

# Neighborhood News

## LOBANE

(Special to The Sentinel)

July 7.—G. M. Bailey was in Cottage Grove one day last week.

Mrs. F. F. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox and baby of Freeport, Mich., arrived here last Tuesday to make Lorane their future home.

C. A. Bartell of the Hotel Oregon, of Cottage Grove, was in town last week on Tuesday.

A. A. Reid and J. P. Runk were Cottage Grove visitors last Friday.

Anna Sharp of Cottage Grove spent the Fourth in Lorane.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Curran of Drain were here to attend the celebration.

Among the many from Cottage Grove who spent the Fourth here were the families of Geo. Knowles, A. C. Kinter, B. Swengel and S. E. McGavarn.

The Misses Ethel Damewood and Ruby Slagle of Silk Creek spent Saturday and Sunday in Lorane.

Those from here who attended the lecture of Col. Alexander Lechitzky Sunday evening at Cottage Grove were Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bailey, Mrs. Jesse Darling and Miss Dorothy and Geo. Buddington.

Prof. Hoppes of Junction City spent the Fourth in Lorane.

Paul Buntrock was in Cottage Grove last week.

Hay-making is occupying the attention of most of the farmers in the Lorane valley.

## BLUE MOUNTAIN

(Special to The Sentinel)

July 7.—Mrs. Kibby and daughter Rose, were shopping in the Grove Tuesday.

John Allen took a load of wood to the Grove Tuesday.

The Grove visitors Tuesday were: Mrs. McGuire and son Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Down and son, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney, and Mrs. Albert Lancaster.

George Ducrest left for Eastern Oregon Friday.

Bert Lancaster mowed a piece of oats for Mr. Cluekey Friday.

Everyone had a fine time at the large picnic the Fourth. The main features of the day was a speech by Mr. Williams, the plug uglies and a large basket dinner.

H. H. Kibby left for Eastern Oregon Saturday.

Charles Whips has gone to Eastern Oregon to work.

Mrs. Kibby visited with Mrs. Rozine Sunday.

John Allen and family visited Mr. Allen's mother Sunday.

## SAGINAW AND DELIGHT VALLEY

(Special to The Sentinel)

July 7.—R. D. Tucker spent a few days at the B. B. Hanna home last week.

Fred Kinsland visited a few days at the J. E. Angel place last week.

Several of the Saginaw young people attended church at Cottage Grove Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbles of Cottage Grove spent Saturday at the Hartley ranch.

Mrs. Joll and son, Frank, attended the celebration in Eugene the Fourth.

B. B. Hanna and Hez Tucker came down from Wendling to spend the Fourth. Hez returned to Wendling Monday and Mr. Hanna moved his household goods to Wendling Tuesday.

Tom Miller and family spent a few days at the C. J. Queener home.

Harry Nest and wife, of Springfield, spent the Fourth with Mr. Nest's parents, at Saginaw.

Mary Nest returned to Springfield with her brother to spend a few days.

Frank Stanley and wife, of Wendling, visited Mrs. Stanley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wither last week.

C. J. Queener, Huston and Tommy went to Mill City to work Tuesday.

Mrs. John Johnson went to Washington to join her husband last week.

## DIVIDE

(Special to The Sentinel)

Mrs. W. E. Burkett returned home Wednesday.

Sherman Wilkins was a Grove visitor Thursday.

Mrs. Lura Bosley of Cottage Grove is employed at the hotel.

Mildred Dugan shopped in Cottage Grove Friday.

Walter Stratford and Ernie Turner were Grove visitors Friday.

N. Lewis returned home from Richmond, Calif., Wednesday. He reports his mother improving slowly.

Mrs. A. Stevens returned home from Southern Oregon the first of the week.

Charlie Williams was a visitor to Eugene and Springfield last week.

Carl Burkett went to Roseburg Monday.

Pete Tonole transacted business in Cottage Grove during the past week.

Tad Eusted and Joe Brant came out from Cottage Grove Sunday.

Orpha Stevens spent Sunday in Cottage Grove.

Mrs. F. T. Schriber and Mrs. E. Doolittle shopped in Cottage Grove Wednesday.

Harry Foster left Tuesday for Milwaukee, Wis.

N. Perini of Anlauf is helping his father harvest.

H. Conner spent Saturday and Sunday in Cottage Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chapman returned home from Eugene Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dugan and daughter spent Saturday and Sunday at the Ed. Tullar home at London.

Divide base ball nine won the game against London on the Fourth.

E. L. McReynolds and family visited relatives at London July 4th.

Miss Emma Long went to Drain Saturday.

H. H. Harris, wife and son spent Saturday and Sunday with their daughters.

John Robinson was a Grove visitor Friday.

A number of Divide people celebrated at London the 4th.

## HORSE BREVITIES.

Style and finish count in the market value of draft horses as well as in coach or driving horses.

Prepotency is a fixed characteristic in all pure bred sires. The grade sire is a proposition we should steer clear of.

If each horse in the team does not travel straight ahead some part of the harness is badly adjusted.

The horse that is kept well bedded and taught really to rest will last much longer than one kept standing on a bare floor.

Be sure that the whiffletrees are wide enough to save the horse's legs from injury by the traces.

Always offer the horse water before going to bed at night.

Never leave the horse thirsty all night after he has eaten his hay.

## FEEDING OF RUNTS.

Result of a Test at the Kentucky Experiment Station.

Bulletin 175 of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station gives the result of a test of feeding runt pigs. The bulletin was prepared by E. R. Good.

We often hear the expression, "Might as well kill the runt, as it will not be an economical producer." It was to test the truth of this assertion that nine runts were put on an experiment from Jan. 22, 1908, to Sept. 1, 1908. A number of these pigs were runts from birth, and others were more or less runted by older pigs stealing a part of the mother's milk, which is often the case when a number of brood sows are allowed to run together in the same lot.

These pigs averaged but eighteen pounds per head at two and one-half months of age, when they were put on the experiment. It must be understood that these pigs were not runted from any disease or by being affected with worms, but were healthy when put on the test. After being fed 223 days these pigs averaged 182 pounds per head, making an average daily gain of 7.35 pounds per pig and ranged in weight from 105 pounds, the weight of the smallest pig, to 266 pounds, the weight of the largest pig in the lot. These nine runts ate 4,013 pounds of middlings, 1,905 pounds of cornmeal, 190 pounds of tankage and 93 pounds of oilmeal. It required 4.24 pounds of grain for one pound of gain. Each bushel of grain fed these runts cost 76 cents and produced 13.20 pounds of pork. It can thus be seen that these runts were economical producers of pork. The greatest drawback in the feeding of runts, however, is their slow maturing qualities as compared with normal pigs.

## SHEARING THE SHEEP.

Wise Shepherds Remove Wool Before Turning Animals on Pasture.

It is the wise dockmaster who shears and trims his sheep before pasturing them upon new, succulent spring grass. Inexperienced shepherds are often deputed into turning their charges out to pasture in late April or early May without first trimming their feet and shearing off the winter's growth of wool. They do this because some one has told them that more wool will form in the fleece, making it heavier and better.

According to Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the flocks at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, the sheep lose far more in weight during the first warm spring days in pasture than the slight increase in wool in the wool amounts to. Then, too, the fresh grass acts as a laxative, which results in dirty fleeces, making shearing unpleasant. On the whole, it will be found good economy to shear the sheep early in the season and thus obtain cleaner wool and put the flock in better shape for summer. The importance of trimming the feet of sheep at this period must not be overlooked, as crooked hoofs, broken down pasterns and foot rot are liable to occur if proper attention is not given to the sheep before allowing them to run upon damp spring grass.

## The Knuckling Foal.

Treatment for knuckling in a colt consists of twice daily hand rubbing and massaging the back tendons, at the same time forcing the feet down flat on the ground; then snugly bandage and if necessary put on splints or ankle boots and braces to keep the joints in place. If this does not avail a graduate veterinarian may cut the cords (perform tenotomy), and recovery will be likely to take place. This should be done as a last recourse. Interest the harness maker and shoeing smith in the case and between them they may devise some practical boot, brace and shoe to correct the fault.—Farm Journal.

Mollala will get a \$10,000 water system pumped from well.

## C. S. OSBORNE



C. S. Osborne, ex-Governor of Michigan, who is seeking the nomination for United States Senator.

## ANGELES HUERTA'S AGENT?

Carranza's Secretary Avers General Real Cause of Strife With Villa.

Washington.—Alfredo Breceda, private secretary of General Carranza, leader of the revolutionist forces in Mexico, issued a statement here, charging that General Felipe Angeles had stirred up the recent contention between Carranza and General Villa and that Angeles was in reality an agent of General Huerta.

Breceda's statement, issued after a long conference with Luis Cabrera, one of General Carranza's representatives here, who is earnestly working for participation of the constitutionalists in an informal peace conference with delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference, admits a breach in the constitutionalist ranks that probably cannot be healed unless mediation should succeed.

## Prune Prices Good.

New York.—All indications are that both the price of green and dried prunes will be high this season. Small crops are reported from California and the northwest and the demand both at home and abroad for the fresh prune, generally called a plum by the consumers, has been growing rapidly each year.

Chicago.—An ordinance permitting the exhibition of certain motion pictures to "adults only" was recommended by the judiciary committee of the city council.

## CHAMPIONSHIP STILL HELD BY JOHNSON

Paris.—"Jack" Johnson still holds the heavyweight championship of the world.

In a flintic battle at the Velodrome d'Hiver here he easily defeated Frank Moran, of Pittsburg, on points in a 20-round contest.

The great amphitheater presented a wonderful sight for although there were some empty seats, the tiers were crowded with representatives of every element. The singular spectacle was presented of several hundred women, in handsome gowns, applauding the two pugilists as they struggled up and down the ring, feinting and dodging and hammering each other.

There was never a second during that period in which a victory by Moran could have been said to be in the realms of possibility, and in the second half of the fight it looked as if Johnson certainly could have punished his opponent more severely than he did if he had been so minded.

As a boxer, Moran was absolutely outclassed.

Wheat Lowest Price in Eleven Years.

Chicago.—Wheat prices are the lowest since 1903. There has been a break of 12 cents within five weeks.

For the first time in recent years the United States is leading the world in making low prices for wheat.

Armed Men Guard Stores of Butte.

Butte, Mont.—Desiring to save their property against attacks from mobs, merchants of Butte have placed armed guards in their stores.

## THE MARKETS

Portland.

Wheat—Club, 86c; bluestem, 89c; red Russian, 85c.

Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$13. Butter—Creamery, 27c. Eggs—Ranch, 21c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, 89c; club, 86c; red Russian, 85c.

Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.

Butter—Creamery, 26c. Eggs—24c.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Plenty of salt is the best preventive of colic and indigestion. Dock the lambs early. The shock is less when they are young.

It is best to feed young calves three times a day. They relish their dinner the same as you do. Be gentle and quiet in handling the sow, and she will never cause any trouble unless she is a particularly vicious or ill-mannered female.

Recent public sales indicate that the pure bred cattle industry is on a very healthy basis.

A hog that leaves feed in the trough or pen is not using his feed to the best advantage. Everything should be eaten up clean.

A dozen sheep are more effective weed destroyers than a man and a hoe.

## NAVEL ILL IN FOALS.

Preventive Measures the Only Safe Way With This Disease.

One of the greatest dangers to the young colt is what is known as "navel ill." This is an infectious disease. Navel ill cannot develop unless the specific organism producing it is present. The organism producing navel ill enters the animal's body through the navel. Where mares foal on open pasture the colt is almost never affected with this disease. The germ is not there and without it the disease cannot develop. Germs are apt to be found in barns and stalls where horses and colts have been raised for a good many years.

A colt which is affected with this disease becomes dull and indifferent to nourishment and soon develops fever. Lameness develops in the hinds and oftentimes the owner of the mare assumes that the mare has stepped on the colt. Most frequently the hock is affected. The joints swell up, finally burst and discharge a yellowish, thick fluid. The colt usually continues to get weaker and finally dies. There is practically no treatment for the disease that is worth while.

Practically the only successful treatment is to destroy the germs in the quarters where the colt is to be foaled. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned

dry grain before the calf. This grain may consist of one part of wheat bran, one of ground oats and one of cornmeal. To this add a tablespoonful of oilmeal at each feed. The calf may have all she will eat of this grain ration fed dry, but it is poor practice to place grain in the milk for the calf. It is decidedly better for it to eat it dry, so that the digestive juices of the mouth and stomach may have a chance to act.

The clover and timothy hay should be within reach of the calf all the while, but I think corn stover would be of very little value the first six months of the calf's life.

On the other hand, it is not best to raise the calves on a too concentrated feed. The dairy cow ought to be able to get a good share of her food in the form of roughage to make her a profitable animal, and to do this she must of course have a good storage capacity. My rule is to give the calf enough grain to keep her in good flesh and fine thrifty condition, after which give her all the roughage she will eat.

KEEP THE GOOD BOAR.

Mature Sire Produces Large Litters and Strong Pigs.

I find that it is not best to let the boar run with the rest of the herd. There are good reasons why this should not be done, writes a New York farmer in the American Cultivator. If you are to control the time of farrowing and want to control the boar it can be done when he is kept by himself.

It is too common a practice to sell the boar when the season is over rather than keeping him for future purposes, depending upon getting another when he is needed. This is a ruinous practice and is largely the cause of so many small litters and weak boned pigs. From years of experience I have learned it is best to get a good boar and keep him for a few years. As he matures his pigs will be stronger and more in number.

Have a small yard of grass if possible, hog tight and away from the sows so that he will not be worried. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available give him cut clover or any other good green feed that he will eat.

Feed sparingly of fattening foods, but supply him with food that will keep him growing if not fully developed. Mill stuff, skimmed milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. And at all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will, and it will do much toward keeping him in good health.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

Foot rot is caused by sheep being housed in wet, filthy stables and running in flat, wet fields. It can be cured by cutting all the diseased part of the hoof away with a sharp knife and washing the exposed part of the hoof with sheep dip, full strength, and then applying blue vitriol mixed with a little grease. After doing this work thoroughly put the sheep in a clean, dry stable, well bedded with straw, and leave it in for about one day before turning out. If given two or three thorough treatments in this way it will cure them if kept out of wet, filthy stables.

The Calf's Bottle.

It will kill a baby to feed it constantly out of a dirty milk bottle. Why should a different effect be looked for from feeding a calf constantly from dirty milk vessels? It is hard to see where there is any essential difference.

## FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY CALVES

It will depend somewhat on the breed of cattle as to the food for the first month of the calf's life, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. If it is a Holstein I would feed it mother's milk direct from the cow. If it is a Jersey or Guernsey I would reduce the milk with part warm water to bring it down to something like 3 per cent milk. It is better to use water instead of skim milk to reduce the whole milk, because the other solids usually follow the fat closely in rich milk, and therefore if skim milk were added we would have too much protein, which would derange the digestive system just as quickly as too much fat.

After the calf is about a month old I would begin to substitute skim milk for the whole milk, a little at first, but in a couple of weeks get her on to all skim milk. When we begin substituting the skim milk we begin to place a little

The Jersey cow is sometimes referred to as the little giant of the dairy. As a butter producer she is hard to equal, especially when cost of maintenance is reckoned. At the present time a Guernsey cow holds the palm for butter, while a Holstein is second. The Jerseys, however, are not far behind. The Jersey cow shown is owned by the Delaware experiment station. She has a record of 75.5 pounds of butter in thirty days.

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