

# Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

## Estimating Age of Cattle—

I don't know why it is that most every farmer can judge the age of a horse by looking at its teeth, but falls when it comes to judge the age of a cow. The latter is just as simple, and, while perhaps not so important, is worth knowing how. When the calf is born it has a central pair of milk teeth but the remaining pairs appear within the first month. These milk teeth are replaced with permanent ones and herein is the key for estimating a cow's age with a fair degree of accuracy.

At the age of 18 months the central pair of milk teeth is replaced by the permanent ones which are larger and about twice as broad as the first pair. Other pairs come at intervals of about nine months. The second pair, making four permanent teeth, appears at the age of 27 months; the third pair at the age of three years; and the two end teeth at the end of 45 months. All the permanent teeth are easily distinguished by their larger size.

After the fourth year there is little change in the appearance of the teeth until they begin to wear. In a few years, however, the teeth begin to get narrower and at the end of the ninth year there is considerable space between them. From this time on they keep shrinking, discoloring, and finally begin to drop out one by one. If a cow has horns the age may be estimated quite accurately by adding two to the number of rings on the horns. After a little practice in examining mouths one can tell just about how old a cow is by looking at her teeth.

## Dairying Spells "Permanent Agriculture"

"Dairying and its affiliated industries put the farmer on a cash-business basis. They insure a daily income. Should the crops of the farmer, depending entirely upon them, fail one year, he is often obliged to go to his merchant and arrange for credit until another year's crops evens things up. If he is a dairyman or poultry farmer, he can pay cash the year round. A dairy community is always marked by prosperous appearance. Lands are higher. Show me a dairy community, and I will show you good roads, fine farm houses, big barns, and well cultivated highly productive land."

## Feeding Calves For Best Growth—

By good care and proper feeding several dollars may be added to the value of any calf during the first year. The total increase by this means would amount to millions of dollars to the dairy farmers of the state.

Young calves need whole milk for the first few days. Skim milk is a cheap feed for calves, but should be fed carefully in limited quantities and only while it is warm and sweet. Skim milk may form the principal diet of the calf for six months to a year. Factory skim milk should always be pasteurized to avoid the spread of tuberculosis. The best skim milk is that which is fresh from the separator and still warm.

Experiments show that it is only one-fourth as expensive to raise a calf on skim milk as on whole milk. Two pounds of grain with the proper amount of skim milk equals in feeding value one pound of butterfat. Buttermilk properly handled may profitably be fed to calves.

The grain for calves should be fed first while the calf is quite small, with a little bran to aid the calf in learning to eat. High-priced concentrates are unnecessary and give no better results than corn meal, oats and bran, ground barley, etc., when fed in proper combinations.

The roughage for calves should first be fed at two or three weeks of age, when the calf begins to eat grain. Good, clean hay, either timothy, blue grass, clover or alfalfa, may be used. Corn silage is an excellent calf feed when fed in moderate amounts. Good pasture is an essential after four to six months.

The management of the calf during the first year has much to do with its later usefulness. Plenty of water and salt should be given in clean vessels. Sudden changes of diet should be avoided, and regularity in feeding should be practiced. Warm, dry quarters should always be provided in damp weather. Plenty of roughage should be given, and not too much grain, so as to develop a large capacity for handling food, as is desirable in dairy animals.

## TELL IT TO THE MARINES IF YOU WANT TO DIE

### General Catlin Explains Why World Is Afraid of "Leathernecks."

It isn't nice to swear in type. Neither is war nice. This is a war story it was told by Brigadier General Catlin in his book, "With the Help of God and a Few Marines." Belleau Wood is the setting.

The General had given his troops the order to advance. His last words were as they started across the wheat fields under a withering fire, "Give 'em hell boys."

"Some one has reported," the General continues, "that they advanced on those woods crying, 'Remember the Lusitania.' If they did I failed to hear it."

"Somehow that doesn't sound like the sort of things the Marines say under the conditions."

Then General Catlin tells what they did say. When the lines were wavering under the terrific German fire, a sergeant cried out:

"Come on you ———, do you want to live forever?"

Tell the Marines that you are not going to take your share of the coming Victory Liberty Loan.

All that you have done before will still be incomplete unless you buckle to once more, the Victory Loan to meet.

## Watch Our Neighbor!

Australia has made war bond buying compulsory. Every one of the British countries is still buying, and France—France with her industries laid waste, her farms devastated, her land shell blown, and her homes destroyed—France is buying short term bonds at decreased rate of interest in small amounts but great numbers.

## FREE BANKS IS WAY BACK TO NORMAL

B. Carl Plehn, Professor of Finance, University of California

Of course the war upset business. It increased some lines such as war munitions but decreased common, everyday peace lines. The only possible way back to normal is to build up common business.

To get back to normal means that we have to get capital back into those lines of business which have fallen behind. If an individual has met a great loss the only way he can make himself whole again is by saving, by strict economy. A country is only a lot of individuals. We have, collectively, to meet the cost of the war, an economic loss, although a moral gain. We can meet it only by saving.

The government is coming to its next month with the Victory Liberty Loan—the last of the Liberty Loans. There are sound financial and economic reasons why the Victory Loan should be brought again to the people. The government could make us save by heavy taxes right now, but it prefers the less harsh and wiser course of borrowing our savings now and taxing on the installment plan, a little each year.

## Leave Banks Free.

Now if the people take the loan, as they must, the banks will be left free to lend to the farmer, the manufacturer, the grocer, the butcher, and the baker so they can get busy again. Then production and business will grow and, by the formula, prices will come to normal. Then we shall all know "where we are at" and get straightened out again.

If we "leave it to the banks," they will have "no funds" left for business, big or little. We, ourselves, will not be saving and the day of our redemption will only be postponed. There will result inevitable inflation and the continuance of high and abnormally fluctuating prices.

It is called the Victory Loan because the money it will bring in was spent to force victory over Germany.

"The most unmitigated curse of the United States is the lack of thrift,"—Frank Crane.

Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

## ARMY SURGEONS REBUILD YANKS BODY AND MIND

### West's Crippled Heroes Being Fitted to Make Their Own Way.

Reconstruction—no, that's too prosaic. Regeneration is the only word that can describe the remarkable work of rebuilding the wounded in the military hospitals. One feels, after a tour of one of these hospitals, that he has been permitted a visit to a divine workshop where men are fashioned in parts, put together, and taught to function. God made Adam of dust, but these modern scientific surgeons make their men of wood and iron, gold and silver, bone and clay. That is the physical.

Of the mental and spiritual—that which is intangible—well, only this: these surgeons blow into their men of wood and iron, gold and silver, bone and clay, a spirit. And having blown into their product this spirit, they feed the spirit. Then months later from this hospital walks a man who was a machinist before his legs were blown off at Chateau Thierry. Now he is a draughtsman on his way to a job, confident, happy, independent. He is walking on legs of iron and wood. You would have to see him take them off before you would believe it. He walks so well. Yet his legs are no newer than his spirit or his ability as a draughtsman. Nor is his spirit or ability less firm than those new legs of wood and iron.

## The Cost.

There are 1200 war wounded and sick in Letterman General Hospital in the Presidio at San Francisco. Most of these men from the Argonne, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, are being remade bodily and spiritually. Of the two phases of their regeneration, the spiritual is perhaps the more difficult. For when a man is mangled of his legs, or his arms, or his eyes, he is apt to lose more than those physical assets. He loses his economic value and with it his confidence and his self-respect. For proof of that we have the legless, the armless, the blind begging on our street corners. They have lost their spirit.

Paderewski hath charms to soothe the savage Pole.

## PUBLIC SALE!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY  
MON., MARCH 17, 1919

### at Middledale Farms

the home of the GUERNSEY herd. Seven miles S. E. of Springfield, three miles from Goshen and one-half mile due south of the Coast Fork Bridge.

STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, POULTRY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

## BIG FEED AT NOON.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, formerly Mary Ellen Crane. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, properly verified, to Frank A. DePue, attorney for the estate, at his office in Springfield, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Springfield, Oregon, February 15, 1919.  
WILLIAM WOOTEN,  
Administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, deceased.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., March 5, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Newton Blanton, of Eugene, Oregon, who, on May 4, 1915, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 610128, for a tract of 101.82 acres in unsurveyed Sec. 36, Tp. 20 S., R. 3 E., W. M., described by metes and bounds, as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, from whence the quarter-section corner on east line of Section 35, same township, bears N. 89° 57' W., 19.99 chs; thence N. 20.45 chs; thence E. 26.98 chs; thence S. 20.48 chs; thence W. 9.94 chs; thence S. 10 chs; thence W. 20 chs; thence N. 10.04 chs; thence W. 9.96 chs; to place of beginning;

has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 15th day of April, 1919. As this land is within a section granted to the State for school purposes, the State of Oregon is especially cited.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. M. Dunning, of Oakridge, Oregon; A. V. Ryker, of Oakridge, Oregon; F. B. Chenoweth, of Oakridge, Oregon; and Earl Hebert, of Oakridge, Oregon.  
W. H. CANON, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., March 12, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Frank L. McQueen, of Mabel, Oregon, who, on April 24, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 67598, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 20, Township 15 S., Range 1 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 22nd day of April, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: G. W. Riggs, of Mabel, Oregon; H. M. Riggs, of Mabel, Oregon; Adolf Bell, of Mabel, Oregon; and William Black, of Marcola, Oregon.  
W. H. CANON, Register.

# COX & COX'S

## MONEY - RAISING

OPENED TODAY SALE CLOSING MAR. 29

## The Great Rush Is On! --- Everyone Buys!

This morning we threw open our doors to the good people that they might enter and partake of REAL, HONEST, GENUINE MONEY-SAVING REDUCTIONS on this big stock of worthy and dependable merchandise. The response is great. Satisfied? Yes, indeed. Likewise our patrons. They buy like they were of the opinion that we needed all their money. Maybe we do—but we are giving unusual and unequalled value in return. Come tomorrow—everyday—while the sale lasts.

## It's money we want and we're sure getting it

- A FEW PRICES—THOUSANDS MORE
- Ladies' Wool Skirts, from \$5.00 to \$12.50, now **\$1.98 to \$9.19**
  - Ladies' Waists, Voiles, Crepe de Chine and Georgette, \$1.50 to \$7.00, now **98c to \$5.19**
  - 56-in. Wool Coating, \$3. yd. now **\$1.98**
  - Wool Dress Goods, \$1.50 yd. now **98c**
  - Half Wool Dress Goods, 75c to 85c, now **49c**
  - 27-inch best grade Outing Flannel, light and dark, 35c, now **26c**
  - 27-in. best grade Gingham, 35c, now **27c**
  - 36-in. best grade Percale, 35c to 40c, now, **28c**
  - 27-in. Curtain Scrim, ecru and white **14c**
  - 25c Muslin **17c**
  - 20c to 25c Toweling Crash, plain and bordered **16c**
  - 27-in. Cretonne, various patterns **17c**
  - 75c Fibre Silk Hose, colors **49c**
  - 85c Luxite Hose **63c**
  - Men's first quality work Shirts, Uncle Sam brand, double stitched, button down pockets, special **\$1.13**
  - One lot Men's Work Shirts **95c**
  - Men's heavy wt. Canvas Gloves **18c**
  - Two pairs **35c**
  - Men's reversible Work Gloves, 2 pr. **45c**
  - Men's \$2.50 heavy blue Denim and striped Bib Overalls, pair **\$1.89**
  - \$2.50 Middies, wool sailor collar, blue **\$1.98**
  - \$1.75 White Middies, reg. style **\$1.59**
  - \$1.50 Blouse Middies, going at **98c**
  - \$2.50 White Dress Skirts, many styles and materials, choice of lot **\$1.69**
  - 25c Ladies' Sleeveless Vests **19c**
  - \$1.00 Ladies' Fabricant Gloves **89c**
  - \$1.25 to \$1.50 Silk Gloves **68c to 98c**
  - 20c Ladies' Sleeveless Vests **16c**
  - 50c Ladies' Sleeveless Vests **42c**
  - \$1.25 Ladies' winter wt. underwear **89c**
  - \$1.50 to \$5.00 Kabo Corsets, now, **98c to \$3.98**
  - Odds and Ends Crochet Thread **10c**
  - \$2.50 Men's heavy Whipcord Pants **\$1.98**
  - \$3.50 to \$4.00 Men's Cashmere Dress Pants **\$2.98**
  - \$2.25 Men's Cotton Worsted Work Pants **\$1.89**
  - \$11.00 Men's heavy logger Shirts, double back and front oil skin interlining **\$6.98**

NO EXCHANGES—NO REFUNDS—EVERY SALE IS FINAL

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