



I wish to consider that one trial of all dairymen, the clipping of the manure to the thighs and hocks of the cows, writes W. J. Elliott in American Agriculturist. I have heard it said that this is easily overcome if the dairyman makes it his chore to brush down the thighs of the cows every day. It is a fact that it is not a big chore if we look to the bedding and the brushing each day. At present I am practicing in my dairy a system of keeping clean the cows' thighs. It consists of the clipping very short of the hair on the thighs, hocks and tail of the cows. The accompanying illustration shows what I mean. You will find the portion of the cow's thigh that is clipped is below the dotted line.



With an ordinary pair of horse clippers cut very short the hair from below the hock to a line drawn from the side to the tail head. The horse clippers may also be used for clipping the udder, but the clipping of the tail is difficult unless we have some one to hold it.

Now, when the cow gets up, any litter that may cling to her thighs will dry very quickly because it is so close to the hide. When it is very easily brushed off and the thigh is as clean as ever. If the thighs are not clipped and the long winter coat of hair becomes wet with manure we all know what a long time it takes it to dry even if brushed off as clean as possible.

This system has worked so successfully and it takes such a short time to clip the animals that I clip not only my cows, but my steers. It is really wonderful how clean they can be kept with very little care when they are clipped in this manner. Besides this, with my steers, we clip a ridge two widths of the horse clipper right along the backbone from the tail head to the back of the head. This is just the place, especially on the steers, where the hair, in a measure, is standing on end and furnishes a splendid position for dust and dirt to drop directly into the hide. When the hair is cut short the slightest brushing will prevent the collection of dust and dirt in this manner, and thus the steers have not that restless, itchy feeling along the shoulders and back.

This system of clipping the cows and steers is practiced regularly twice each winter. Two of my men clip ten cows in an afternoon before milking time, and I certainly figure that these few hours are saved ten times over during the winter by the ease with which the cows are kept clean.

Concentrated Dairy Foods.
In experiments to determine the best forms of roughage for dairy cows along with concentrated foods the Pennsylvania station found that where grass is not available silage was best. Some dry fodder or hay should be fed along with the silage. The experiments show that corn stover can be used to replace timothy hay with excellent results and a considerable saving of cost. If grown in a rotation, timothy hay should be sold and corn used for the dairy animals. Pure cottonseed meal contains a larger per cent of digestive protein than gluten meal and is much richer in fertilizing qualities. It will in most cases prove the best feed to produce milk and butter. As cottonseed meal is often adulterated, farmers should require a guarantee of 42 to 50 per cent of protein. Wheat bran is one of the finest of dairy feeds, but it contains only about one-third as much protein as cottonseed meal and often costs about the same per ton; therefore, the dairyman is paying three times as much for each pound of protein. If the dairyman is obliged to buy feed, the most concentrated will usually prove the most economical.—Farmers Advocate.

Weeding Out.
Whether the cows are grade or pure bred, vigorous selection must still be practiced. In order to select intelligently it is necessary that accurate records be kept of the cow's performance. We need not know what the herd averages, but we must be able to pick out the poor cows that are bringing the average of the herd down. A man says he knows his best cow without bothering with the milk scales and the Babcock test, but experience on trying both ways shows that he does not always know. Frequently the cow that he thinks the best turns out the poorest, says Otto Irwin in Farm Star.

Overhauling the Herd.
This year would be a good one to convert those unprofitable milk cows you have been "boarding" so long into beef. Be sure you do not discard your good cows when you begin overhauling and thinning out your herd, for often the most unpromising cow in the lot from external indications is the best. The sure way to know what is what is to weigh and test the milk from each and all your cows. After you have made a thorough test of their dairy capacity you can rid yourself of the boarders to better advantage. This will be a good time to begin improvement, says the Farmers Advocate.

WATCH COWS.

Get Good Returns For Good Feed and Treatment.

It is too often the case with many farmers or dairymen that they keep their cows, regardless of their producing capacity, till they are old before they replace them with others. A cow should be, as it were, a trial. And her owner should be exacting enough to demand large returns from good feed and treatment. Every generation of cows can for many years yet be made an improvement on their dams. Then the more rapidly one generation of cows is made to replace another the more rapidly will the herd improve in producing capacity if the proper care is exercised in breeding. It is possible to have all cows in the herd approach and even equal the best cow in the amount and quality of milk given. A little ambition and enterprise on the part of dairymen should soon bring this about.

Reducing the Herd.

Our pasture fields and feed supply should be used to their full capacity. When a cow on account of some accident or for some other unforeseen cause does not give sufficient milk to make it profitable to keep her, there should be helpers ready to take her place. It is a good plan to raise a certain number of heifers each year, and if no vacancies should occur in the ranks of the older cows then create some vacancies by selling the least productive ones. A farmer must see to it that his herd is reduced in numbers.

With improvements in methods of growing and handling the farm crops, the farmer is easily enabled also to enlarge his dairy herd. To renew the herd is the only way to keep it possessed of vitality and thrift with capability or capacity for large productions. We should make a sort of civil service examination of our herds, says the Cheese and Dairy Journal. That is the only way to be up with the times. It is the only way to get the profit.

A Difference in Bulls.

But few men appreciate the wonderful difference in bulls, and probably one of the greatest hindrances to the development of a good dairy herd is the indifference which is paid to the selection of a sire. There is no surer or quicker way of building up a dairy herd than the use of a strong, vigorous and prepotent bull which comes from a family of good milking cows. Good animals cost more than scrubs, and consequently farmers do not think there is enough difference in bulls to pay the extra cost for a good sire, but here is an expression, says Hoard's Dairyman, from a practical breeder: W. J. Gillett of Rosedale, Wis., a prominent Holstein breeder, says about the purchase of a high priced bull: "The hardest battle I ever fought was years ago to lead myself to pay the sum of \$300 for a bull calf for use on our pure bred herd, but I can now say had I paid \$3,000 for this same sire this year would not have equalled his worth or been commensurate in value to the great dairy characteristics he stamped upon his offspring."

Give the Cows Exercise.

Cows in milk will consume and digest more food and give more milk with moderate open air exercise than if kept in closed quarters.

DAIRY WISDOM

The cow appropriates a certain amount of food to sustain life. What you give her above this is clear profit. Quick fattening makes tender meat. Let it help out with the old cows. Round up all the poor cows for the butcher.

The cow that tests less than 3 per cent butter fat had better be sold.

Deliver the cream before it becomes too old. Cool it promptly and use great care in milking and cleaning the separator. Then your creameryman will have no objection to the hand separator.

Burn the rag you used to wash the milk utensils with. Then use a brush. There is much in bread, but more in care and feeding.

To make your dairy pay better study how to produce milk at less cost.

Silaged fed cows winter better, give more milk and do better when put on pasture than others.

If the silage molds and decays on the top do not begin to worry. This seals up the rest and keeps all that is under it in prime condition.

Pack the silage well at the sides. The middle will settle of its own weight, but the contact with the sides of the silo keeps it from settling around the outer edge, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

The great principle to be observed in winter dairying is to feed economically as regards cost so as to secure the best result.

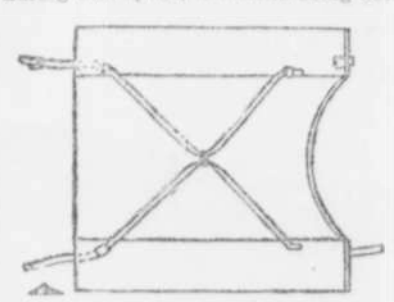
Dutch Belted cattle may be regarded as strictly dairy cattle, but I have found that they make good beef owing to their size and easy keeping qualities.—F. R. Sanders, New Hampshire.

A good hardworking cow should have sixty days rest before starting the fresh period. Many cows will keep up a good flow until a very few days before calving, but it is a poor plan to let them do this. The most persistent milkers are the ones who will do this, and they are just the cows which need a good long rest. They will more than make up for lost time when they freshen.

Boys or stringy milk is caused sometimes by stagnant water. The cows are permitted to stand in water holes, and this gets the old water and mud on their hind legs. When they lie down their udders come in contact with this mud and trouble follows.

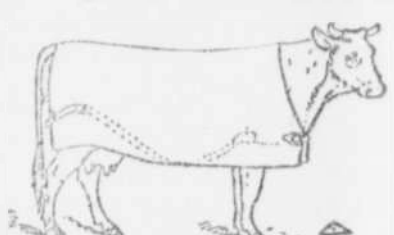


The practice of blanketing cows has become somewhat popular in certain parts of the country. It is found that a cover of this kind in cold weather helps hold bodily heat and prevents cows from sudden shrinkage of milk during cold spells, the cattle being able



COW BLANKET.

to devote their entire attention to the production of milk. Those who have noticed the subject carefully say that the covers make the cows more quiet and contented and that the nervous ones are less troublesome. These rugs are easily made out of old grain bags or similar material. The method of fastening these covers is shown in the



THE BLANKET IN PLACE.

Illustrations from the American Cultivator and is superior to the wide girths or straps often used and which are apt to be displaced.

Age Limit of Dairy Cows.

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends upon her constitution, strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this.

The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 per cent in the average fat content for each year until the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases, and as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food.

A good milk cow of exceptional strength kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

To Deliver Cream Sweet.

These are directions of Professor Dean as presented in the Canadian Dairyman: Clean the pails, cans and separator daily or twice daily.

Cool cream to 50 degrees by the use of ice or cold water.

Have rich cream, testing not less than 25 to 30 per cent fat.

Fresh cream should not be added to older cream until after it is cooled to 50 degrees.

Proper weighing, measuring and sampling are essential for satisfaction among the patrons.

Cream should be pasteurized and cooled at the creamery, especially in the fall and winter, to remove objectionable flavors and to add keeping quality to the butter.

Co-operation on the part of the drivers, patrons and creamerymen is necessary in order to improve the quality of the cream and butter.

Ideal Fastening For Cows.

Years ago the old fashioned stanchion was considered the ideal fastening for a cow. Then followed a number of other devices, all calculated to hold the cows securely, but none of them intended to give freedom of movement.

Beyond a doubt the ideal fastening for a cow is the one which permits her to move her head in any direction at will, with a fastening sufficiently long so that she may lie down or step around a little. Of course it will not do to give her rope enough so that she will get herself in trouble or get other cows in trouble. Arrange the feed, both the grain and the roughage, so that she can reach it readily, yet not so she can get at and trample it underfoot.

Any sort of arrangement which will enable the cow to live in the manner described is ideal, says Beaver Field and Farm, whether it is a box stall of black walnut or a fence stall with a stout rope.

THE DAIRY BARN.

Importance of Its Location and Keeping the Cows Clean.

In the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of the mud. Many yards into which dairy cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise are knee deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring. If not nearly the entire year, in summer when the cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard in going to the stable.

In locating a dairy barn care should be taken to have a gentle slope from the barn in at least one direction, affording good natural drainage for both barn and yard. If the barn is already built and poorly located, drainage and grading will do much to remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount of labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry off the surface water. Even if dirt has to be hauled in from outside the yard to accomplish this it will not be expensive. The drainage alone under a yard is not sufficient, as the tramping of the cattle soon puddles the surface.

A Good Hard Yard.

After the grading is done the yard should be covered with gravel or cinders. By putting the corner in the bottom and the finer on top a good hard yard can be obtained and at a comparatively small expense where material of this kind is available. If this cannot all be done in one year it is of the utmost importance that a beginning be made by grading and graveling a portion of the yard next the barn, so that the cows may have some place on which to get out of the mud and filth. By grading a part of the yard each year and applying a thick coat of gravel or cinders to the graded part the entire yard will in a few years be in good condition. When gravel does not contain enough clay to pack hard a small amount of clay should be mixed with the top layer. It will then form a firm surface.

A portion of the yard should be bedded, thus affording the cows a place to lie in the open air on pleasant days. If straw is scarce, the cleanest of the soiled bedding from the stable will answer for this purpose. When the straw and manure on this bedded portion of the yard become too deep and soft they should be hauled into the field and the bedding commenced again on the solid yard.

It is advisable to haul the manure directly to the field from the barn, but if this is not feasible it should be removed at least 100 feet from the barn. In no case, says Professor Fraser of Illinois, should it be allowed to accumulate against or near the dairy barn, and no waste pen should be nearer than 200 feet on account of the odors being readily absorbed by milk.

FEEDING FOR MILK

Corn and cob meal, a little alfalfa and alfalfa hay produce a flow of milk equal to any other ration we know, says Farmers Advocate. Ground oats added in small quantities increase the palatability of the ration without adding greatly to its cost. Corn silage or root crops make valuable additions to any ration.

Must Be Well Fed.

Cows that are capable of producing a large quantity of milk may be ruined by improper feeding. Dairy cows must be well fed and must have the right kind of food or they cannot produce a large flow. Milk is a substance rich in protein, and this cannot be manufactured by the cow from anything that does not contain protein. In other words, the cow cannot produce milk from carbohydrates and fats and must be fed a comparatively narrow ration.

Requisites For Calf Feeding.

Always keep the calf pens dry and clean, using plenty of litter. A dirty pen is conducive to scours. For several calves fed together fit up narrow stalls at one side of the pen and fasten each calf by a rope or stanchion to feed each separately. This will prevent the stronger calves from getting more than their share. Keep them fastened or tied for half an hour after eating to prevent their sucking each other's ears. The pails used for feeding milk should be thoroughly cleaned and sealed with boiling water each day.

Value of Dried Beet Pulp.

The dairy cow ration is always a live subject, and we want to make a suggestion in that direction, says the New England Homestead. We suggest that every dairyman who isn't using dried beet pulp in his ration would do well to investigate this supplementary feed to make sure that he isn't missing something. While dried beet pulp is no new thing as a dairy feed by any means, still it is only recently that its use has become general, and we think it has now thoroughly established itself in this country, the same as it has in Germany, Denmark and other European countries. To fully appreciate why dried beet pulp is such a profitable feed one must realize that in addition to its food value it is a great aid to digestion and assimilation. Its light, succulent "green" character relieves the compaction of the other heavier foods and is a great aid in the mechanical operation of the stomach. Its cooling, soothing effect upon the entire alimentary canal prevents any feverish condition arising, keeps the bowels regular and the animal in a general state of thrift.

COTTAGE GROVE MARKET

For Benefit of Farmers and Merchants

ON HOME PRODUCTION

PRODUCE.

(Prices quoted are wholesale.)

Butter, country	25c
Butter, cooking	20c
Butter, creamery, lb	35c
Butter fat	31 1/2
Eggs	30c
Chickens	11c
Onions, cwt.	\$1.50
Apples, bushel, according to quality	\$1.25
Chittam bark, old	7c
Hides, green	8c
Salt hides, dry	9c
Potatoes	\$1.50
Cabbage, cwt	\$2.00
Turnips, cwt	\$1.00
Carrots, cwt	\$1.00
Parsnips, cwt	\$1.75

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

(Retail prices are quoted)

Wheat, bushel	80c
Wheat and vetch, chopped	26.00
Oats, bushel	40c
Brass, ton	\$20.00
Clean wheat chop, ton	\$26.00
Oats and vetch, chopped, ton	\$25.00
Mixed, ton	\$24.00
Shorts, ton	\$25.00
Flour, valley, cwt	\$1.90
Flour (hard wheat), cwt	\$2.40
Roller barley, per 75lb sack	\$1.05
Roller barley, standard, sack	\$1.00
Hay, baled, ton	\$12.00

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cows	2 1/2
Sheep	4c
Veal, dressed	7c
Hogs, dressed	7 1/2c

INDIGESTION.

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but the famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after meals is not only thoroughly reliable digestant, but it contains great tonic and reconstructive properties as well. This famous remedy enables the stomach and digestive organs to thoroughly digest, assimilate and contribute to the tissues all of the nourishment that is contained in such food as may be eaten.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure clears the way and makes sure the journey from sickness to health and weakness to strength. If the stomach is disordered Kodol will cure it.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure lays the foundation for health, and the upbuilding of strength by cleansing, purifying and sweetening the glands and membranes of the stomach, and by supplying natural juices necessary to perfect indigestion, assimilation and nutrition. Kodol digests what you eat, prevents colic, cholera, diarrhoea, flux, dysentery and summer complaints generally, and its use will cure indigestion and chronic dyspepsia permanently. Kodol is good alike for young and old. Your druggist sells it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDEN, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C. Any one sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARRISON O. PATENT AGENT, 309 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Mann & Co. Receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$2. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

Little's Early Risers
The famous little pills.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 23, 1896. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, IRA D. HYLAND, of Lowell, County of Lane State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7829 for the purchase of the N 1/2 of SW 1/4; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section No. 12 in Township No. 29 south, Range No. 2 west, W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Oscar Drury, Grover Walker, Wilbur Hyland, William W. Sailor, of Lowell, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1907.

I-13 3-23 J. T. Bledsoe, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., October 22nd 1906.

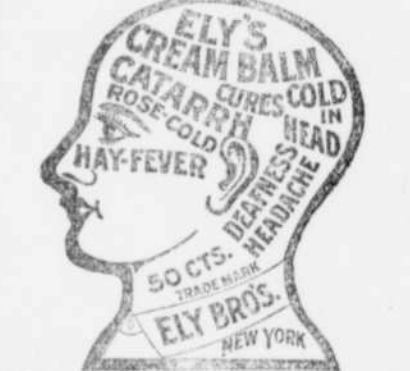
Notice is hereby given that George W. Holland of Crow, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9642 made Nov. 21, 1899, for the NE 1/4 Section 32, Township 19 S., Range 6 W., and that said proof will be made before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon on January 5, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land viz: Frank Crenshaw of Panther, Ore.; Church Stephens of Crow, Oregon; Scott Gillespie of Panther, Oregon; Frank Holland of Crow, Oregon.

27-22 BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Nearly every person who is subject to attacks from the stomach suffers a morbid dread of a dietetic treatment for relief, that is three-fourths starvation and one-fourth toast and milk. On the other hand you can eat as you please and digest the food by the aid of a good digestant, thus giving the tired stomach a rest and take a little Kodol for indigestion after your meals. It digests what you eat. Sold by Benson's Pharmacy.

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 inside the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York.

THOMPSON HOTEL

MRS. I. E. THOMPSON.

Rates per day\$1.00

Room and board, per week.....\$4.50

Time Table.

In effect Sunday, Nov. 25 12 a m

NORTH BOUND

No 16 1:58 a m

No 18 Cottage Grove Local 5.10 a m

No 12 11.20 a m

No 14 New Fast Train 6:13 p m

SOUTH BOUND

No 15 1.26 a m

No 13 New Fast Train 4.30 a m

No 11 2.55 p m

No 17 Cottage Grove Local 9.50 p m

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

Time Table No. 1

To take effect November 1 1906.

East Bound 9 and 1 Tuesday W. Bound

and set only

and 2 Daily Ex-

cept Sunday.

No 2—No 4

stations Elev. A.M. P.M.

2:30 3:30 5:30 6:30

2:40 3:40 5:40 6:40

2:50 3:50 5:50 6:50

3:00 4:00 6:00 7:00

3:10 4:10 6:10 7:10

3:20 4:20 6:20 7:20

3:30 4:30 6:30 7:30

3:40 4:40 6:40 7:40