

Lodge Directory.

A. F. & A. M. Cottage Grove Lodge No. 51. Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. L. F. Wooley, W. M. J. B. Lurch, Secy.

G. A. R. Appomattox Post No. 34. Meets at 1 p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. Dr. D. L. Woods, Post Com. G. W. McReynolds, Adjutant

W. O. W. Bohemia Camp No. 266. Meets each Friday evening. F. C. Coffman, Consul Com. Chas. VanDenburg, Clerk.

O. E. S. Cottage Grove Chapter No. 4. Meetings held on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Mrs. C. H. Burkholder, W. M. W. S. Bennett, W. P. Miss Celia Lorch, Secy.

K. of P. Juvenis Lodge No. 48. Meets every Wednesday night. S. B. Piper Chancellor Com. Chas. VanDenburg, K. of H. & S.

I. O. O. F. Cottage Grove No. 68. Meetings every Saturday night. S. S. Shortridge, N. G. Gus D. Gross, Secy.

Royal Neighbors. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Ethel Bisby, Oracle. Mrs. C. W. Wallace, Recorder.

M. W. of A. Meetings 1st and 2nd Tuesday. Leroy Woods, Consul. C. W. Wallace, Secy.

Rebekahs Cottage Grove No. 24. Meetings 1st, 3rd and 5th Friday of each month. Etta Baker, N. G. Katie B. Veatch, Secy.

M B A Modern Brotherhood of America Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at I. O. O. F. Hall. T. W. Jenkins, Sec.

W. O. W. St. Valentine Circle 121. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in W O. W. Hall. L. W. Baker, Consul Com.

L. O. T. M. Lady Lamson Hive No. 42. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Mrs. Mary Schmutz, L. C. Miss Leta Sanford, K. K.

K. O. T. M. Cascade No. 66. Meets every Thursday night. O. H. Veatch, Com. K. K. Bennis, Coater.

Mrs. Brand who has been seriously ill is now quite a good deal better. Frankie Wallace had quite a bad accident recently while out camping by falling over a tent pin which hadly bruised his cheek. J. N. Hilton and wife are opening the 'Depot Coffee House' on Main street near the depot, and will run a rooming house in connection. Mrs. George Harrison of Divide died at Klamath Falls last week and was taken home Sunday from which she was buried Monday in the Hawley cemetery. Coehran, the bicycle repair man, has moved down to his old stand next Walker's Paint shop, where he has more room and light. Two men are at work in the Oregon Sienna Point mine near Creswell taking out the material for shipment to Salem for refining. Welch & Woods have recently installed three arc lights in their store and Jim Benson has put one in his. They make a great improvement in the lighting of the stores.

IDAHO IRRIGATION.

In the Snake River District—Mistake of New Irrigators. By H. G. HANCOCK, Irrigation expert.

The furrow system has been generally adopted by the farmers on the Twin Falls tract for all crops now raised by irrigation from the Snake river in Idaho. In irrigating by this method water is carried through the bank of the main lateral in a box about four inches square and eighteen inches long made of one inch stuff. From this box the water is led into the furrows or corrugations made by the marker. Four to eight furrows being supplied from one box. Furrows are spaced two and one-half feet apart, are about three inches wide and two inches deep and vary in length from 200 to 300 feet, depending on the grade.

Enough water is turned through each box in the head ditch to supply each of the furrows under it with a small steady stream. Two mark water makes the soil wash, while if too little is used the water will not reach the lower end of the furrows. About the proper amount will run the length of a 200 foot furrow in three hours. The water seeps laterally between the furrows and is left running until the moisture meets in the center throughout this length. This requires twelve to sixteen hours, and in that time the soil is saturated to a depth of four to six feet. After the ground has been irrigated a few times the furrows become more permanent, and when the proper amount of water is turned into the head ditch the soil does not require any further attention until the irrigation is complete.

Furrows Too Long. In the older irrigated districts of southern Idaho it has been found that a heavy irrigation in the fall is of more benefit than the lighter irrigations given during the growing season. As a rule the new irrigators have tried to use furrows which were too long. The result has been too much water at the upper end of the field and too little at the lower end. The best plan is to have short furrows, gather up the waste water at their ends by waste ditches and redistribute it or carry it over to some other field where it is run over a new set of furrows. For cultivated crops the best length is 250 to 400 feet. With furrows of this length little water will waste at the lower end of the furrow and crops will be more evenly watered. During the summer months the desert soil is almost devoid of moisture, and a larger amount of water is required for the first irrigation than for any subsequent ones. Office of Experiment Stations, Washington.

STOMACH WORM. A Summer Trouble of Sheep and Its Medicinal Treatment. It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock owners should early endeavor to prevent their flocks from becoming diseased. This disease is not as difficult to treat successfully as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based on keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water and permanent pastures, especially if pastured close, are favorable for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, says R. A. Craig, veterinarian of Purdue University, in Farm, Field and Fireside, in which he also describes remedial measures as follows: Sheep raisers who have had sheep from this cause in former years should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medicinal treatment. The following mixture is recommended by Dr. Law and has given excellent results: Arsenious acid, one dram; sulphate of iron, five drams; powdered nut yonca, two drams; powdered arena, two ounces; common salt, four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for thirty sheep and can be fed with ground feed ones or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already manifest it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed the necessary precautions should be taken or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to sixteen parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult and to be effective should be repeated daily for two or three days.

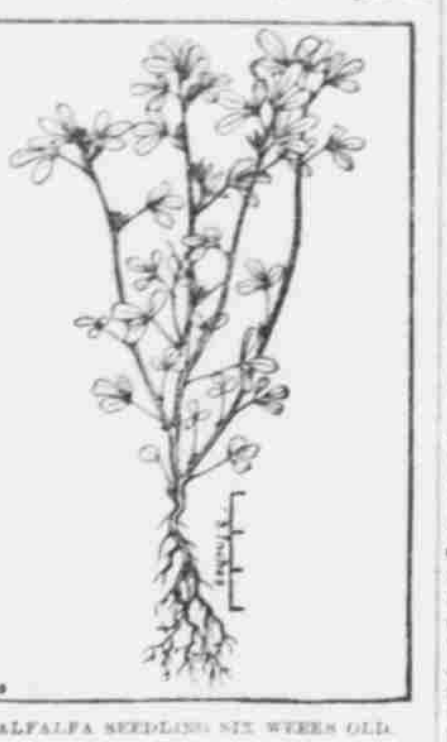
Wool Market. The wool market at the seaboard still falls to give evidence of dejected animation. It was expected by many that when the new wools would begin to arrive they would be readily taken by consumers, as the latter had refrained from purchasing for so long a period of time that they would be in need of stock, which would compel them to lay in supplies of the raw material. But they are as indisposed to lay in large lines of wool as ever, and although stocks of wool in the Boston market are now increasing and from now on larger and more desirable selections will be available it is difficult to get consumers interested in wool to any noteworthy extent. The fact must not be lost sight of that large purchases of foreign wool have helped to enable the consumer to get along without buying domestic wools.—American Wool Reporter.



ALFALFA SEEDING.

Smart Seeding Reduces Danger of Weeds Choking Young Plants. A few years ago it was supposed that alfalfa was a plant which could be successfully grown only by irrigation. We find today, however, that it can be grown on varying conditions of soil and climate from the bottom lands of the Red river in Louisiana and the Yazoo delta of the Mississippi, in the south, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, New York, even as far north as Ottawa and southern Quebec, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Except in the southern states, spring seeding was the usual practice, but it is now found that fall seeding has advantages also for the north and August or early fall seeding has proved satisfactory in many cases. However, toward the most northern limit of alfalfa growing the season may be too short for the plant to set sufficiently well started with fall seeding to survive the winter. Spring seeding is still, on the whole, the more general practice.



ALFALFA SEEDLING SIX WEEKS OLD. The young alfalfa plant is one of the weakest among farm crops, grows slowly, is easily checked or killed by weeds or by unfavorable conditions of the soil, weather or treatment for some time after starting from the seed. The young plantlet, slender and delicate, is well shown in the cut. When the stems are cut or grazed off the stalk dies down to the very base and new buds are produced on the upper part or crown of the root. The plants do not reach full growth until the third year. The crown of each plant by that time produces a great many stems and forms a strong tuft of excellent fodder. Owing to the smallness of the plants the first year farmers are sometimes disappointed at the appearance of the crop, but if, when the seed has been sown broadcast, one plant can be saved to every five or six inches the stand will be thick enough. A large amount of alfalfa is seeded in drills. Alfalfa seeded in the spring needs little care after the first season more than to mow the alfalfa a few times during the summer to prevent the weeds from setting and to keep them from smothering the young alfalfa plants. It is well to mow the field once or three times during the season, as the growth of weeds and alfalfa do not get cut too close to the ground. It is to be sure that when alfalfa has been a well established frequent close cutting benefits the plant and causes it to grow more vigorously, and this is not true of the young, ten-leafed plants.

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Summer Feed for Cows. In late May and through much of June pastures are lush and grasses very tender and succulent. The grass is at times 'waxy,' and hay or other dry feed is then necessary in the ration to correct the tendency to rankness in the milk and an inferior better product. Then comes usually a time when grass is in best estate, and the cows may need little else, though a small quantity of other feed is not amiss in the manger. Finally arrive the hot winds and dry pastures, and silage comes to its own. Some good dry-corn men claim that cows never do better than when at this period of the pastures the cows are kept on silage and a little grain. One man resorts to partial mowing. He cuts the best of the meadow grass and feeds in the manger at evening and turns the cows on the pasture early in the morning while it is still dewy and cool. Later in the season he cuts oats and afterward green corn instead of the grass and feeds both night and morning.

Subscribe for the Nugget.

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane. Lewis Glass, plaintiff, vs. The Crystal Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, F. E. Wright, O. H. Willard, Noah Koffman, John H. Blattner, Daniel Snapp and Daniel E. Snapp, trustees, defendants above named.

You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the seventh day of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, to wit: Judgment against the defendant, the Crystal Consolidated Mining Company, for the sum of Four Hundred Ninety-five (\$495.00) dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum from the 15th day of April, 1906, and for the further sum of \$25.00 dollars, for assessing and recording said lien, and for the further sum of fifty (\$50.00) dollar attorney fees, for the forewitness of the lien set up in plaintiff's complaint upon the property therein described, to-wit: 'The Mountain Lion,' 'The Herald,' 'The Beaks Sharp,' 'The Fozz Truck' and 'The Knickerbocker' mining claims, all situated in the Bohemia Mining District, in Lane County, Oregon, together with the stamp mill, sawmill and machinery of every kind and description situated on said mining claims mentioned therewith or appurtenant thereto, and asking that said property be sold by the sheriff of Lane County, Oregon, according to law, and the proceeds of this Court, and that the proceeds of such sale, after deducting the costs and expenses of this proceeding and the costs and charges of said sale be applied to the payment of the sum due plaintiff as aforesaid costs and disbursements and attorney fees, and that the defendants and each of them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim, interest or equity in the said premises in the property and every part thereof, except the statutory right to redeem, and that plaintiff for each other and further relief, as to the Court may seem just in the premises.

This summons was published once each week for six successive weeks in the Bohemia Nugget, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Cottage Grove, in Lane County, Oregon, by order of Hon. L. T. Harris, Judge of the above entitled Court, which order bears the date 12th day of September, 1905. Date of first publication, September, 19, 1905. WOODCOCK & POTTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., Sept. 7, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, FRANCES E. MORRIS, of Cottage Grove, Co. of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7868, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 & SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 10, in Township No. 21 S., Range No. 3 W., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1905. She names as witnesses: James N. Wallace, John R. Cooley, John C. Wallace, James Linnbaugh, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of September, 1905. 24-35 BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., May 18, 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, WILLIAM CRISON, of Deason, County of Buffalo, State of Idaho, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6773, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of Section No. 32 in Township No. 17 S., Range No. 2 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1906. He names as witnesses: Thomas Blew, Geo. W. McQueen, Herman T. Dow, A. H. Crison, of Cottage Grove, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of September, 1906. 24-35 BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., June 18th, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, KATE C. LAWRENCE, of Hoquiam, County of Chehalis, State (or Territory) of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6941, for the purchase of the NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S. 1-2 NE 1/4 of Section No. 8, in Township No. 20 S., Range No. 1 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1905. She names as witnesses: Ruby B. Crain, Oscar L. Crain, of Aberdeen, Washington, Joseph H. Whitney, of Irving, Oregon, William H. Whitney, of June, Oregon.

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FASHION STABLES! Livery Feed & Sale Potts & Powell, Prop. Cottage Grove - - Oregon

THE BREATH OF LIFE. It's a significant fact that the strongest animal of its size, the gorilla, also has the largest lungs. Powerful lungs means powerful creature. How to keep the breathing organs right should be man's chiefest study. Like thousands of others, Mrs. O. A. Stephens, of Port Williams, O., has learned how to do this. She writes: 'Three bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery stopped my cough of two years, and cured me of what my friends thought consumption. O. K.'s grand cure for throat and lung trouble.' Guaranteed by Benson's Pharmacy druggist. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. J. S. Medley, J. C. Johnson, Medley & Johnson, Attorneys-at-law. Office Suite 3 Bank Bldg. Special attention given to Mining and Corporation Law.

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Hospital and Sanitarium All the latest treatments. Electrical PLAIN and MEDICATED BATHS. Ordinary Cases \$12 per Week. For further particulars address Dr. H. C. SCHLEEF.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS. NORTH BOUND South Bound. No. 12... 1:30 p. m. No. 11... 2:25 p. m. No. 10... 3:02 a. m. No. 13... 2:24 a. m.

O. & S. E. R. R. CO. Time Table No. 31 To take effect April 23, 1905. East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday and Sat only 1 and Daily Ex-cept Sunday. West Bound. No. 2-No. 4. P. M. A. M. M. stations Elev. A. M. P. M.

'DO IT TO-DAY!' 'And to think that ten months ago I looked like this! I owe it to German Syrup.'

German Syrup will surely effect a cure as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists. Benson's Pharmacy

O. & S. E. R. R. CO. To take effect April 23, 1905. East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday and Sat only 1 and Daily Ex-cept Sunday. West Bound. No. 2-No. 4. P. M. A. M. M. stations Elev. A. M. P. M. All outworn freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee. Stage leaves Willwood after the arrival of train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bonita and Orino. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot after 5 p. m. To insure forwarding on next train, freight must be received in ample time to permit of it being loaded. A. B. WOOD, Manager