

FARM GARDEN

FINDING THE ROBBERS.

Milk Scales, the Milk Sheet and the Babcock Test Do It.

By B. H. RAWL, South Carolina.
Probably the most expensive error usually made by our farmers is the failure to keep books that will at any time enable them to tell whether they are doing business at a profit or a loss.



MILK SCALES.

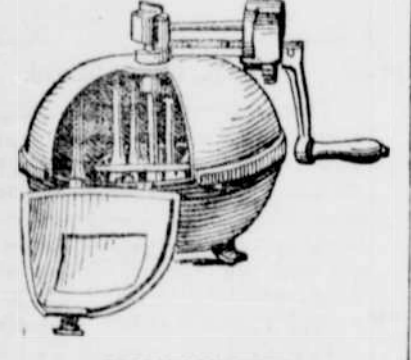
The dairy farmer with but small expense can keep track of his herd so that at the end of each month he can determine not only the profit or loss that he has realized from his herd, but the profit or loss that he has realized on each animal in the herd.

Probably most dairymen can at the end of each month estimate the cost of food and labor for the month and in this way tell whether they are making or losing money. But that is no reason why there should not be a constant lookout for leaks, because one unprofitable cow in the herd had far better be sold at beef prices than kept in the herd to reproduce her kind and continually reduce the profits of the dairy.

By the use of the milk scales, the milk sheet and the Babcock test the dairymen can call out every unprofitable animal from the herd with but little trouble and expense and at the same time determine at the end of each month what his total profits are.

The first cut shows milk scales, which will cost from \$3 to \$4, and should be suspended in a convenient place near where the milk is received from the pails. On the dial of the scales is a hand, or indicator, that can be adjusted by a thumb screw. Though the capacity of scales of this kind usually ranges from thirty to sixty pounds, the face shows only ten pounds, and each pound is subdivided into tenths. The indicator should be adjusted so that it will stand at a mark when the empty pail is hanging on the scales.

Where several milk pails are used it will be necessary for them all to weigh the same, so as to use the same scales. This can be done by using all pails of the same size and make and by running a little solder on the bottom of each, which can be scraped down until they all weigh exactly the same. As the pail that contains the milk from each cow is carried to the can it should first be hung on the scales, and while hanging there the weight (which is the weight of the milk, not including the pail) should be recorded on the milk sheet, which is tacked on the wall in



BABCOCK MACHINE.

arm's reach from the scales. The pail is then emptied into the can and the milk is ready to begin the next cow.

A hand tester, or Babcock machine, with complete outfit for testing both milk and cream, can be purchased from any creamery supply company for \$9 or \$10.

Late Fall Plowing.

Late in the fall, when the weeds have matured, there is probably no great advantage in turning them under. In fact, there may be an advantage in leaving the land unplowed during the winter, since the stubble and weeds will catch the snow and thus increase the supply of moisture in the soil. But with a wet spring this factor may work to disadvantage.

As a rule, fall plowed land gets into workable condition earlier than spring plowed land and may be planted earlier in the spring; also it is usually possible to plow the land late in the fall, when it is in better condition for plowing than it may be early in the spring. With the land always in good condition for plowing early in spring, I would often prefer to leave the grain stubble ground unplowed in the fall, plowing as early in the spring as possible, following the plow with the harrow or perhaps with the subsurface packer in order to compact the soil and prepare a firm seed bed.—A. M. Ten Eyck in Kansas Farmer.

Profits in Feeding Ear Corn.

The results of a recent western experiment in fattening steers are so striking as to make it appear that the grinding of corn for feeding choice two-year-old steers during the winter season is not warranted. The profits of feeding ear corn were fully twice as large as those secured in feeding cornmeal or corn and cob meal.

SILAGE FOR STEERS.

An Economical Feed for Beef Making Purposes.

We carried through last winter in two barns 1,000 Hereford steer calves, with silage as the main ration, writes H. Jones of Ohio in American Agriculturist. Our silage is made of well matured corn and nearly matured soy beans, mixed in the proportions of about two-thirds to three-fourths the former and one-fourth to one-third the latter. We have found that this kind of silage is much superior for beef making purposes to corn silage.

The calves at the square barn were carried through the winter on corn and soy bean silage, clover, alfalfa and oat hay and one pound per head per day of cottonseed meal. They came through in fine, thrifty condition and made gains of about forty-five pounds per month from Dec. 10 to April 25.

The calves at the round barn were fed all the corn and soy bean silage and clover, alfalfa and oat hay which they would eat and from Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 one pound per head per day cottonseed meal, one and a half pounds per head till Feb. 15 and two pounds per head from that time till May 10, when they were turned to grass. From April 1 to May 10 there were added to their ration five pounds per head per day corn and cob meal, which, with the cottonseed meal, were sprinkled over and thoroughly mixed with the silage. The calves at the round barn were kept inside the whole winter and up to April 1.

The 400 calves at the round barn weighed on Dec. 10, after a week's rest from their 1,500 miles' shipment, 393 pounds and on May 10 633 pounds, making a gain for the five months of 240 pounds, or 53.4 pounds per month, or 1.78 pounds per day. When turned to grass they were as sleek and mellow as grass fed cattle. Every one of them had done well, there not being a single calf in the whole bunch but what was fleshy and thrifty.

Our experience with these cattle furnishes us another demonstration of the great value of silage for beef making purposes. The calves consumed during the winter about twenty-five to thirty pounds per head per day of silage and two to three pounds of hay. Figuring silage at \$2.50 per ton, hay at \$5, cottonseed meal at \$25 and corn at 40 cents per bushel makes the daily cost of feeding during the five months these calves were fed 6.4 cents per head and the cost of the gains 3.3 cents per pound. This is scarcely more than half what it would cost to make equal gains by any method of grain feeding with which I am familiar.

Selecting the Brood Sow.

The only way to be sure of raising the right kind of pigs another year is to select the breeding sows early, feed them properly, breed them to the right kind of boars and give them good care throughout the season. A little extra effort in this direction is well worth the attention of any farmer and is one of the ways in which he can make more by a little good management than he could by many days of hard work.—Michigan Farmer.

Best Land for Sheep.

The mutton breeds do better than the wool breeds on level land, but all sheep like rolling or hilly land, and none of them can stand wet feet or marshy pastures.

Training the Colt.

It is a comparatively easy matter to train a horse to move promptly and step quickly if you commence right when you first handle him.

THE VETERINARY

Nodular disease in sheep is due to a worm that cannot be killed by medicine, says Breeder's Gazette. In the absence of generous feeding this disease (commonly known as "knotty guts") badly affects sleep, but where nutritious food is freely given from weaning time until sheep are ready for market it seems to do little harm. Feed generously upon a mixture of equal parts whole oats and bran, adding a little flaxseed meal or cake; also change pasture, allow free access to salt and supply some succulent food.

Indigestion in Horses.

Horses will sometimes eat large quantities of food, but grow thinner in flesh and be dull at work. This condition is usually caused by indigestion. Boil one tencup of flaxseed into a pulp with water and while hot pour it on half a pail of bran and make a mash of it. Give a mash of this kind once a day for a month with one of the following powders in it: Mix four ounces each of sulphate of iron and nitrate of potassium and divide into twenty-four doses.

Bog Spavins.

For puffs on hock joints of a horse mix two drams of bismuthide of mercury with two ounces of lard, says American Agriculturist. Rub on a little with the fingers. Let it remain on for twenty-four hours, then wash off. Repeat the blister in the same way every third week until the puffs disappear. Keep the animal in the stable with its head tied up, so that it cannot get its mouth to the blistered part. After the blister is washed off the animal can be turned out to pasture.

Brittle Hoofs.

Brittle hoofs are usually the result of standing too much on a dry floor. Soak the feet in a clay puddle two or three times a week, or you may pack the feet with moist sponge or oil cake meal two or three nights in the week. In addition mix four fluid ounces each of whale oil and pine tar and once a day rub a little well into the coronet and upper part of the hoof. If possible turn to pasture daily. At least give daily exercise and reduce the feed if not in service.—Atlanta Constitution.

Heavy Horses Best For Farmers

The following are good reasons for making the draft horse our choice: First, draft horses can earn their keep at an earlier period than others; second, if the draft horse should have a spot or blemish it does not materially reduce his market value; third, any farmer can easily and properly break draft horses and fit them for market, while the proper training for carriage horses amounts to a science; fourth, in the case of heavy horses there are no excessive profits for the middleman. Canadian heavy draft horses are valued highly in foreign and western markets, and there is practically no limit to these markets.

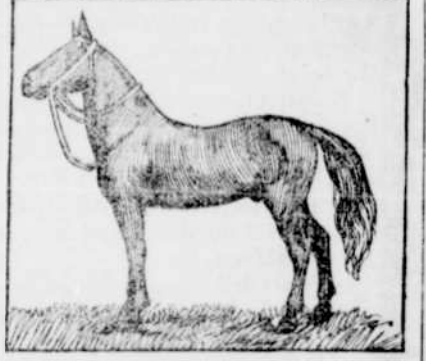
Every horse to command a good price must have large, well shaped feet and stand straight upon them, or in all likelihood he will not go straight. Pasterns must be sloping to give the horse a free and elastic movement; legs flat, clean, with no appearance of meatiness.

In drafts feather of good quality and considerable quantity is absolutely necessary. The next important part is the loin or croup. Unless a horse is strong there, no matter how well the quarters are muscled, the horse will be a hard keeper and a poor looker. Horses flat over the loin are invariably long backed and open ribbed, and this conformation is never deep in the girth; consequently this type of animal has a weak constitution, because the heart and lungs have not sufficient room to do their work in times of extreme exertion. The ribs should be well sprung or the back will not be strong.

The typical draft horse of the present day must have sloping, massive shoulders, with a fairly high wither. His neck should be a fair length, with no appearance of thickness about the throat. The head indicates his disposition. It should be broad and flat between the eyes; the latter should be large, full and mild. In no case should there be any appearance of "pony head." To raise such a horse as I have described the farmers must stop selling their best mares and use as good sires as can be procured, strong in character, masculine in appearance and yet of good quality.—W. F. Kydd in American Cultivator.

Handsome Morgan Stallion.

This picture of the six-year-old registered Morgan stallion, Frank Allen, was taken at the Valley fair, Brattleboro, Vt., in 1904, says American Cultivator, from which the portrait is here reproduced. At that fair he drew first premium as best Morgan stallion, also acceptances with four of get. He also



FRANK ALLEN.

drew first premium at the Vermont state fair as a three-year-old and sweepstakes as a four-year-old with four of get. This horse is a fine mover, has great knee and hock action, and as a stock getter his colts are very promising.

Frank Allen was sired by Ashley's Ethap Allen, son of Holabird's Ethap Allen dam by Gillig's son of Aristof; second dam by Daniel Laubert, third dam by Thomas Jefferson, son of Black Hawk. In color he is a beautiful seal brown with star and snip, stands sixteen hands and weighs 1,150 pounds.

Keeping Pigs Healthy.

The pen should be cemented on the bottom, and an abundance of bedding should be used so that every bit of the fertilizing material may be saved. In order to make pork production profitable the pig's health must be carefully looked after. With plenty of sunshine, a dry, warm pen and a well balanced ration there is little difficulty in keeping the pig in a healthy condition.

Tapeworms in Lambs.

The following is recommended for tapeworms in sheep: "Oil of male fern, one teaspoonful; arsenic nut powder, two teaspoonfuls; turpentine, one teaspoonful; new milk, half a cupful. Give after fasting and follow with a dose of epsom salts. Feed well on oats and bran.—Michigan Farmer.

Breed and Feed.

The breeder who depends solely on inheritance is liable to be disappointed when his animals reach maturity. Liberal feeding and good care are nearly as essential as a good inheritance. Either one without the other is liable to result in failure.

Horse Notes.

It is easier to wash and keep the legs clean now than to cure the scratches after awhile.

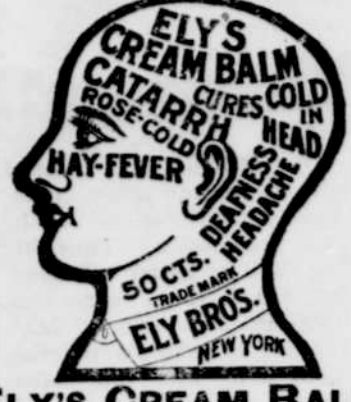
Generally it is easier to teach a horse to drive than to teach a man how to drive a horse.

A bad trick in a horse which renders him an unsafe driver is as detrimental as if he is really vicious.

Moderate exercise of the colt should be begun quite early, but full service of no kind should be required until the fourth year.

Before buying a horse test his walking capacity and in order to do this hitch him to the kind of rig you intend to use him in.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM
This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Former School Superintendent Dons Stripes and Begins Sentence.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 29.—Newton C. Dougherty, former superintendent of the Peoria public schools, who was recently convicted of forgery, was taken to the Joliet penitentiary today to begin his sentence.

The preparations of the trip were kept a secret, and there were not half a dozen persons who knew of Dougherty's presence on the train.

A clever disguise had been effected by shaving off his mustache, and old friends who saw him did not recognize him.

The prisoner's wife and daughter had their last meeting with him at midnight. His sons, Horace and Ralph visited the jail at 6 o'clock this morning, but did not accompany him to the train. Their parting was affecting.

When copper plates are stained with verdigris, which prevents their amalgamating with and saving the gold, the plates can be cleaned in the following manner: Thoroughly scrub the plates with fine sand and water, using a coarse gunny sack or scrub brush. Wash off the sand and then scrub thoroughly with a solution consisting of one part of oil vitriol and four parts of water.

The acid disintegrates the verdigris dissolving the oxide of copper, and leaves the plate clean, when it will readily amalgamate with the mercury without the use of cyanide solution, except the acid solution should have been made stronger than herein prescribed, in which instance the plate should be washed off with water, and then dressed with a solution of cyanide as usual. The formation of verdigris on the plates can be stopped by plating them with silver amalgam, after cleaning as before mentioned, exactly the same as mercury leaving the plates thoroughly coated with silver, whereby they become more effective for catching gold and silver and will operate better than plates which have been electroplated with silver.

Kills Himself to End His Disgrace.

Vance-over, Wash, Nov. 30.—Just as revolve was sounded, Capt. V. P. Berry, late of the U. S. A. killed himself. He was yesterday dishonorably discharged from the army for conduct unbecoming to an officer, drunkenness, gambling and assault on Mrs. Muck, the wife of a brother officer while on board the Sheridan. His wife and father-in-law had tried to get the President to reinstate him, but he refused to see them and confirmed the sentence.

Market Reports.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1905.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73c; Valley, 71c; bluestem, 73-74; red, 67c-68c.
Oats—White \$26.50; gray, \$26.50
Barley—Brown \$22; feed, \$22; rolled, \$23-23.50
Hay—Timothy, \$15 to \$16; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$24 to 25; chop, \$18; bran, \$17.50 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19.
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.30; straight, \$3.80 to \$4.10; Graham, \$3.75; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$4.00; valley flour, \$3.65 to 3.90
Dakota, \$5.50 to 6.00; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.39 to 7.15.
Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$29 per ton.
Rye—\$1.50-1.60 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c, 3c; city creamery, 25 to 30c; dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c; store 16 to 16 1/2c.
Cheese—Young America, 15 1/2c, 16; Oregon full cream, 13 1/2c.
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 35; Eastern eggs, 2s to 2 1/2; cold storage.
Poultry—Roosters, 9c; hens 10; fryers, 10 to 10 1/2; broilers

BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

ALWAYS ON HAND

SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

J. H. BARTELS, Proprietor Phone Main 83

We furnish and own the Meters. We reserve the right to inspect all Wires and Fixtures

Did You Ever Think About It

Darkness will soon be upon the face of the Earth—16 hours of the 24. They are gloomy times and the foot Pad's harvest. But the

Cottage Grove Electric Co.

will light those hours, cheer your home, drive away the thugs at

Reasonable Rates

JAS. H. POTTS A. S. POWELL



FASHION STABLES
Cottage Grove, Oregon.

J. B. Lewis

Dealer in

Dry Goods Groceries

A Fresh Stock of the Latest and Best Goods at the best prices.

Come and be convinced.

12 to 13c; geese, live, 8 to 9 c; dressed, 10 to 11; turkeys, live, 16 dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, old, 11 to 12c; spring ducks, 14c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 to 1.25; squabs, \$2 to 2.50.
Honey—Dark, 10 1/2 to 11c; amber, 12 to 13c; fancy white, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

to \$1.50.
Apples—Green, 75c to 1.50.
Grape fruit—Crate \$2.50 to 3.
Huckleberries—7c per lb.
Cranberries—\$11.50 to 11.75.
Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$5; choice, \$4.50 per box; oranges, \$3.25 to 5; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$3.50 to 4 per dozen.
Potatoes—Oregon, 65 to 70c; onions, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds
tomatoes box, 20 to 30c; turnips, 75 to 90c per sack; cabbages, per pound 1 to 1 1/2; head lettuce, 25 to 30c dozen; hot-house, \$1 box; celery 75 to 85c dozen; radishes, 15c dozen; green onions, 15c doz; rabarb, 2 to 2 1/2c pound; cucumbers, box 50c; beets, \$1 per sack; green peas, 1 to 2c; green beans, 4 to 5c; wax, 4c; garlic, 10c; egg plant 15c per pound; green corn, 12 1-2 doz; sweet potatoes, 2 1-4c; red peppers 6c pound.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.25 to 3.40; cows, 2.25 to 2.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.50.
Sheep—\$4.50 to 4.75.
Hogs—\$5 to 5.25.

HOFS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—Choice 10 to 11
Wool—Valley 24 to 26 c; Eastern Oregon 16 to 21c; nominal, nothing doing.
Beeswax—Good, clean and pure 20 to 22c per lb.
Hides—Dry hides, No 1, 16 lbs and up, 16 and 17 1/2c per lb; dry calf No 1 under 5 pounds 17 to 18c; dry salted, bulls and stags one third less.

Mr. Abrams complains that he is kept busy, not that he does not like it but because it makes him work too steadily for his comfort however he is willing to stand all the prosperity that will come.

Rev. Gardner and wife of Saguinaw took dinner Sunday with the ladies of the Private Nursing Home.

Dr. Kime is moving into the offices formerly occupied by Dr. Corpron in the Wynne building.

Cottage Grove HOTEL

Mrs. I. F. THOMPSON.

Rates per day \$1.00
Room and board, per week, \$4.50

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.

NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
No. 12 11:35 p.m.	No. 11 8:05 p.m.
No. 16 2:02 a.m.	No. 15 2:24 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 4
To take effect April 23, 1905.

East Bound	West Bound	Land Daily Ex-press Sunday	No 2-No 4
No 3-No 1	No 2-No 4		
P.M. A.M. M.	STATIONS	ELY P.M. P.M.	
2:30 7:30 9	Cottage Grove	6:15 11:30	3:15
2:50 7:50 9:20	Walden	7:10 10:20	5:05
3:10 8:10 9:50	Cotton	7:35 10:45	5:25
3:30 8:30 10:10	Corro Gordo	7:55 10:55	5:45
3:50 8:50 10:30	Baker	8:15 11:15	6:05
4:10 9:10 10:50	Dorena	8:35 11:35	6:25
4:30 9:30 11:10	Rail Road	8:55 11:55	6:45
4:50 9:50 11:30	Gravel Pt.	9:15 12:15	7:05
5:10 10:10 11:50	Star	9:35 12:35	7:25
5:30 10:30 12:10	Rocky Point	9:55 12:55	7:45
5:50 10:50 12:30	Red Bridge	10:15 1:15	8:05
6:10 11:10 12:50	Wildwood	10:35 1:35	8:25
6:30 11:30 1:10	Boat's	10:55 1:55	8:45
	End of Track		

Suspended to change without notice.
All enclosed freight to be delivered only at the point of risk of ship or automobile.
Stage leaves Walden after the arrival of train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bonita and Orino, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot west of E. P. M. To insure forwarding on next ship, freight must be delivered in ample time to permit of it being billed.
A. B. WOOD, Manager