

Fraternal Notes

I. O. O. F. ITEMS
 Yes, we initiated three candidates Wm. Harding, A. L. Jeffries and Albert Bailey, last meeting making 63 new members added to our lodge by initiation and transfer since Jan. 1, 1920, and 80 new members since one year ago today. From this total we have lost by transfer 5 members and 5 members through death. Taking 229 members on our lodge books January 1, 1920, plus 53 new members of this year gives us a grand total of 282 members at the present time, which is

18 less than we had hoped to have to start the new year. Let's put her over the 300 mark before June 30th.
 Lodge attendance last meeting—10 members and two visitors.
 Installation of officers January 5. All Odd Fellows and Rebekahs invited. A good program is hoped for, and a light lunch will probably be served.
 The Rebekahs have added about 75 new members to their lodge roll this year. Can you beat it?
 All members who are in arrears for 12 months dues shall be dropped from membership unless dues are handed in to the secretary by Jan. 1st. Brothers stop and think

If your name is dropped at this time, you may never have the opportunity or chance to be reinstated in a lodge of Odd Fellows. Do you really want your name taken from the list? It is up to you, we have done our part.
 40 members present last meeting. Bro. C. P. Jones of Silver Lodge, Silverton, and Todd Abrams of Crawfordville lodge, paid us a fraternal visit.
 Bro. S. A. Brodhead was re-elected trustee for the ensuing three years. Dues have been coming in fine this week, only a few are in arrears. Let's all get busy and help out our lodge by paying our dues in advance.
 This closes the lodge meeting for 1920. May all pledge our selves for faithful attendance during 1921.
 F. F. Conover, Sec.

change. As the demands for help along these lines became more insistent, systematic study of the causes and treatment of sterility was begun. Results obtained have amply justified the time and money spent in these studies. The causes of sterility are fairly well known. Satisfactory methods of treatment have been worked out, and the practicing veterinarians located in the dairying communities are treating hundreds of sterile cows with success. Data collected from different sources show that from 30 to 70 per cent of the sterile cases treated recover and conceive.

Many dairymen are not aware of these new discoveries. They continue to send valuable cows to the butcher when their local veterinarians could correct the difficulties and save the cows as breeders. Other owners wait until the conditions causing sterility have become incurable and then call their veterinarians. It is practically always true that the earlier the veterinarian sees the case the more satisfactory will be the results of treatment. Normal cows receiving an abundance of food should come in heat within 60 days after calving. Cows which do not come in heat by the end of the third month after calving are nearly always suffering from some disturbance of the ovaries. A high percentage of these cases respond readily to treatment. Very few of them ever recover without treatment. When a case of this kind occurs in a herd the owner should decide if the value of the animal is such as to warrant paying in a veterinarian's fee. If she is to be treated this should be undertaken at the earliest possible time. If not, the cow should not be held until she is producing milk at a loss.

METHODS OF HANDLING THE NON BREEDERS

(By Prof. Simms, O. A. C.)

Experience has taught me that many owners of purebred cattle are suffering considerable financial loss because they do not call their veterinarians at the proper time. The income from the purebred cow is from production of both milk and offspring. While every dairyman is aware of this, a high percentage of them do not take any active steps to prevent or control diseases which interfere with the production of offspring.

Just recently I was called to a dairy farm to see a lame horse. After treating the horse I walked through the dairy barn looking at the cows. It was only after I had asked about the time of freshening of the various animals that the owner pointed out two sterile cows. One of these had been fresh about a year and had not been in heat since calving. The other had been bred about ten months previously and had not been in heat since. The owner was not concerned about them in spite of the fact that both animals were losing money for him. Moreover, a calf from either of these cows would have been worth considerable more than the horse I had been called to see. A single treatment of the first animal resulted in the appearance of a heat period and conception upon the first breeding. The other cow was hopelessly sterile and went to the butcher a few days after the examination.

On another farm where I was asked to examine some calves I found a cow which had been fresh about six months. There had been difficulty at the time of calving, and since that time a discharge of pus had persisted. The cow had not shown a heat period. Examination revealed a very much enlarged uterus filled with pus. Treatment was not successful and the animal eventually went to the butcher. At the time of my visit this cow, with a noticeable discharge of pus was standing between two high-priced heifers. The owner had not only neglected the cow until too late for successful treatment, but he had also exposed the heifers to what might have been a serious infection.

The cause of such wide-spread neglect of the cases of sterility is easily explained. Until the last few years the practicing veterinarian did not have sufficient knowledge or experience to treat these cases successfully. When called upon to handle sterile cows they either admitted that they did not know what treatment to use or advised some procedure which failed to produce results. The owners of cattle learned from experience that very little could be gained from placing these cases in the care of veterinarians. But the last two decades have brought about a marked

change. As the demands for help along these lines became more insistent, systematic study of the causes and treatment of sterility was begun. Results obtained have amply justified the time and money spent in these studies. The causes of sterility are fairly well known. Satisfactory methods of treatment have been worked out, and the practicing veterinarians located in the dairying communities are treating hundreds of sterile cows with success. Data collected from different sources show that from 30 to 70 per cent of the sterile cases treated recover and conceive.

Another type of ovarian disease manifests itself through irregularity of heat periods with a tendency toward being in heat at all times. Animals affected in this way are very nervous and excitable. Many of them become so abnormal they can not be turned in lots of pastures with other cows. Such animals show a marked falling off in milk flow. In these cases, too, the percentage which responds to proper treatment is satisfactory. Even those which do not become breeders frequently show such an increase in milk flow that this will pay the veterinarian's fee. When a case of this kind develops in a herd, the affected cow should be either treated as soon as possible or sold to the butcher. It is not advisable to keep such cows in the herd, as there is too great a possibility of their hurting some other animals in their constant attempt at mounting.

The majority of the sterile cows show normal heat periods. Quite a few of these cases will finally breed even though no treatment is given them, but if the cows are valuable as breeding stock the owner can not afford to wait for these natural recoveries and then have the others treated. If the cause of the sterility is an inflammation of the vagina, the use of a mild antiseptic douche may be successful. Care should be taken not to have the solution too strong. If the cows strain very much after they have been flushed out, it is advisable to flush them again, using a tablespoon level full of table salt to a half gallon of warm water which has been boiled. As antiseptics I have used at various times the following: Compound solution of cresol, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water; potassium chlorate, two teaspoonfuls to a half gallon of water; and boric acid, a table spoonful to a half gallon of

water. Sometimes I alternate two of these, using each one twice or three times a week.
 It should be borne in mind that these antiseptics douches reach only the vagina and the posterior opening of the uterus (womb). If their use for a few weeks does not overcome the sterility, it is very probable that the seat of the difficulty is not being reached. Those which do not respond to the antiseptic should be either placed under the care of a veterinarian or sold to the butcher as soon as their milk flows to such a point that the cow is not a profitable producer. While at rare intervals we see a cow that has been held over for two or three years, and which has finally bred, such examples are rather rare. Most of the spontaneous recoveries occur before freshening.

Breeders who do not have available a practicing veterinarian to treat cases of sterility should consult either their state veterinarian or those at their experiment stations. These men have at hand lists of the practitioners who are treating sterile cows. They are in touch with the latest discoveries and the methods of treatment, and in some cases they can extend aid directly.

Livestock owners have reason to be optimistic in regard to the control of shy breeding and sterility. With so many well trained men studying these trouble the future is sure to bring an improvement in the present methods of treatment and additional knowledge which will help to prevent a great many of these cases.—Western Breeders Journal

New World's Record
 Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21.—(U. P.)—A new world's record for milk and butter production for one year has been made by the pure-bred Holstein cow Segis Pieterje Prospect, owned by the Carnation stock farms of Seattle. It is announced by H. G. Stibbs, manager of the farms.

During the 365 days ending December 19 the famous cow gave 37,384.1 pounds of milk and 1445.9 pounds of butter. This is 3958 pounds more milk than the former world's record, which is held by the California cow Tilly Alcarra. Her butter record was beaten by 122 pounds.

The largest amount of milk produced in one day by the Carnation company's cow was 63 quarts. Her daily average throughout the year was 48 quarts. This is 3½ times as much as the average milk cow gives. The test was conducted under the supervision of the State Agricultural college and the Holstein-Friesian association.—Oregon Journal

An Appeal

To the Republicans of the Country and All Those Who Aided Them:

The Republican success in the 1920 election has been commensurate with the quality of our candidates and the righteousness of our cause. This success is the partnership accomplishment of all Republicans everywhere and of hundreds of thousands of well-wishers of good government regardless of past party affiliations. To all of these we now appeal, because it is the mutual responsibility of us all who will share alike in the consequent mutual benefit of good government. The plan of limiting campaign contributions to \$1,000, adopted by your national organization, has left your party unmortgaged. It has been a most advanced step in placing the business of politics on the highest plane, and has brought an interest on the part of thousands who never before have been concerned with politics.

Some weeks before election it was apparent that the expenses provided for in our budget, with the strictest economy, would exceed the contributions, but we were unwilling either to leave undone any legitimate effort essential to complete success or to change the method of raising money. We were then sure and we are now sure that every Republican desires that the expenses of the campaign be distributed in this manner. Your presidential campaign this year cost no more than that of 1916, when a dollar went nearly twice as far as it does today.

Four years ago the bulk of the campaign fund came from 750 contributors, while this year the approximately \$2,000,000 contributed to date for the presidential election has come from 50,000 givers.

The victory won, the raising of the deficit would be easy, indeed, if your committee were willing to abandon the policy of keeping down the average of contribution. This we are determined not to do. It was a fight of all the people. The result speaks for itself. It lifted a burden from the minds of millions and points the way to better and happier days. We ask now for that additional help from all which is merited both by the successful conclusion of the effort and by the consequent contribution to the welfare of all of our people and the glory of the nation.

Let us now have help from every American who is grateful for the victory and all that it means to the country. It might well be in the nature of a thanksgiving offering for the return to a certainly safe, sane, constitutional progressive government.

Let us by general and generous giving put the seal of approval upon the policy of putting a national administration in power free from any possible embarrassment of special obligation to any man, men or group of men. Let us make the contribution, whether large or small, and whether or not we have heretofore given, commensurate with our means and our appreciation, always within the maximum limit heretofore fixed.

Let us get our names on the cornerstone of a sturdier political structure, upon the roll of those who have helped make possible a campaign of which, in methods and result, we may as Republicans and patriots be justly proud.

Most earnestly we urge that this aid be given quickly, that your committee may be enabled to discharge the party's obligations and turn to further constructive work in behalf of party and country.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
 Will H. Hays, Chairman.

Checks should be made payable to Fred W. Upham, Treasurer, or James G. Blaine, Jr., Eastern Treasurer, and sent to the Committee's Office, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.

**GOLD FISH!
 GOLD FISH!**

Beginning Friday Morning, Dec. 31, 1920, we will give

FREE

2 Gold Fish, 1 Fish Bowl, Pebbles, Shells, Moss, Etc., FREE

with every seventy-five cent purchase of our Rexall Remedies—one outfit to a customer. Come in early and take two of these bright little beauties home with you.

C. I. CLOUGH

The Rexall Store Tillamook, Ore.



Willard Batteries

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Effective with the publication of this announcement, Willard Batteries will be sold on a new and materially lower price level.

The same Willard quality—backed by the same authorized Willard Service.

TILLAMOOK BATTERY STATION

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A Happy New Year

Start the New Year right with a Savings Account at this strong bank

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BUICK



EVERYBODY knows Buick builds six-cylinder Valve-in-Head automobiles.

- that Buick sold its entire 1920 out-put long before the end of the season.
- that Buick has sold a large percentage of its 1921 schedule.
- that Buick users are Buick salesmen.
- that Buick car values are 100 per cent.

Added to their recognized high service value the new Buick models possess a distinctive beauty. Their graceful lines and handsome appointments merit the pride which early buyers have expressed.

Nineteen*Twenty One Buick automobiles have more improvements than any Buick models in the past five years and 1921 models represent 25% greater used car values.

Many of our spring deliveries are already contracted for. Thousands have been disappointed during past years because of the shortage of Buick cars.

The matter of present purchasing should receive the immediate consideration of motor car buyers

SUNSET GARAGE.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM