready made for less than the material would cost you. Dresses, ages 4 to 6, 75c to \$2.00. Dresses, ages 6 to 14, \$1.50 to \$1.50.

A very large assortment.

Sole agents for 8 1/2-Kid \$2.50 shoe for women.

Sole agents for Royal Blue \$2.50 shoe for men.

Fall Opening in Ladies' Suit Department

Means a great special sale of extraordinary importance.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

We will give a discount of 10 per cent on any garment in this section.

Everything new. This is our first year in the suit business; couldn't show you an old suit if we wanted to. Just to make things hum we will reduce the price another notch on these two days. Remember, our prices are already lower by far than any other store in Eastern Oregon. Be Wise.

New suits for women, new suits for girls, long coats for women and misses, short jackets for women and misses. Six hundred skirts in nearly as many different styles all go, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY at a DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

New Shirt Waists

A large line of the new velvet waists now on display, from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Others at 75c to \$3.00.

New Silk Kimonos

A good assortment in the new silk kimonos just received. They are beauties... \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

We have the long ones in the dotted crepe, nicely trimmed with bands of Persian silk.

Colors—Blue, pink, red and black... \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

School Shoes

Only two more days till school opens. Friday and Saturday are the days you will have to buy. Come to us, we have an unusually large stock for the boys and girls 75c to \$2.00 a pr.

Call for the F. Cognac brand. We are selling them cheaper than ever.



Premium Tickets Given with Every Cash Purchase. Call for Them

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The Store that Gained \$20,000 Sales in One Year—Why?