

**THE BROOM CORN GAME.**

**Big Winnings For the Growers This Year on an Uncertain Crop.**

Broom corn growers of the greatest of the three regions where the brush is produced in the United States have won this year. The brush is worth \$100 a ton, and it is thought it will go to \$135 or \$150 before spring. This means immense winnings for the growers of Cass county, Neb., according to special correspondence from this section to the New York Tribune.

Broom corn earnings are winning because it is the greatest gambling game played by the farmers of the west. The other two regions where the crop of the country is produced are in Illinois and Kansas, but the largest region in the United States is in the western part of Cass county, Neb., where land is worth from \$50 to \$80 an acre.

Growers take not only the chance of the market price, which is affected by speculative buying and the crops produced in other places, but the greatest element of chance is in the weather the last two weeks before the harvest begins. The corn here grows as high as sixteen feet. The stalks are frail. The brush must ripen in the September sun just long enough to give it the proper color and allow the seeds to harden so they will thresh. The top must be dry or they will shrink and be worthless.

**What Wind and Rain May Do.**

While the thousands of acres of broom corn are standing the last few days of September the farmers watch it closely and literally hold their breath. Many of them are made or ruined by the weather of the last few days. A strong September wind accompanied by a little rain quickly destroys the crop. A wind alone will break the stalks over, while the rain puts a stop to the ripening. Fields worth \$5,000 to \$8,000 in the evening have been destroyed in one night while the farmers slept. They have stood looking on while a light rain and wind were sweeping over the fields, laying the crop low like a devastating forest fire. But this year the growers won both in the market and against the destroying elements.

**Some of the Profits.**

C. H. Wood had in all 200 acres of corn. It produced sixty-five tons of brush, which is just as good as \$6,500 in the bank and if held may be worth from 25 to 35 per cent more in three months. Mr. Wood has made three big winnings in five years. The first year he played the broom corn game he agreed to pay \$4,000 for eighty acres of land. He put the whole eighty acres in broom corn and won. Corn was worth \$135 that year, and he had thirty tons to sell.

**Feeding Skim Milk to Calves.**

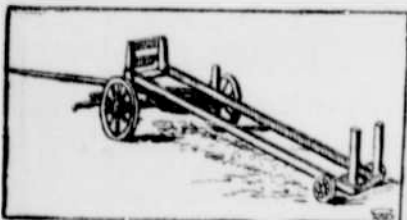
The following suggestions stand out prominently in the recommendations of various experiment stations of the west on feeding skim milk to calves. Make the change from whole milk to skim milk slowly. Substitute about one-half pint of skim milk for whole milk at each feeding until the calves are wholly on skim milk. Do not feed too much milk. The milk should be fed warm and sweet. The right temperature is between 85 degrees and 100 degrees F., and this should be determined by a thermometer rather than by the hand. The grain should not be mixed with the milk, but be fed dry after the milk has been drunk.

**Digging and Storing Celery.**

Dig up the stalks of celery, leaving the roots on, and stand them close together in a narrow trench, tops just even with the ground level. Gradually cover them with boards, earth and manure. Another way is to set them upright upon the floor of a damp cellar or root house, keeping the roots moist and the tops dry.

**Homemade Fodder Truck.**

Here is a sketch of an old fashioned homemade fodder cart, and one of its chief merits is that it can be easily used by one man. It is not particular



LOW TRUCK FOR FODDER.

ly agreeable to go out in the cold or perhaps the snow to bring in fodder for stock if a supply has not been provided convenient to the place where it is fed. A very good way to make this low truck for hauling from the field or shock is to take the front wheels of a wagon and make a long rack from poles or 2 by 6's, with standards in front and rear. For rear wheels take the wheels of a hinder truck, and you have a fodder vehicle that answers the purpose well.

**HERE AND THERE**

Oats are claimed as a great crop in northern Wisconsin.

It is some bother to milk cows properly even when cleanly kept, but to get clean milk from animals kept in a filthy stable is an impossibility. Try hand milking.

More springs, booster springs, on lumber wagons make a live load of a dead one. Saves wheels, saves team. Just try it, advises an exchange.

Cater to your market if you want to sell products profitably.

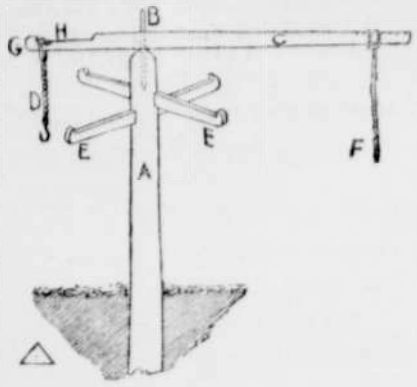
In this year of rotting potatoes I note that the worst rotten ones are on the highest, driest ground, says a New York farmer in an exchange.



**HANGING HOGS.**

**How to Make a Hog Hanger That is Highly Recommended.**

This plan of a hog hanger was originally given in Ohio Farmer. A correspondent asserts that he has never seen any other so good, and he gives the following directions for its construction: The post (A) should set four feet in the ground, and the height above ground should be about five feet six inches to the cross arms (E). The arms are of 2 by 4 stuff forty-eight to fifty-six inches long. The top of the post is eighteen inches above the upper



HOG HANGER.

arms. The hole for the rod (B) is drilled eighteen inches deep from the top of the post. The lever (C) is of any desirable length, but the short end (G) must extend out beyond the end of the arm. F is a rope attached to the long end. D is the stay chain of a wagon, fastened by a clevis to the lever, and slips back and forth in the cut out at H. The end of the lever (G) is lowered; the lower hook of D is hooked on to a gambrel stick, the carcass raised up until the gambrel is a little higher than the arm, when it is easy to slide it over on to the arm.

**SKIM MILK CALVES.**

**Large, Strong Calves Raised on Skim Milk and Dry Grain.**

The increased use of milk separators in the dairy sections of the country has resulted in greater attention being paid to raising calves on skim milk. It is well settled at this time that practically as large, strong and vigorous calves can be grown on skim milk, supplemented by some suitable grain feed, as on whole milk, provided they are properly fed and cared for. There is no question but that whole milk is the normal food for calves, and when the cream or butter fat is removed it becomes necessary to replace it in the calf ration with some equivalent but cheaper form of feed. A number of the stations have made experiments with different feeds to learn which is most efficient for this purpose. Cornmeal has been found the cheapest and best supplemental grain for this purpose at the Iowa station. Whole corn and Kaffir corn meal have given good results at the Kansas station. At the Nebraska station germ oil meal and linseed meal have proved efficient substitutes, and in a recent bulletin of the Idaho station good gains with oats are reported.

**The Kansas Method.**

The method of procedure in rearing the skim milk calf at the Kansas station was about as follows: The calf was allowed to run with its mother the first four or five days of its life. It was then removed and left twenty-four hours without food, when it became hungry and was easily taught to drink. For a week thereafter it was fed whole milk at the rate of four pounds in the morning, two pounds at noon and four pounds at night. The second week about the same amount of milk was given in two feeds, morning and night. Within two or three weeks after removal from the cow skim milk was gradually substituted for whole milk at the rate of a half pint per feed until the entire amount was skim milk. About a month after the calf was taken from the cow it was receiving twelve to fourteen pounds of skim milk; at two months, eighteen pounds, and finally reached twenty-two to twenty-four pounds per day.

**How Grain is Fed.**

The grain added to the ration was fed dry in boxes. The calves began to eat grain when ten days to two weeks old. At first a handful was put in the calf's mouth as soon as it had finished drinking its milk, and it soon learned to eat with a relish from the feed boxes. The Kaffir corn meal or other grain was never mixed with the milk. The calves were fed what grain they would eat up clean.

**Where to Keep Honey.**

When I first commenced to keep bees nearly every one stored his honey in the cellar, considering such to be the place that would keep it best, for it was thought a cool or cold place was needed to preserve this product. Even now it is hard work to get this notion out of the heads of many who buy honey. However, it was soon found out that if kept for any length of time in a cool, damp place honey commences to sweat or ooze out of the unsealed cells and sour, while if left in such a place for two or three months the cell cappings acquire a watery appearance and finally burst. Every beekeeper of any experience now recommends a room whose temperature can be kept at 80 to 90 degrees as the only place in which honey should be kept. By thus storing the product it grows thicker and of better quality as time advances, says a New England Homestead correspondent.

**BETTER BARN.**

**Poor Stabling a Great Cause of Milk Contamination.**

Washington, D. C.—Every year shows greater interest on the part of the general public in the production of clean milk. It is the focal point in most dairy legislation and is the most essential item in dairy manufactures. City boards of health, dairy and food inspectors and state dairy and food commissioners are active in the work of improvement of the sanitary conditions surrounding the production of milk. Reports from these various sources show that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of securing improvement in the barns in which the herds are kept. Too often these barns are found to be damp, dark and poorly ventilated; the floors are a source of everlasting odors; the lack of sunlight promotes decomposition, and every particle of dust is loaded with germs which readily find their way into the milk. The foul odors present are absorbed by the milk before it can be removed from the premises. The cows are more susceptible to disease, and the place is entirely unfit for housing animals.

There seems to be some excuse for this condition of things, as many if not most of these barns were built before the necessity of light and ventilation, good drainage and sanitary arrangements for the interior was as well known as it is today. Most dairy men realize this fact and would make improvements which are not necessarily expensive if they knew how to go about it.

**Plans For Inexpensive Structures.**

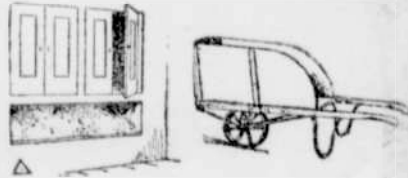
The dairy division of the department of agriculture receives many inquiries regarding the construction of new dairy barns. It is proposed to make working plans and to give specifications for material and manner of construction and to make the work especially applicable to the dairyman who cannot afford an expensive structure and the services of an architect, and to place these in the hands of those who may desire them as soon as it can be done properly. Many excellent barns have been built in different parts of the country. It is desirable to make a study of these, and the dairy division desires that those who have built barns having especially good features in general arrangement of floors or in details of stalls, handy devices, etc., will write to the dairy division of their success, giving details as much as possible. Some of the best barns will be visited with a view to securing more complete details than can be given in a letter.

**If You Contemplate Improvement.**

It is also desired that those who contemplate building new dairy barns or intend to rebuild their old barns with a view to making them modern and sanitary will write and explain the details of size, cost, drainage and shape of land and exposure, purpose of barn, etc. It is not expected that the division can furnish every applicant with a full set of drawings and specifications, but all such correspondence will be given careful attention and suggestions offered. Correspondence on this subject will be welcomed at the office of the dairy division, Washington.

**Farm Conveniences.**

Here is a suggestion for a harness closet, with a sawdust bedding bin below it: The two openings to the harness closet permit easy access to any part of it, while a place to store bedding will be found most convenient. The front of the bin can be made of loose boards and the top board be removed successively as the sawdust or



HARNESS CLOSET—WHEELBARROW.

other bedding is lowered. Such a closet and bin can be built along one side of the stable or carriage room, whether the barn be a new one or an old one. A wheelbarrow has already been designed with two wheels placed under the body of the barrow. A much more convenient form is that shown in the cut, which has one wheel exactly under the center of weight when the handles are raised. This barrow can be tipped over sideways to empty the load, as with a common barrow. This style wheel receives all the weight of the load upon itself, and the barrow takes up much less room in a shed or stable.—Farm Journal.

**Ginseng Market.**

The Rural New Yorker quotes a firm of New York dealers as follows: The larger part of the present ginseng season has been a failure owing to the inauguration of the Chinese boycott. Our latest advices indicate that this boycott is still in operation, but is not so violent as a month ago. Early in October ginseng began to move a little, and holders in the country took quick advantage of the opportunity to close out part of their holdings. What the future has in store is impossible for any one to say. Cultivated root still continues depressed and inactive and thus far has moved only in small lots at low prices.

**Billion Bushel Out Crop.**

An out crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels, an average yield of a little more than thirty-three bushels to the acre, is Orange Judd Farmer's estimate on the crop, while, according to Country Gentleman, "the late reports indicate that the out crop has fully equaled the early estimates of 900,000,000 bushels, as marketings have borne them out. The increase in marketings so far is ahead of any previous time, and accumulations have exceeded any previous year."

**BY TELEPHONE**

One morning Jack Eldredge brought in a friend and introduced him to Percy Alderson.

"By the way," said Alderson, "I have a new fad. A learned friend gave me a Latin name for it," said Alderson. "I've forgotten the Latin, but the idea is that I believe a man's character—or a woman's either—can be unerringly judged by the subject's voice, not by hearing a few words, perhaps, but after a short acquaintance I claim that I can give you a man's leading characteristics."

"Let's have mine," urged Eldredge. "Certainly, you're an easy study—careless, idle, luxurious, jovial, fonder of women's society than business; shrewd in business when industrious, but seldom inclined to be industrious; loyal, exacting, aggressive."

"Hold on," protested Eldredge, "this is hardly a fair test—you have known me too long. Try your skill on my friend, whom you have never seen before today."

"If he will take no offense"—

"None, I assure you," answered the other.

"Well, then, I should say that you are something of a woman hater, a clever man of business, slow to make lasting friendships, honest, but rather inclined to be suspicious of others. You like brief intervals of leisure, but you would prefer to devote yourself to hard work. You are fond of horses and probably attend the races, but you are cautious to bet. After a longer acquaintance with your voice I can tell you more about yourself."

"So far as you've gone you've hit his case to a T," said Eldredge. "Still I advise you not to let this new theory of yours carry you too far."

"An odd fellow that," said Eldredge's friend as they went out together.

"Yes, full of facts and fancies. It would take me weeks to tell you all of his peculiar notions. One of them is that he will not marry a woman his equal in wealth. When he gets ready to marry he intends to mate with a working girl. He says that if all rich men and women would marry poor partners there would be twice as many well-to-do people in the world and it would be a better place to live in."

"Give me 9994 Cortlandt," Alderson was at that moment saying at the telephone.

"Nine, nine, naught, four?" queried the girl at central.

"Yes. Nice voice that," he added to himself. "Denotes gentleness and amiability."

"That number is busy," came from central.

"She's generous, charitable and forgiving," divined Alderson. "Nine, nine, naught, four, has just switched off," called central. "Here he is."

"Energetic and loyal," commended Alderson. "Intellectual, too, full of wit and quick of perception—an unusual girl."

After that Alderson made a thorough study of the new central's voice. Working upon his theory of voice reading he gradually discovered that this feminine unknown was a girl of nearly all of the lovely qualities he had seen few faults were in her. He called her a thrill of joy. "I've never seen him as he listened to central's few words, and he muttered:

"She is beautiful too! Such an intonation could not belong to an ordinary looking woman."

From that moment Percy Alderson knew that he was in love with central. His passion grew so that fifteen or twenty times a day he called up this unknown charmer and asked her to connect him with some person with whom he had had trivial business at the bank, so that he could hear the voice that represented of goodness and beauty.

Somewhere the means need not be repeated here—he learned that the telephone girl's name was Ada Cummings. Alderson was not able to keep his secret all to himself. Eldredge learned it. "I know the manager," said the latter. "Let us go up and see him."

Alderson accepted with alacrity. The manager showed them through the big room where the girls sat at the switchboards and phones.

"By the way," said Eldredge carelessly, "you have a girl here named Cummings?"

"Yes; that is she over there."

Alderson gazed, his heart in his mouth. His friend gazed too. Then the latter turned his head, choking with laughter. Miss Cummings was a thin, angular woman, not less than forty, with a face that would seem to be a vinegary vinegar temper.

"Cursed, his theory smashed into atoms. Alderson got out. Eldredge chaffed him unmercifully. The story spread, and other friends chaffed him too.

Two months later Percy Alderson sailed suddenly for Europe. Upon his return his friends received cards indicating that he had turned benefactor. The cards also conveyed the information that he had married a Miss Cummings.

But his friends, when they called, were struck by the queenly beauty and sweet womanliness of Mrs. Alderson.

Her husband led Eldredge aside and whispered:

"This little woman is the one with whom I talked over the phone. She was out the day we called at the central office, and it was her cousin who was pointed out to us. By the way, I find that my divination of my wife's character by her voice was entirely correct. I am now more devoted than ever to my fad of voice reading."—Madge Leighton in New York Journal.

**BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET**

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

**Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal**

ALWAYS ON HAND

**SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY**

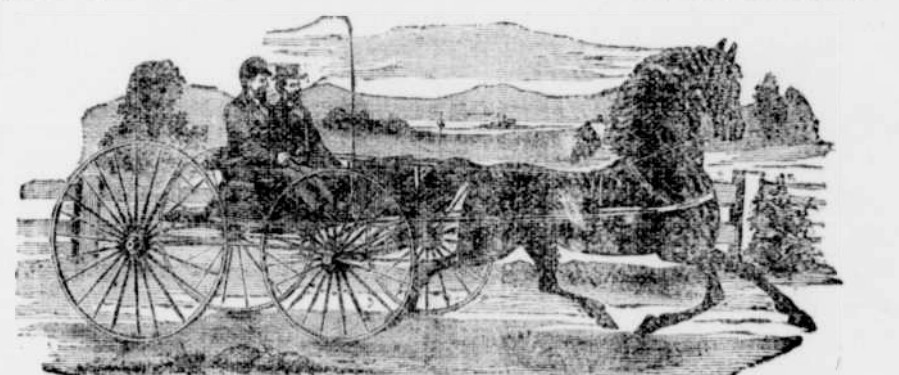
CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

J. H. BARTELS, Proprietor Phone Main 83

You will always be happy if you burn electric lights, for they will "Tickle you to death."

**Cottage Grove Electric Co.**

JAS. H. POTTS A. S. FOWELL



**FASHION STABLES**

Cottage Grove, Oregon

**Market Reports.**

Portland, Jan. 5, 1906.  
GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; Valley, 75c; bluestem, 74c; red, 69 1/2c.  
Oats—White \$27.50; gray, \$26.50  
Barley—Brewing, \$23; feed, \$22.50; rolled, \$23.  
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; cheap, \$19; bran, \$18 to 19; shorts \$20 to 21.  
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.35; straight, \$3.65 to \$4.00; 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, \$6.30 to 7.15.  
Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$26 per ton.  
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

**PRODUCE.**

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2c, 30c; city creamery, 30 to 32 1/2c dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c; store 16 to 16 1/2c.  
Cheese—Young America, 16c, 16 1/2c; Oregon full cream, 15 1/2c.  
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 26-30; Eastern eggs, 22 to 24; cold storage.  
Poultry—Roosters, 9c; hens 11-12; fryers, 10 1/2 to 11; broilers 10 to 10 1/2c; geese, live, 11 to 11 c; dressed, 10 to 11; turkeys, live, 9-10 dressed, 18 to 19-21c; 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.**

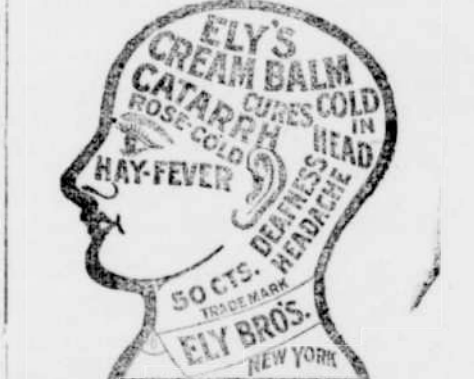
Apples—Green, 75c to 1.75.  
Grape fruit—Crate \$2.50 to 3.  
Huckleberries—7c per lb.  
Cranberries—\$14.  
Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$3.75; choice, \$4. per box; oranges, \$2.50 to 2.75; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$3.50 to 4 per dozen.  
Potatoes—Oregon, 65 to 75c; onions, \$1.00 to 1.10 per 100 pounds tomatoes box, 20 to 30c; turnips, 75 to 90c per sack; cabbages, per pound 1 to 1 1/4; head lettuce, 25 to 30c dozen; hothouse, \$1 box; celery 75 to 85c dozen, radishes, 15c dozen; green onions, 15c doz; rubarb, 2 to 2 1/2 doz; cucumbers, box 50c; beets, \$1 per sack; green peas, 1 to 2c; green beans, 1 to 5c; wax, 4c; garlic, 10c; egg plant 15c per pound; green corn, 12 1/2 doz; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4-4c; red peppers 6c pound.

**LIVESTOCK MARKET.**

Cattle—Best steers \$3.60 to 3.85; cows 2.75 to 3.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75.  
Sheep—\$4.50 to 4.75.  
Hogs—\$5.35 to 5.85  
HOBS, WOOL, ETC.  
Hops—Choice 9 to 10  
Wool—Valley 26 to 27c; Eastern Oregon 18 to 20c; 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 ponis 17 to 18c; dry salted, bulls and stags one third less.

**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, 58 Warren St., New York

**Cottage Grove HOTEL**

MRS. I. E. 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 ..... 11:53 p.m. No. 11 ..... 5:36 p.m.  
No. 10 ..... 2:02 a.m. No. 13 ..... 2:34 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 4  
To take effect April 21, 1905.

East Bound	3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound and Sat only	West Bound
No. 1—No. 1	No. 2—No. 4	No. 3—No. 3
7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
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