

6-YEAR-OLD WALKS 700 MILES.

Little Toddler Hikes from San Francisco to Coquille.

A walk of 700 miles by a 6-year-old tot seems like a pretty strenuous exercise, but such a trip has been accomplished by the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dimmick, who arrived last week at Coquille, making the whole distance from San Francisco on foot, and the boy accompanying them.

The entire trip was made in three months and a half including a stop of a month and a half at Dunsmuir. The actual walking time was seven weeks. Blankets, cooking utensils and a small army tent were carried by them.

The entire three months were spent in the open, only sleeping in a house three nights.

The little boy, who is only six years old, carried his blankets all the way and his gun most of the distance, and was a picture of health when they arrived in Coquille.

Things are Exciting at Coquille.

Coquille Sentinel, 29th.—Mayor Quick announced Thursday that there had been many complaints regarding the recent prize fight held here. These complaints have been so numerous that in future all prize fights in Coquille will be prohibited if it is in his power to do so.

Archie Hughes was shot by his brother-in-law while hunting deer near Four Mile. They separated about two hundred yards in the brush. In some way Mr. Hughes got ahead and his brother-in-law thought he was a deer and fired. The bullet struck him in the groin, ranged downwards and stopped near the knee. He was operated upon but the bullet was not found. He is in a very serious condition and is not expected to live.

While Wm. Candin was at lunch Tuesday some one fired a rifle bullet through his office window above Laird's store. The hole was in a line with his head where he usually stands. The bullet left a round hole about two inches in diameter in the window. The window which is of heavy plate glass was not shattered, showing the bullet was not a spent one. The bullet was found in the center of the room and was about the size of a .22 special. The party who shot the gun has not at the present time been found, but the matter is being investigated.

May Use Odd Lengths.

The investigation carried on last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, co-operating with lumber manufacturers to determine the saving that can be effected by using odd lengths of lumber as well as even, has begun to bear fruit. That investigation showed that a material saving was practicable, and at a recent meeting of southern lumber manufacturers' associations the fact was brought out that a beginning has been made in putting the new plan into practice, and that

an increase in the sale of odd lengths is anticipated for the near future.

It was formerly the custom, and generally is so still, to sell lumber in even lengths only. Waste resulted from cutting off the ends of odd lengths to make them even. A considerable percentage of a sawmill's output is defective. That is, boards have had knots, decayed spots, or split ends, and the defective parts are cut out. To make an even length of what remains, it is often necessary to cut off a foot of good wood with the bad, and it is wasted. The practice of marketing odd lengths as well is meant to lessen this waste. The sale of lumber will frequently lessen waste in the woods also; for example, a log may be cut fifteen feet long which, following the old custom, would be cut only fourteen, and the extra foot would be left in the woods.

The introduction of odd lengths meets with opposition from many builders who are prejudiced in favor of even lengths simply because they have never used any other kind. Nevertheless, there are many places in which odd lengths are more economical than even ones for instance, where nine-foot studding is used. Following former custom, the end must be cut from even lengths to make the timbers fit. Some manufacturers successfully sell odd and even lengths, thus lessening waste in the woods, at the mill, and in the construction of buildings.

O. A. C. Notes.

Government entomologist, J. A. Hyslop, has spent some days at the Oregon Agricultural College studying the collections of wire worms there to add to material for the bulletin on the subject which he is about to publish. As this pest, commonly known as the click or snapping beetle, is widely distributed through this part of the country and destroys thousands of dollars worth of crops every year, the bulletin will be of special interest and value to Oregon farmers. O. A. C. has the best collection showing the life history of the wire worm of any in the state and second best in the northwest.

H. F. Wilson and F. D. Bailey of the Oregon Agricultural College entomology and plant pathology departments have been studying the cause of brown and yellow spots in potatoes grown in fields about Toledo. An appeal came from one of the big potato growers there for assistance. He had planted Irish cobbler potatoes bought from a reputable house, and being short of seed had added two sacks from a neighbor, but failed to examine them for pests. His first shipment brought a price much above market, but two subsequent shipments were refused by the consignee because affected by yellow and brown spots. This is a part of the work conducted throughout the state by the college pest experts, who are ready to aid all farmers troubled with crop diseases or insect pests.

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Big Issue of Maps.

The American Northwest must become better known than the Canadian Northwest and people of the United States thinking of the northwest must come to recognize the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

On this theory the Northwestern Development League will publish shortly an official map of the American Northwest and will place the map officially in half a million school rooms. The first run of the printer will be one million copies, half of which will be placed in public school rooms. Secretary Campbell of the League estimates that it will take two years to place the maps and that within eighteen months after they are placed the advertising will be worth one hundred fold the cost of the maps.

Japanese Buying Soil.

Hood River, Or.—The Japanese are expert strawberry growers and good orchardists but considerable comment is caused by the fact that the brown men are constantly increasing their lands holdings in the Hood River valley and securing control of much of the choicest land. A deal was made whereby Japanese capital secured possession of the Sherman Frank 30 acre tract in the Oak Grove district, and it is stated that several other pieces of property in this immediate vicinity are under option by the Japanese, who now own a large acreage in that locality. It is reported that Mr. Frank was given \$25,000 for the tract, which is in young trees. There are at present about 400 Japanese in the valley, working at clearing lands and caring for orchards.

The Importance of Lime.

"All of the common grain rations are now in lime content, and the importance of this constituent in feeds has not been generally realized by stockmen," says Professor E. B. Hart of the chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin. "Even where bran and whole grains are feed to animals, they do not get as much lime as is needed for growth for heavy production, as in the case of the dairy cow. This is especially true when the roughage is a straw. When alfalfa or clover are used the deficiency is met, emphasizing the importance of their lime content in animal feeding. A striking example of this deficiency of lime was furnished in a test with a cow which was fed for four months on a ration including mixed grains, bran and oat straw, which supplied about one ounce of lime per day. The daily output of lime by this cow milk and manure was about two ounces a day, or a loss of an ounce of lime daily from the cow's body. During the 120 days which she was fed, the cow lost one-fourth of the entire lime content of her body, or about six pounds. This suggests that the cause of many dairy cows breaking down under heavy production test may be the lack of lime in the feed." Farm and Country.

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The Poultry Yard.

Market the surplus stock. The canning season is now ended. Peter Tumbledown's growing stock are runts.

If we have not access to road dust, we may take some field earth, fine and free from lumps.

There are several signs that indicate good health—a bright red comb, activity, readiness for food, and a gloss and smooth appearance of the feathers.

The new roads have made it a little more difficult for some of us to get dust for our chicks, but almost always here are little places where we can find some.

Under no circumstances should an unhealthy bird be allowed a place in the breeding pen, since such can not fail to have an extremely injurious effect on the progeny.

I like the wire nests in the hen house. I have thrown away the bulky insect-harboring wooden boxes. One can put three wire nests in the space usually occupied by a wooden box, and there is not a place in or around the wire nests for mites to live.

Place the pullets in their winter quarters, before they start laying. It gives them a good chance to become acquainted with their new home. Place a china egg in each nest so as to guide them to the proper place to lay their eggs when they get ready. This month April-hatched pullets should begin to laying.

When the crop becomes very large, and the fowls show signs of the disease, keep them away from all food, allowing only water, for forty-eight hours. Then give them all they will eat of finely-chopped onions, allowing them nothing else but water for several hours more, or until they show they are relieved. I have never known the remedy to fail.—From October Farm Journal.

Umbrellas for Prune Trees.

Vancouver, Wash.—Umbrellas for prune trees is an experiment which in all probability will be tried in Clark County next season. The idea is to protect the fruit from the damage by rain, which causes the prunes to burst, making them unfit for packing.

Several fruitgrowers who have lost heavily by the recent rains, the estimated damages this season being placed at \$100,000 have discussed a plan to make umbrellas for trees. They will take a heavy muslin or duck, run a centerpole through the top of the tree, as the handle, and tie the corners of the cloth to pegs driven into the ground. This would be done late in the season, just before there is danger of rain, and the umbrella would be taken down and used year after year.

The umbrellas, so it is claimed, would serve not only to keep the fruit from being injured by rain, but would keep the ground under the tree dry and the prunes would not become covered with mud and dirt. The protection would not be put over the trees until after the fruit is ripe.

One farmer, who is losing heavily by the rains on his prune crop, went to Portland today to buy 600 hogs to turn into the orchards to eat the burst prunes off the ground. As the fruit on the ground is eaten by the hogs more will be shaken from the trees.

Public Cups Cast Away.

According to the edict of the Oregon State Board of Health, the public drinking cup must go and go at once.

Nothing but individual drinking cups will be tolerated under the law in public places. State Superintendent of Instruction Alderman is out in a statement declaring the law will be enforced as it applies to schools.

The law went strictly into effect September 1, and even travelers on railroad trains have to provide themselves with private drinking cups. This is universally considered a commendable obliteration of a germbreeder.



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BOHEMIA DOING THINGS

BIG PROPERTIES STEADILY GETTING OUT ORE.

Two Stamp Mills in Operation Running Through Good Grade of Ore.

With two large properties milling gold, things look business-like in the Bohemia district.

There is nothing to cause excitement. The West Coast and Vesuvius properties are simply reaping some of the rewards of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been put into extensive development work.

These companies probably have 20,000 feet or more apiece of tunnels, which lead to enough veins of pay ore to assure bright futures for these properties.

The West Coast is operating twenty of its thirty stamps. An electric tram-

way is being used to carry the ore over from the Music mine for milling. How much the mill is turning out in the metal, it is impossible to find out, but it is certain that the company is paying expenses, or a little better. The saw mill on this property was started a couple of weeks ago to get out a couple years' supply of timber. Between fifty and sixty men are employed at the West Coast properties.

Five stamps were started at the Vesuvius about ten days ago. Five more will be put into operation very soon and it is intended to work the mill twenty-four hours a day within a short time. The ore being milled is of a good quality and the plates are catching a lot of the yellow stuff.

At the Sweepstakes things are looking good. A vein of excellent ore has just recently been tapped and two stamps will soon be in operation milling it out.

There are many good properties in the mountains, but it takes lots of money, work and unremitting energy

to get the stuff out. It is not likely that any quick fortunes will ever be made in the Bohemia district, but there is something doing there all the time. The companies that are now taking out quantities of gold have been doing development work for from twelve to fifteen years.

The editor of The Sentinel made a trip to the Bohemia district this week. He found the roads in excellent condition, when the nature of the country is considered. The four and one-half miles up the mountain is in the best condition and shows the results of intelligent road work, much of which has been done this summer.

For a person who enjoys wild and rugged beauty, the trip to Bohemia is a glorious one. To one who has never visited the district it is an eye-opener. The mine-owners and their employees show a spirit of true hospitality and are very accommodating about showing visitors through the mines and about the works.