



Of course there is more than one cause for inflamed udders. Sometimes it arises from exposure to cold, sometimes from improper milking and sometimes from the want of cleanliness and sufficient bedding in the stall. It is easy for any good farmer to find a preventive if not a remedy in such cases. There are other instances where a veterinarian should be consulted.

This subject is discussed in the Dairy World, and in one case not only the cause is given, but the treatment. We quote: "The udder of deep milking cows is very sensitive, and nine-tenths of the cases are caused by taking cold. Recently one of the windows in a cow barn was raised a little on a warm day and was left open during the night. The next morning the cow standing nearest the window had a swollen udder. During the night she took cold from the draft, and it settled in the udder. Closing the window after the evening milking would have avoided the trouble.

"For treatment the udder was frequently bathed with hot water, scrubbed vigorously until dry, and vaseline was applied. Generally a physic is recommended, but with the treatment described we have not found it necessary.

"If cows are allowed to lie on the damp, cold ground they are likely to take cold. If the udder begins to cake before calving follow the remedy prescribed and milk out.

"Daily access to salt is important, because if salt is given only occasionally they will take too much, causing abnormal thirst, followed by drinking too much cold water, which often results in a cold."

Do Not Use Dishcloths.
Old unclean dishcloths should never be used for wiping dairy utensils after they have been steamed or subjected to the hot alkali solutions, as the germs which are lodged in the cloth will be again distributed over the surface of the vessels, thus recontaminating them, says Oscar Erf in American Agriculturist. If utensils must be wiped dry, it is always best to use a coarse linen cloth which has previously been steamed or boiled. Scrub brushes are the best articles for use in cleaning dairy utensils. Coarse linen cloths may also be used, but they require more care in keeping them clean. The same methods for cleaning utensils should be followed for cleaning cloths. With these precautions dairy utensils can be kept sanitary with but little expense.

A Baltimore Jersey.
Our illustration is that of Blue Nun, the imported Jersey cow of the Baltimore herd in North Carolina. She has a butter test of eighteen pounds and five and a half ounces in seven



BLUE NUN.

days, made on the Baltimore farms first prize at the Pan-American as cow and produce; dam of Gay Nun, sweepstakes cow at the Charleston exposition, 1902; sire Nunthorpe, by Golden Lad and out of Alicante; 10,000 pounds of milk with one calf and winner of many sweepstakes on the island of Jersey and in England. She is out of Blue Belle, the granddam of Financial King, Guenon's Lad, etc., and has to her credit three public butter records made on the island of Jersey, besides several prizes in the show ring. This photograph is untouched and shows this splendid animal as she now is.

Making Cream Separate.
Professor McKay of the Iowa Agricultural college says that they have been able to improve the quality of the butter from farm separator cream very materially by diluting the cream with milk to 10 per cent, then running the mixture through the separator and skimming a 50 per cent cream. About 20 per cent starter is then added and the cream ripened in the ordinary way.

Cows in Winter.
If cows begin to fall off in milk during the winter after being given an abundance of grain and hay it is an indication that the quarters are cold or that they require some kind of succulent food. Where ensilage is used it serves as green food, but on farms where no silo is filled the food may be varied by allowing sliced carrots or turnips, though the best results can be secured by first cooking the turnips and thickening the mess with bran. When fed warm the cow will relish the mess highly, and the change of food will improve the appetite.

Methods of Milking.
The Pennsylvania department of agriculture has just issued an interesting and instructive bulletin entitled "Methods of Milking," written by Professor F. W. Wolf of the Wisconsin experiment station. It is illustrated by twenty-three engravings. The importance of the subject, the high standard of the author and the completeness of his work combine to make this bulletin a most useful one. It is free to Pennsylvanians who request it by postal card of the secretary of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and every dairyman in the state should have a copy.

WAGES OF COAL MINERS.

Figures Taken From the Books of the Gilbert Colliery.

Since it is contended that the question of wages is the main issue in the coal miners' strike, the Pottsville (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger has taken the pains to examine the pay roll of a colliery at Gilberton. He was permitted to take from it statements of actual wages paid for a period shortly before the strike. The locality does not matter, as the rates are the same everywhere. These pay rolls are made up semi-monthly, and the one examined covered a period of fourteen working days.

In the first instance, selected at random, four miners had a contract for robbing breasts at 55 cents per car. They had eighteen laborers working under them and paid by the proprietors on the contractors' account. They produced 959 carloads, amounting to \$527.45. The superintendent remarked in passing that a large proportion of this product was worthless rock, but it was charged and paid for as coal since there is no dockage in the Schuylkill region. The same men had a contract to drive headings, in connection with their other work, at \$5 per yard. They drove twenty yards, which added \$100 to their total earnings, making them \$627.45. From this must be deducted \$458.08, paid to their laborers, and colliery charges for supplies amounting to \$30.33; total, \$48.06, leaving the contractors a profit of \$138.79. But, as three of them worked fourteen days each, while the other worked but thirteen, their pay was divided accordingly, and they received respectively \$42, \$42, \$42 and \$39.

The men working for these contractors were paid, according to their technical status, as miners and laborers, the former at the rate of \$12 per week (basis price), plus the 16 per cent noted above, the latter at the rate of \$10.20 per week, plus 16 per cent. The latter, when they worked full time, received \$27.53, a shade less than \$2 a day, while of the former one industrious man who had no regard for the eight hour principle and made three and one-half days' overtime made \$37.20.

In another case four contract miners cut twenty-six cubic yards of coal at \$5 a yard, amounting to \$130, and drove thirteen and a half yards of heading at \$2 a yard. They employed one man for six days at \$12 a week and charged for his time at cost. Their total earnings were \$177.63; but, as in the other case, they were unequally divided because the men did not all work full time, and the highest man received \$50.05.

One remarkable fact learned from an inspection of the pay roll was that comparatively few of either miners or laborers made full time. Some worked only five days of the fourteen, but most of them worked from ten to thirteen days each, while a few, as has been noted, made overtime. The work was there, and they might have had it, but they were not disposed to exert themselves.

EVANS' MOTOR CAR RIDE.

How the Admiral Was Cured of His Desire to Buy an Automobile.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald is as follows: A story is told of how Admiral Bob Evans was cured of his desire for an automobile. He was riding in one of these machines with a friend in New York. After the spin through Central park had become most invigorating the captain became talkative with the chauffeur.

"You are the very man I want to talk to," he remarked. "I have been thinking for some time of buying one of these flying machines for myself, and I want some expert advice as to what brand of wings to purchase."

"I've driven every kind of machine that there is," returned the affable engineer—"steam, gasoline, electric and all—and I guess I know 'em all from a to 'zard."

"Well, now, my man," returned the admiral, warming up to the gentlemanly steerer, "if you were going to buy a machine for your own self what kind would you select?"

"Well, sir," replied cabbie, "if I was to buy one I'd save up my money and buy a horse."

The admiral is still without an auto.

Uncle Henry on Passing of the Horse.
Every little while they tell us that the horse has got to go; First the trolley was invented, 'cause the horses went so slow, And they told us that we'd better not keep rainin' colts no more; When the street cars got to moting that the horses pulled before, I thought it was all over for old Fan and Doll and Kit; 'Sposed the horse was up and done for, but he ain't went yet.

When the bike craze first got started, people told us right away, As you probably remember, that the horse had saw his day. People put away their buggies and went kitin' round on wheels; There were lots and lots of horses didn't even earn their meals. I used to stand and watch 'em, with their bloomers as they'd flit, And I thought the horse was goin', but he ain't went yet.

Then they got the horseless carriages and they said the horse was done, And the story's been repeated twenty times by Edison; Every time he gets another of his batteries to go He comes whoopin' out to tell us that the horse don't stand a show, And you'd think to see these chauffeurs, as they go a-chauffin', it Was goodby to Mr. Dobbin, but he ain't went yet.

When the people git to flyin' in the air, I s'pose they'll say, As we long have been a-sayin', that the horse has had his day, And I s'pose that some old feller jist about like me'll stand Where it's safe and watch the horses haulin' stuff across the land, And he'll mebbe think as I do, while the crowds above him flit, "Oh, they say the horse is done for, but he ain't went yet!" —S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Sweet Girl Graduate.

Beat the drums
Sortly; here she comes,
Clothed in wisdom and I rather guess
A white dress
As well;
Casting a magic spell
Over the land
And helping us to understand



The whiteness of the whence
And a few other things which the average man is too dense
To understand alone
Without being shown.
We are up to the date
When the sweet girl graduate
Steps forth with stately grace
And a smiling face

And tells you with eloquence and wit
All about it.
You will know her when
You see her by this description, though
She should be among ten
Thousand. Not another one in the whole
Lot could touch her with a ten foot pole.
When she speaks it is law.
The constitution may disagree, but,
Pshaw,
That does not count
Or amount
To a row of pins.
She wins
Out on her face
Regardless of the facts in the case.
She can take the stand
And settle offhand
All the questions of the day
In her own sweet way.
Peace, war
And a score
Of the intricate questions of the hour
Melt before her power.
She knows
How, when, which, what, wherefore,
whence and all those
Things.
She brings
Her mind to play
In her modest way
And quietly settles all affairs of state
While you wait.

Wanted Results.
"Willie, did you say your prayers?"
"Nope."
"Why not?"
"I missed 'em last night and today I
kicked a boy who didn't, so what's the
use?"

Weather Note.
"Boy, does it get very hot in this
country?"
"Hot! I should say so! In July the
hens lay nothing but hard boiled eggs!"

The Aftermath.
The Fourth with crackers, horns and
drums
In memory is a blur,
But it will take time for the thumbs
To grow on as they were.

Guarded.
"Do you think automobilizing is
healthful sport?"
"Yes, for the man who looks at it
from a second story window."

Incurable.
"Did you hear about the man who
fell in love with his wife?"
"No. Poor fellow, couldn't the doc-
tors do anything for him?"

Too Great a Shock.
He gave a pretty girl his seat.
"I thank you, sir," she said.
At such a new experience
Of course the man fell dead.

Getting Good Measure.
"I believe there are microbes in this
ice cream."
"Keep still or they will be charging
you extra for them."

An Exception.
"A man is innocent until he is proved
guilty," said the lawyer.
"Yes," agreed the old farmer, "except
a chicken thief."

Books in Series.
While it is certainly a pretty sight to
see a long row of books in a neat and
uniform binding, like soldiers on pa-
rade, there is a distinct loss of indi-
viduality. As you glance over your
books upon their shelves it is pleasant
to recognize them from their outward
dress. They keep themselves better in
mind if each one is not exactly like its
neighbors. You are even likely to for-
get what you have if you cannot know
them from across the room.

We often go to the bookcase looking
simply for "something to read," and
then it is an advantage to know each
book at the first glance. Of course this
does not apply so strongly to the works
of a single author. These belong in a
uniform, and you know what is among
them.—St. Nicholas.

Flirting in Japan.
A Japanese woman flirts—as far as
she knows the meaning of the word—
with her sleeves and fan and not with
her eyes and smiles. By the different
movements of the ends of her kimono
sleeves she manages to convey to her
admirers all sorts of unspoken mes-
sages, and by the opening and shutting
of her fan to the right or to the left
she can reject or accept the most
weighty offers. Her code signaling
with her sleeves and fan is quite as
item of her social education.

French Soldiers' Handkerchiefs.
The cotton handkerchiefs provided
for French soldiers have printed upon
them a number of sanitary precepts to
be observed on the march and during a
campaign and are further decorated
with medallions containing pictures of
officers of all grades, the different uni-
forms being so distinctly portrayed
that a French private can tell at a
glance to what grade any officer he
may see belongs.

Well She Might.
An old German historian of Tubin-
gen describes an attack by the French
in 1674 during which eighteen persons
were killed by the exploding of a
mine. A soldier's wife was thrown
the distance of an acre. She was not
hurt, the chronicler adds quaintly,
"but she scolded terribly and was in
a very bad humor."

The Black Ben Davis Apple.
A committee of the Arkansas State
Horticultural society, appointed to in-
vestigate the origin of the Black Ben
Davis apple, finds that it originated on
a farm owned by Alexander Black in
Washington county, Ark.; that it is of
the Ben Davis type and has some char-
acteristics of the Gano, but is a sep-
arate and distinct variety.

Agreeable Fruit Growing.
Puyallup, Wash., is said to be the
home of a man who gets \$1,000 a year
from one acre planted in berries. His
crop consists of the Washington dew-
berry and red raspberries.

Fruit Notes.
The crop of Calleryna figs in Califor-
nia is estimated at sixty-five tons for
1903.
The date palm has long been known
to withstand large quantities of alkali.
The Black Diamond is a new black-
berry that is attracting attention in
New Jersey. It is said to be a very
large, fine berry, thoroughly black.
Black raspberries are said to be high
in the favor of the robins, second to
cherries only.

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