

SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE

Professor Soule of the Virginia experiment station recently made the following report of a cattle feeding test:

During last winter an interesting experiment with sixty head of beef cattle was conducted at the experiment station. The twenty cattle fed silage made an average gain of 1.46 pound per head per day, the twenty cattle fed timothy hay 1.10 pound per head per day and the twenty cattle fed shredded corn stover, .97 pound per head per day.

There was thus a difference of one-third to one-half pound of gain per head per day in favor of the silage fed cattle. The silage fed cattle finished off the best and showed more quality than the others and in any discriminating market would have brought a considerably higher price.

The strong prejudice against using silage for the winter feeding of beef cattle is hard to understand, for it has been fully demonstrated that silage fed cattle will kill out quite as well as the dry fed cattle, and the meat is, generally speaking, of a superior quality. Whereas the silage was all eaten up, 13.5 of the stover and 4.16 per cent of the hay were wasted.

The gains show that the cattle fed were not of a satisfactory quality. In previous experiments a pound of grain has been made for a consumption of three to four pounds of grain. The silage fed cattle in this test consumed 6.54 pounds of grain for a pound of gain, the stover fed cattle 11.18 pounds, or about twice as much, and the hay fed cattle 8.99 pounds, or 2.45 pounds more per day than the silage fed cattle. With better bred animals fed in previous experiments, the average gain per head has often been 2.18 pounds throughout the six months' feeding period, which again testifies to the unsatisfactory quality of the animals fed in this test.

Impress of the Shorthorn.

Our cattle today would have been immensely more uniform, fully as valuable and probably more useful as a whole if none except Shorthorns had ever been imported as improvers.



SHORTHORN COW.

writes R. D. Ross in Breeder's Gazette. The fact that with the exception of a very few herds the American Shorthorn has been bred for beef for a century, and by beef men, and at this day does persist in putting out cows with some value for milk indicates a milky way in the Shorthorn firmament somewhere.

Commenting on the above, the editor of the Gazette says, "The excellence claimed for our so-called 'natives' of the present day is generally to be credited to a dash of the blood of some improved breed, usually the Shorthorn, which has been the pioneer cosmopolitan improver of bovine stocks."

Fat Draft Horses.

Large, heavy draft horses bring more money than lighter ones. For this reason a great many dealers and handlers of drafters try to get them as fat as possible before offering them for sale. Discriminating purchasers, however, are very quick to notice the difference between fat and muscle.

A corn fed, closely stabled draft horse is in very much the same condition as a fat ox and is of little more service for hard work. In buying such a horse the new owner has a job on his hands to work the fat off and develop muscle enough to make a valuable worker.

With proper feed and a reasonable amount of exercise it is just as easy and just about as cheap to cover a horse's bones with good healthy muscle as it is to stable him, feed him corn and get him hog fat. The muscular horse gives satisfaction and helps sell the next one. —Farmers Advocate.

Name of O. I. C. Swine.

The O. I. C. hogs are simply what their name (Ohio Improved Chesters) implies. They constitute one of the numerous pure bred strains of Chester Whites which are recorded in the Ohio Improved Chester White Record association. It is from the initials of this title that the name O. I. C. is derived. There have been no less than five record associations founded for the recording and protection of this breed, including the one above mentioned, the others being the American, the National, the International and the Standard.—Michigan Farmer.

Growing Wool.

If you want good quality wool take such care of the sheep that they will not lose flesh or get out of health. Anything that stops the thrift and causes sheep to get out of condition will cause injury to the wool and depreciate the value.

THE AILING HORSE.

Proper Way to Administer Medicine to Sick Animals.

In giving liquid medicines to a horse, says the Horse World, have the medicine in a stout bottle with a sloping shoulder—an ordinary "pop" bottle does very well—and do not add any more water to it than is necessary to properly dilute it, as a very large drench is difficult to administer. Next get the horse in a good position so that he has to take his medicine.

If the construction of the stable permits it, back him into a single stall, throw a rope over the beam at the back, make a noose on the end of it, pass it under the nose band of the halter and place it in the horse's mouth below the upper jaw. Now raise the horse's head until the medicine will run back in the mouth. Don't pull it too high or the horse will have difficulty in swallowing and there is danger of the medicine going the wrong way.

You can easily keep the head in this position by holding the rope in one hand while you pour in the drench with the other. Pulling out the tongue and squeezing and thumping on the throat are quite useless as inducements to the horse to swallow and may cause coughing. Should coughing occur, the head should be released at once even if the medicine is lost, as otherwise it might get into the lungs. This is a much better and more humane way than putting up the head with a twitch, and a drench is usually given without any difficulty.

Millet as a Stock Feed.

So far as nutritive properties are concerned the seed of millet is almost on a par with oats, says Michigan Farmer. The seeds, however, are not readily digestible, and it is therefore advised that they be reduced to the form of meal before feeding. In the form of hay it is relished by horses, cattle and sheep if it has been cut before the stems have become coarse and ready. In nutritive value it surpasses timothy and nearly equals red-top and blue grass hay. Well authenticated experiments reveal the fact that millet as a steady diet is injurious to horses, affecting the kidneys and later the joints and bones. While so far as known no such trouble has been experienced in feeding it to other animals, it will probably be safest to feed other roughage and grain with it.

Rape for Sheep.

With rape for summer feeding and alfalfa for the winter, a flock may be fed at least possible expense, but with the greatest maximum of profit, says American Sheep Breeder. Alfalfa is the cheapest permanent crop known. Rape is the cheapest annual plant known, for it gives the largest quantity of feed at the least cost and labor and, besides, leaves the land in the best possible condition. The mere presence of rape on the land is worth, in addition to the value of the feeding for sheep, no small trifle in its increased productivity. Alfalfa has nearly one-half more protein, or matter containing nitrogen, than red clover and is therefore so much more valuable for sheep.

The Brood Mare.

Pregnant brood mares that are turned into fields where feed is abundant early in the morning, when the grass is frozen or covered with frost, will be very liable to abort or suffer from colic. To insure safety keep them in their stalls until the sun has melted the frost.—Horse Breeder.

THE SWINEHERD

The Poland-China is the best hog for general purposes, writes a Maryland farmer in American Agriculturist. It is a quick maturer, ready for the market at any age and can be made a heavyweight if necessary. I call it the poor man's hog. What I mean by that is just this: These hogs are ready to sell at any time when the farmer's pocketbook needs replenishing. A few preach that feed makes the hog, but I say breed and feed must go together. A man can breed a ham on a hog, but he cannot feed one on. Look at the ham on a well bred Poland-China. It is well rounded, extending down to and sometimes covering the lock. Can one be fed on a common hog like that? The Poland-China is primarily a lard hog. Our butchers seem to like it very well, as the fat and lean are not mixed and can be easily separated.

The runt Pig.

The runt seldom if ever pays. The animal that pays is the one that gets a good start in the world and keeps it. It may pay to raise the runt if feed is no item. If feed is bought, the owner is better off if the runt is in the other man's pen.

Selection of Swine.

No animal of any breed will uniformly beget young that are all of superior excellence. Prudent swine men seem to realize this fact more than do any other kind of stock breeders and do not hesitate to use the knife accordingly.

Value of the Boar.

In selecting a boar the price should not control the calculations if the purchaser has an idea of building up a valuable herd. If a farmer has ten brood animals, improved stock from a first class sire will very soon pay in the extra weight of pigs and pay the second time in the value of a well graded herd.

Care of the Sow.

Feed brood sows moderately until after the pigs come and then increase the feed gradually until they are a week old, when the sows should be on full feed. It is important to give the sow some sleep before she farrows to insure a good flow of milk.

Salmon Hatcheries.

Mr. Van Dusen of Astoria, master fish warden of the state of Oregon stopped over in Cottage Grove Tuesday afternoon on his way to Drain and from the e he will go overland to Coos Bay, where he is going to look over the situation and determine the location of new salmon hatcheries buildings to be erected there. While there has been a hatchery there for some time the buildings have been only temporary and the title to the land has not been cleared up until recently, so that not until now has it been possible to make government improvements. Now that the title is secured, new and good buildings will be put up this spring, for permanent use and on this trip the locations will be made and possibly contracts let.

Mr. Van Dusen was to make the trip by water but the Reliance was delayed by the necessity of a government inspection, consequently the trip had to be made by rail and stage and Mr. Van Dusen thought it would be better to stop here for the night, than in Drain.

There are eight salmon hatcheries in the state under state control, the support of which is derived from the licenses issued for salmon fishing. From year to year the number of hatcheries is increased. While during the past year eight were in operation, some were not complete and are gradually becoming full fledged stations. Coos Bay station is such a one. In that country Coquille is asking for a hatchery, as two-thirds of all the salmon fishing in that section is on the Coquille, but as Coos Bay has only one third, the hatchery divides up the eggs with Coquille, until the funds justify the erection of a plant there.

It is altogether probable that two new plants will be established this year, on the Santiam and Tillamook.

The salmon industry is growing each year and more importance is given to the raising and culture of the salmon. The experience has been that salmon eggs can be shipped more easily and safely than the young fish, which is now done as at Coos Bay.

When asked by the Leader representative what he thought of the license for all rod fishermen or professional anglers, he said he considered it a good thing and understood that a bill was being prepared to that end. He hopes that instead of establishing separate hatcheries for trout, they will combine them with the salmon hatcheries as they could be thus operated with much less expense than separately. He has always had that in view and has selected locations so as to be suitable for both, and would have been raising young trout before this had the law not confined his work to salmon.

He thinks when the Coquille plant is located that it should also be made a trout hatchery and that other plants be established from time to time for trout culture.

Salem, Feb. 14—State Land Agent West, received new regulations from Commissioner of the General Land office yesterday regarding school land indemnity selections. Under the old rules the applicant required only to make affidavit that the land was non-mineral in character. Now the State Land Agent or his duly commissioned deputy must make affidavit from personal knowledge that the land is non-mineral and a certified copy of the commission of the agent making the examination must accompany each application. This regulation is made to prevent repetition of frauds practiced in this and other Western States.

Realty Transfers.

D. H. and Daisy Hemenway to C. H. Burkholder, undivided 1/2 of e 30 feet of lot 4 blk 2 Seclid's ad to Cottage Grove also lot 20x96 feet in Long & Landess to Cottage Grove, \$400.

Politics in Douglas is Growing Warmer

Roseburg, Or., Feb. 14—The political pot in Douglas county has just begun to boil. Up to the first of the present month no candidates had filed their petitions for county offices, but within the last few days there has been a number of petitions filed. Registration has been going steadily on since the first of January and now almost half of the 4,500 voters of the county have registered. But one Democrat has thus far announced himself for county office, he being G. W. Wonnacott of Riddle, for county judge.

The Republicans who have announced themselves so far are: For county judge, M. D. Thompson, who seeks a second term, and H. J. Wilson of Canyonville; for sheriff, H. T. McCallyn, 15; succeed himself and D. K. Shaubrook, who served two terms as county clerk; for treasurer, M. L. Moore of Roseburg for commissioner, A. F. Nicholas, to succeed himself, Hiram Gallopp of Myrtle Creek and William M. Por-

ter of Camas Valley; for surveyor, Oscar Edwards of Roseburg and Frank Cain of Riddle.

No Republican has as yet filed his petition for the office of county clerk, but G. W. Dimmick, who is serving his third term as county treasurer is prominently mentioned for the place. Z. N. Agee, Democrat, who is serving his first term as county clerk, will undoubtedly be nominated by the Democrats for a second term.

Saginaw Items.

Mrs. Tennis and son Harry came down from the mill last week and visited with friends.

Jim Goodman visited here Saturday and Sunday.

BORN—Feb. 9 to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sharon a daughter.

Our school is progressing very nicely under the able management of Billy Jones and Myrtle Purvance.

Mrs. Davis came up from Creswell Sunday to visit with her daughter Mrs. C. A. Smith.

Mr. C. Queener has bought Lee Thomason's house and lot.

Ed Conner is doing some plowing this week for O. H. Taplin.

Bill Abbott has gone to Goshen to work with H. A. Millets hay baler.

Jim Powell has moved to Drain.

Mr. Jesse Powell is here visiting with his parents.

Henry Forester and family visited in the Grove Saturday and Sunday.

Mosby Creek

Sam Lewis went to the city Monday.

Mrs. John Palmer returned home Tuesday from Albany where she has been visiting with friends.

Church was held at the Blue Mountain school house Sunday by Rev. Owen.

D. H. Brumbaugh was up Coast Fork Thursday.

Ruff Rawlings went to Cottage Grove Wednesday.

Will Van Gordon went to Cottage Grove Friday.

Ellis Robinson came home from the mines Wednesday and returned Thursday accompanied by his wife.

John Palmer went to Cottage Grove Friday.

Jim Patton came home from Fall Creek Monday.

Willamette Valley Alfalfa Raising.

The Southern Pacific Company is taking a great interest in fostering the raising of alfalfa throughout the valley, and makes the following statement:

"After a thorough investigation our company believes that the dairy industry of the Willamette Valley can be made more profitable, and the production greatly increased, through the growing of alfalfa.

While many attempts have been made in the valley to grow alfalfa, and in some places with commercial success, yet the valley can hardly be classed as a producer of alfalfa as a crop. Therefore the Southern Pacific Company proposes, in different parts of the Willamette valley, to plant 20 or more tracts in alfalfa and to endeavor to cultivate it successfully.

The object to be attained is, first, to determine under what conditions and in what sections of the valley alfalfa can be grown successfully; and second, to give as wide publicity as possible to the results attained, that farmers interested may have the value of our experience where desired.

The market for dairy products is practically unlimited so far as Oregon is concerned, since condensed milk, butter and cheese can now easily be transported for long distances. I will call your attention to one home market, as an example, open to Oregon, and that is Alaska. The movement of butter and cheese during the 12 months ending June 30th last from Puget Sound to Alaska, amounted to 1,339,000 pounds.

Mr. W. W. Cotton, who has had much practical experience in alfalfa culture, is preparing a pamphlet upon this subject.

Anyone interested in this subject can get this pamphlet, as well as others that will be issued from time to time, telling the progress of the work in the various parts of the valley, by writing to Paul Shoop, Assistant General Freight Agent of the S. P. at Portland.

Take advantage of this opportunity.

The New Cough Syrup—the one that acts as a mild cathartic on the bowels—is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It expels all cold from the system, cuts the phlegm out of the throat, strengthens the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes, and relieves croup, whooping cough, etc. Children love it. Sold by Benson Pharmacy.

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.

GINSENG

Information Relating to the Richest Product of the Soil.

Prof. Howard of the Missouri State Agricultural College says: "I advise American farmers to cultivate Ginseng. Big profits are realized. It is easily grown." A bulletin by the Pennsylvania State College says: "The supply of native Ginseng Root is rapidly diminishing and the price per pound is correspondingly increasing, while the constant demand for the drug in China stands as a guarantee of a steady market for Ginseng in the future." American Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong writes: "There will be little difficulty in disposing on this coast of all the Ginseng that is grown in America.

Ginseng is a staple on the market the same as corn, wheat and cotton. The present market prices varies from \$6 to \$8 per pound, while the cost of production is less than \$1.50. There is room in one's garden to grow several hundred dollars worth each year. The plant can be grown throughout the United States and Canada in any soil or climate that will grow ordinary garden vegetables. There are two planting seasons, spring and fall.

We are buyers and exporters of the dried product, and grow roots and seeds for planting purposes. Let us show you how to make money growing Ginseng. You can get a practical start in the business for a small outlay and soon have a nice income. Send two-cent stamp today for our illustrated literature telling all about it. Write at once; you may not see this ad again.

The St. Louis Ginseng Co. Growers and Exporters Saint Louis, Missouri.

Market Reports.

Portland, Feb. 16 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; Valley, 74c; bluestem, 71; red, 68c.
Oats—White \$28; gray, \$27.
Barley—Brewing, \$23.50; feed, \$23; rolled, \$24 to 25.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; chop, \$19; bran, \$18 to 19; shorts \$20 to 20.

Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.20; straight, \$3.50; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; 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, \$24; cracked, \$25 per ton.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 30c; city creamery, 30 to 32 1/2c; dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c; store 14 to 15c.

Cheese—Young America, 16c; Oregon full cream, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 20.

Poultry—Roosters, 12 to 13c; hens 11-1-2; fryers, 10c to 11; broilers 11 to 11 1/2c; geese, live, 9 to 10; dressed, 13 to 14; turkeys, live, 14-15 dressed, 16 to 17c; ducks, old, 12 to 13c; spring ducks, 15 to 16c; 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 2.25.

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, \$2.50 to 2.25; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$4.50 to 5 per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon, 60 to 80c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.65 to 3.75; cows; 3.00 to 3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75.

Sheep—\$5.00 to 5.25.

Hogs—\$5.75 to 6.25

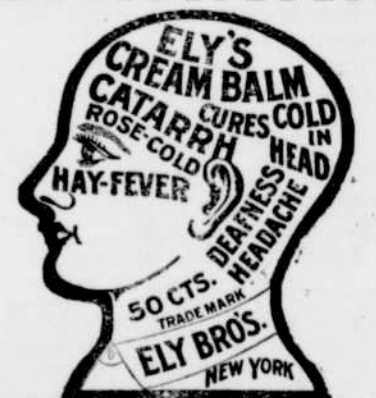
HOPS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—Choice 10 to 11

Wool—Valley 26 to 27c; East, ern Oregon 18 to 20c.

The great litigation in the Montana mining fields between the Amalgamated Copper Co. and F. Augustus Heinze is ended and property worth at the least \$50,000,000, which has been idle for years during the strife will now be opened to mining under the control of the Amalgamated, as Heinze has sold his interests. This will mean the renewed operation of these great mines which have laid idle for so long, and the pouring of untold millions of dollars into the state of Montana.

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.

Cottage Grove HOTEL

MRS. I. E. THOMPSON.

Rates per day\$1.00
Room and board, per week.....\$15.00

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.

NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND
No. 12.....11:55 p.m. No. 11.....5:30 p.m.
No. 16.....2:07 a.m. No. 15.....3:24 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 4
To take effect April 24, 1905.

East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound and sat only
and Daily Ex-
cept Sunday.

No. 3—No. 1	Stations	Elev	No. 2—No. 4	Stations	Elev
2:30 P.M.	0		7:15 A.M.	0	
2:37:30	0		7:22:30	0	
2:44:30	0		7:29:30	0	
2:51:30	0		7:36:30	0	
2:58:30	0		7:43:30	0	
3:05:30	0		7:50:30	0	
3:12:30	0		7:57:30	0	
3:19:30	0		8:04:30	0	
3:26:30	0		8:11:30	0	
3:33:30	0		8:18:30	0	
3:40:30	0		8:25:30	0	
3:47:30	0		8:32:30	0	
3:54:30	0		8:39:30	0	
4:01:30	0		8:46:30	0	
4:08:30	0		8:53:30	0	
4:15:30	0		9:00:30	0	
4:22:30	0		9:07:30	0	
4:29:30	0		9:14:30	0	
4:36:30	0		9:21:30	0	
4:43:30	0		9:28:30	0	
4:50:30	0		9:35:30	0	
4:57:30	0		9:42:30	0	
5:04:30	0		9:49:30	0	
5:11:30	0				