

Cream ripening is one of the most important features of buttermaking, writes Mrs. E. E. Rockwood in National Stockman. Good butter cannot be made from poor cream, and a great deal of cream is spoiled in the interim between skimming and churning. Cold weather ripening and hot weather ripening are two entirely different propositions. In winter, when bacterial growth is slow, cream must be warmed artificially to induce these organisms to increase sufficiently to ripen it. When the cream turns bitter, yet does not sour, the farmer's wife thinks it very strange, yet the cause is merely the cold weather or the cold atmosphere of the milk room.

The cream should be brought into a warm room and kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees for twenty-four hours before churning, when it will be found at about the right stage of ripening for best and most complete separation. Cream held too long before churning becomes off flavored and bitter for the same reason. It is a mistake to hold it more than three or four days. No matter if the churning is small, keep the regular intervals and do the churning twice a week. The butter will be of finer quality than if it is held longer.

In very cold weather it is sometimes well to use a starter to induce proper ripening. A quart of buttermilk saved each time usually contains sufficient lactic acid to sour the batch of sweet cream nicely, or a glass can may be filled with new milk and allowed to stand in a warm place until sour, this to be used in the same manner. The can must be sterilized with boiling water before filling.

Feeding Color Into Butter.

The color of butter is mainly determined by the breed or individuality of the cow, writes W. H. Jordan of the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station in Rural New Yorker. So far as I have observed, the butter from Guernseys carries the highest natural color, with the Jerseys following as a close second, and the unpigmented butter from both of these breeds has a much higher color than that from either the Holsteins or Ayrshires. Feed does have some influence. For instance, the butter fat from the same individual cow carries a higher color when she is on good pasture than when she is eating dry feed in the barn. It is practically impossible, in my judgment, so to feed certain individual cows or the animals of certain breeds as to give their butter fat the depth of yellow color which has come to be regarded as desirable by the American public. In fact, the winter butter from such herds of Holsteins and Ayrshires as I have observed would be practically white, no matter what the ration might be.

Handsome Guernsey Bull.

The Guernsey bull Glenwood Boy of Haddon, whose portrait is reproduced from Haddon's Dairyman, is owned by E. T. Gill of Haddonfield, N. J. He



GLENWOOD BOY OF HADDON.

was dropped in 1895. His sire, Pat Haddon, has the distinction of being the first bull admitted to the Guernsey advanced registry, and his dam, Glenwood Girl II, dropped in 1888, is one of the daughters of the phenomenal imp, Glenwood Girl. Glenwood Girl II, probably died before the system of advanced registry for Guernseys was established, but she has a personal record of 593.5 pounds of butter in one year and has a half sister and two full sisters in the advanced registry, possibly more at this date.

Concerning Heifers.

One feature of the dairy that has often been mismanaged is to discard a heifer because she does not do well the first year. She may do better the next year, and as much must not be expected of a two-year-old heifer as of three and four year old cows. When you make up your mind that a cow falls below the standard, then fatten her and sell her to the butcher or sell her to some man who wants to try the experiment of keeping the cow for the chance of the calf.

Bad Flavored Milk.

In my opinion there is one enemy above all others in the promoting of "off" milk, or milk that goes bad and gets off flavor, and that is the cotton cloth strainer, used over and over, cold water washed too often and seeded with microbes and other kindred germs, until it is so yellow with contamination that a blind doctor would diagnose it as jaundice in the chronic stage.—John Gould, Ohio.

Clean Butter.

Did you ever think that when cream comes to the top it brings all the impurities that were in the milk up with it? That being so, nobody can keep impurities out of butter when they get that far, so if we want clean butter we must keep the milk pure.

BEEF PULP FOR STEERS.

Results of Tests Show It Has Value as a Cattle Feed.

The Colorado experiment station has recently completed an elaborate series of tests feeding sugar beef pulp to steers. Professor W. L. Carlyle and his associates give in bulletin No. 97 the following timely suggestions to feeders: In feeding pulp absolute cleanliness should be observed. The pulp should be fed in troughs or bunks provided for the purpose. Only such an amount of pulp should be fed at one time as the cattle will clean up with reasonable waste, and the bunks should be cleaned out daily.

Pulp which has been nipped about and breathed upon for some time will usually be refused by the cattle. To avoid the possibility of waste on this account and to insure profitable gains, feed often and in small quantities. It should never be fed late in the afternoon during cold weather. Pulp has a laxative tendency. On this account it is well to feed good alfalfa hay of the first cutting with the pulp where it is convenient to do so. The latter cuttings of hay are more apt to encourage scouring and bloat. The feed racks for hay and bunks for pulp should be near together.

Cattle seem to be particularly fond of well cured pulp from the silo, preferring this to fresh pulp. In order to secure the pulp in its best form it is desirable to have it placed in the silo fresh from the factory and later transferred direct from the silo to the feeding troughs. Cattle relish it less after a continual exposure to the air and reject a larger percentage than they would in the case of pulp direct from the silo. On account of the uniform mildness of the weather during the experiment there is no noticeable variation in the amount of pulp eaten or resulting gains that could in any case be attributed to climatic conditions. It is very probable, however, that during a period of severely cold weather pulp would prove a rather unsatisfactory feed, since it is not in any sense a heat generating food.

Washing Horses.

Washing is a good way to work out the sweat and dandruff in the winter as well as in the summer, but it must be done with good judgment at any time, says Rural New Yorker. It is not necessary to drive a horse to dry him if he is scraped with a flat stick, wiped quite dry with a cloth for a few minutes and then placed in a stall out of the draft and with a blanket on for a few hours. It should be remembered that when soap is used in the water to wash a black horse it has a tendency to turn the glossy black to a brown. It is well worth knowing that a little washing soda added to the water when washing a white horse will remove the stains much sooner than soapsuds.

The Old Sheep.

Keep accounts with your flock of sheep and do not let any of them get very old on your hands. An old sheep is a feeble animal and very hard, if not impossible, to fatten. Make mutton of them before there are any signs of falling.

THE VETERINARY

Coughing is a very common disease among hogs, and as long as it does not affect the health it is best to let them alone. If the animal is not doing well, give thirty drops compound sirup of squill and a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day. Continue for a month if needed.

Liver Rot.

The symptoms of liver rot in sheep and lambs is a swelling under throat, loss of appetite, ears lapped. Unless relieved they soon die. In the early stages of the disease give four ounces of epsom salts and a dessertspoonful of ginger dissolved in water at a dose. After the physic operates give fifteen drops of medicinal nitric acid at a dose in half a tuncupful of cold water twice a day and continue for two weeks. Treatment is of no use in the second stage of the disease.—American Agriculturist.

Catarrh in Horses.

Catarrh (nasal gleet) is usually difficult to cure. Feed horse well and in feed twice daily mix one dram of powdered sulphate of copper for a week, then a similar dose of iodide of potash for another week. Alternate these medicines week about until discharge ceases. It might also be well to flush out nostrils once daily with a solution of one dram of tannic acid in a pint of water.

To Reduce Curbs.

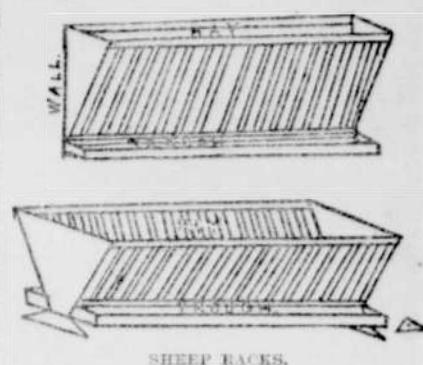
The following is the treatment for curbs in horses recommended by National Stockman and Farmer: Powdered cantharides one dram, blinoidide of mercury one dram; mix well with one ounce of vasoline. Apply a quantity and rub in well. The third day grease with lard. In two weeks use again and treat as before. Afterward use once in three weeks. This will do all that can be done toward removing the curbs.

Remedy For Quittor.

Skill is required for successful treatment of quittor. Cleanse parts thoroughly and when dry remove hair from entire hoof head. Scrape out pipes with small, sharp instrument, then inject a little of a solution of two drams of corrosive sublimate and one dram of hydrochloric acid in an ounce of water. Poultice for a week with hot flaxseed meal following injection; then inject again and when part is dry blister thoroughly with a mixture of two drams of blinoidide of mercury in two ounces of cerate of cantharides. Keep alternating these treatments until recovery, which will take place in time if the lateral cartilage is not involved.—Breeder's Gazette.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP

The sheep pen should be dry, well ventilated and protected from drafts, writes E. Van Alstyne in Rural New Yorker. There should be a door to shut the flock in at night or when it is stormy and to shut them out when feed is put in. The hay will be kept off their backs, the feed can be evenly distributed in the racks and mangers, and the sheep will not crowd on one another or the feeder. It is an advantage for them to have a dry yard to run in when the weather is fair. The best breed for wool and mutton is a question that each advocate of his particular breed will answer from his own viewpoint. All things considered, the Shropshires or their grades will certainly be satisfactory.



tainly be satisfactory. If the pastures are rather rough and hilly the Cheviots will be a close second. If one has early lambs in mind the Dorsets or Tunis will be best.

I have tried several styles of racks and have found nothing better than is shown herewith, placed all around the sides of the pen. Then the whole space can be given to the sheep, with nothing to crowd against. The hayrack on top prevents the sheep getting in the feed trough, and as they can only put their noses through the slats, they do not get their wool so saturated with haysuds. The feed mangers will catch the coarse parts of the hay left, and it can be gathered up and is readily eaten by horses. These mangers must be carefully swept each time before the grain or roots are fed. We feed the grain on the roots. These racks may also be made double, as shown, and set away from the wall. Then the sheep can feed from each side, the racks can be set in the center of the pen, and when lambing time comes on make a partition to divide the flock, separating those with lambs from the ones that have yet to lamb, which should always be done for best results.

Take Care of the Foal.

Weaning time presents its difficulties and dangers. Few farmers fail to understand the fundamentals of weaning foals successfully, but many of them from neglect or carelessness do not practice them, says Breeder's Gazette. It seems a great pity that a foal on which the dam has expended her best effort during the summer season should be allowed to retrograde now that the mother must be relieved of her burden and dry feed be substituted for milk. Care is the main thing. Young stock cannot thrive without watching. Foals cannot be fed as hogs are fattened. The eye of the master is indeed here necessary. Horses are high in price. Surely the foal that it paid to breed should not be allowed to go backward, especially this season where succulent feed has been so long available and hay and sound oats in such liberal supply.

Raising Good Steers.

To do the best with beef cattle they should be raised on the farm and kept growing to their full capacity. Well bred steers handled in this manner may be marketed in eighteen months, weighing 1,200 to 1,250 pounds, and selling for \$65 to \$70. To do this it would of course be necessary to have the best beef breeds. But why should not many eastern dairymen carry selected Shorthorn or other suitable cows and use a good Shorthorn bull? There would be every facility for pushing the calves on a dairy farm, and the best results should be regularly obtained. This would permit of the number of cows being reduced, lessening the labor without seriously affecting the net income.

Flushing Hogs.

Sometimes a hog grower gets many kinds and sizes in his herd. Sometimes he neglects to castrate males till they come to be of a size that they will not thrive. Such a combination always works a loss to the owner. Different sizes fed together cannot do as well as assorted into smaller lots of even sizes. Particularly is this true when cold weather comes on. To get a nice finish on them, whether light or heavy, they should be in bunches of even size. The farmer with a lot of different sizes who is not situated so he can divide them according to size will do well to sell part to some one who can.—National Stockman.

Ration For Lambs.

As a result of experiments in lamb feeding at the Wyoming experiment station it was shown that it is possible to fatten lambs without grain on a cheap ration of alfalfa, turnips and oilmeal, and such rations will be further investigated. A complete and well balanced ration of alfalfa, turnips, corn and oilmeal gave the largest gains on the smallest actual amount of nutrients in the food.

Care of Ewes.

Ewes ought to be kept in medium condition. For eight or even nine months in the year they do not require oil cake or corn, and the time to spend money upon them is when they are nursing.

BROOD SOWS IN WINTER.

Importance of Liberal Feeding, Shelter and Exercise.

No class of animals are so illly managed in the winter season as brood sows, says Professor Thomas Shaw in American Agriculturist. In a majority of instances in some sections of the country they are simply abused. It is not intentional abuse. It is abuse that is the outcome of not knowing. The sow is expected to reproduce her kind under conditions not in consonance with the laws of reproduction. She is denied the right kind of food, the right kind of shelter and the proper amount of exercise. How can she reproduce as she ought to?

She should be fed a balanced ration—that is, she should be fed a ration with a due proportion of protein in it and a due proportion of carbohydrates. The former should be in the ascendant since it produces muscle and the sow is presupposed to be pregnant at that season. Unless she is fed liberally of protein the young swine in embryo will not be properly nourished. They will be deficient in vitality at birth and in all round stamens subsequently. She must be fed food sufficiently supplied with ash or the young pigs will be deficient in bone. She must also be fed a certain proportion of carbohydrates or she will not stand up so well against cold.

One of the best combinations in the northern states is field roots and corn, except when the weather is very extreme. The amount of corn wanted is relatively small, only a few ears per day. Such a diet is cheap. Ground rye or barley may take the place of corn. In the south cowpeas and alfalfa answer well or cowpeas and sweet potatoes. All corn or rye or barley is in a sense fatal to well doing. If sows can be fed much skim milk then they may also be fed considerable corn, since the milk is very rich in protein.

As with feeding the sow, a few principles should be borne in mind which will indicate what should be done under the conditions which must govern the action of the farmer in this matter. The shelter should be warm enough to keep the animals in comfort. It should have ample ventilation. The bed should be dry, as sows suffer easily from cold. The hair covering does not protect them as the thick coat of a cattle beast protects cattle. If not kept reasonably warm by shelter, the necessary warmth must be obtained by added food. If the ventilation is not enough, steam will be produced in cold weather within the shelter, and this will induce dampness, very injurious to swine in cold weather. If the bed is damp for any prolonged period, there is danger that rheumatism may set in.

There is no way by which a brood sow can be exercised so well in cold winter climates as by giving her access to a barnyard. She will root amid the contents of the place for sheltered grain. In doing so she gets the exercise that she must take if her progeny are to be strong and vigorous at birth. Some farmers even scatter grain occasionally over the litter or manure heap or over frozen ground in a sheltered place.

Slings Good For Sheep.

Slings are a most excellent food for sheep, says E. Van Alstyne in Rural New Yorker. They become very fond of it, and it will tend to keep their bowels in good condition and stimulate the milk flow. Last year when the major part of our root crop was frozen in we fed more of it to our sheep than ever before, and while not quite as good as roots I can but speak of it in the highest terms.

POINTS ON FEEDING

When you want to fatten sheep do not throw in a great volume of feed at one time; they will waste it and also be disgusted with it. Give them just enough to eat up clean and no more and they will stay on their feed and fatten fast.

Peanuts For Hogs.

In the fall of 1903 five Tamworth hogs, aggregating \$85 pounds, were pastured for twenty days upon Spanish peanuts. At the end of the twenty days they weighed 1,124 pounds, the five gaining 220 pounds, or 45.8 pounds per hog in twenty days. The average grain of each hog was 2.29 pounds per day.—Bulletin Arkansas Experiment Station.

Soaking Grain For Pigs.

Authoritative data is not plentiful upon the point as to the relative value of dry and soaked whole grain for the feeding of pigs, but such tests as have been made seem to indicate that there is a considerable advantage in favor of the soaked grain.

Alfalfa For Horses.

Horses are often fed too much alfalfa. This is indicated by indigestion, which finally manifests itself in scours. A horse of 1,000 pounds should not eat over twenty pounds of alfalfa per day. If appetite is left to determine the quantity some individuals will devour thirty or more pounds.—Farm Progress.

Steer Feeding.

Alfalfa hay combined with corn and cob meal gave the best results to fattening steers at the Kansas station when tested against a mixture of several grains and hays, including corn ensilage.

The Colt's Feed.

The second winter in a colt's life the feed should be increased enough to keep the colt growing and in good condition. This should be followed up, his feed being increased a little every year until fully matured.

Milk For Hogs.

Hogs need fresh, clear water even when they are fed on slop. Chabber is not as good for growing pigs as butter-milk or sweet milk.

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Cottage Grove Electric Co.

Market Reports.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; Valley, 74c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c.

Oats—White, 28c; gray, 27c. Barley—Brown, 32c; feed, 23c; rolled, 25c.

Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.

Milktuffs—M⁴ Higgs, 25c to 26c; chop, 19c; bran, 18c to 19c; shorts, 20c to 21c.

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, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.30 to 7.15.

Corn—Whole, 25c; cracked, 26c per ton.

Bye—\$1.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c; city creamery, 30c to 32c; dairy, 16c to 17c; store 14c to 15c. Cheese—Young America, 16c; Oregon full cream, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 24c to 25c; Eastern eggs, 20c cold storage.

Poultry—Roosters, 9c to 9 1/2c; hens 11c to 12c; fryers, 10c to 11c; broilers 11c to 11 1/2c; geese, live, 9c to 10c; dressed, 13c to 14c; turkeys, live, 14c to 15c; dressed, 16c to 17c; ducks, old, 12c to 13c; spring ducks, 15c to 16c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 to 1.25; squabs, \$2 to 2.50.

Honey—Dark, 10c to 11c; amber, 12c to 13c; fancy white, 14c to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Green, 75c to 1.75. Grape fruit—Crate \$3. to 3.50. Huckleberries—7c per lb.

Cranberries—\$14.

Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$3.00; choice, 2.50 per box; oranges, \$2.25 to 2.50; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$4.50 to 5 per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon, 60c to 80c; onions, \$.75 to 1.00 per 100 pounds tomatoes box, 20c to 30c; turnips, 75c to 90c per sack; cabbages, 25c to 26c; head lettuce, 25c to 26c; do; house, \$1 box; celery 65c to 75c dozen.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.60 to 3.85; cows, 3.00 to 3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75.

Sheep—\$5.00 to 5.25.

Hogs—\$5.75 to 6.25.

HOPS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—Choice 10c to 11c.

Wool—Valley 26c to 27c; East, ern Oregon 18c to 20c; nominal—nothing doing.

Beeswax—Good, clean and pure 20c to 22c per lb.

Hides—Dry hides, No 1, 16 lbs and up, 16c and 17c per lb; dry calf No 1 under 5 pounds 17c to 18c; dry salted, bulls and stags one third less.

Real Estate Transfers.

Felix and Rosa Carrin to Frank Crabtree; 6.20 acres in tp 20, s r 2 w, \$100.

R M Veatch et al to Frank and C M Crabtree; 835.20 acres in tp 20, s r 2 w, \$375.96.

W. E. Brown, trustee, to Brown

Lumber Co; certain lands in Lane county, \$1.

TIMBER CONTRACT.

J. F. Kelly to the Brown Lumber Co; all the timber on certain 80 acres in sec 14, tp 21, s r 2 w, \$1

High School.

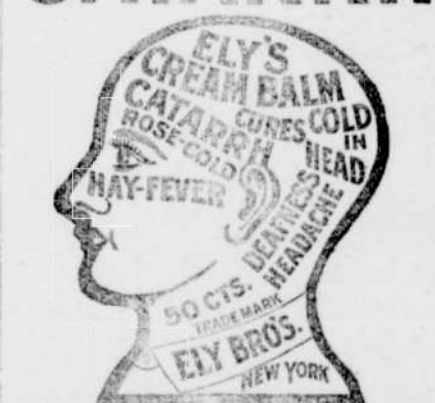
Miss Munday has artistically arranged some pictures of favorite authors and prominent men upon the front and back walls of our school room.

Deisy Hawkins, a former classmate of the seniors, visited school Friday afternoon.

Senior. Of all sad words of mouth or pen, "The saddest are it might have been."

Last Wednesday evening a Basketball game was played between Ashland and Cottage Grove. The game was exciting, though a little rough. Some good goals were made from the field for Cottage Grove, but none from the foul line. The score resulted in 8 to 6 in favor of Ashland. Another game has been arranged with Drain for Monday night.

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.

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Mrs. I. E. Thompson.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.

NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND

No. 12 11:53 P.M. No. 11 8:46 P.M.

No. 16 3:07 A.M. No. 18 2:34 A.M.

To take effect April 2d, 1905.

Time Table No. 1

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