

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.

Bohemian Camp No. 260.
Meets each Friday evening.

L. W. Baker, 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.

Juventus Lodge No. 48.
Meets every Wednesday night.

S. R. Piper Chancellar Com.
Chas. VanDenburg, K. of P. & 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 2d 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. F. Hall.

T. W. Jenkins, Sec.

W. O. W.

St. Valentine Circle 121.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in W. O. W. Hall.

Flora J. Miller, Clerk.

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.
R. K. Dennis, Cooter.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DOLLAR?

TO REPUBLICANS:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch, and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of One Dollar each from Republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the Committee.

Help us achieve a great victory.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman.
P. O. Box 263, New York.

Cottage Grove souvenir tablets
the Bazaar.

THE COLT'S FEET.

How They Should Be Trimmed to Prevent Splitting.

The trimming of the colt's feet is a matter that should by no means be neglected. After they grow to pasture and the hoofs are softened up the feet are likely to break and grow into bad splits unless properly attended to. Trimming is work that does not take very long and repays well for the trouble.

The handling while it is being done is also good discipline for the colt and he will take kindlier to the work next time. The barn is the best place to do the work. Numb the colt up well so that he cannot plunge or make very much of a disturbance. If he makes trouble tie up one of his front feet while the work is being done. Place the foot which is to be first trimmed on a solid foundation. If the floor is not suitable take a piece of a plank and put under the foot. Then take a fairly sharp chisel and a hammer and get to work. The toe of the hoof will probably need the most attention.

Sometimes it will need but little trimming and again it will be necessary to take off an inch or more. Take off the horn to a point a little in front of the wall of the hoof, being careful not to get into the quick. Then go around the sides and balance up the foot, marking it as near natural as possible. The hind feet will not usually need very much attention. If there are any cracks in the hoof make a lateral cut with the closest just back of the crack, so that the crack will not spread further up into the hoof. If the feet are not attended to regularly in this manner hoof troubles are likely to come in or the leg will be weakened by the horse traveling wrong.

A horse's worthiness depends on his feet and limbs and when these are worthless the horse is worthless.—Farmer.

Feed the Lambs.

It is a common practice among farmers to sell their lamb crop early in the fall off pasture without giving any attention to feeding the stock into marketable condition. From the standpoint of the average sheep raiser this practice is unprofitable and unprofitable.

It does not afford the best means of getting the most clear profit out of the keeping of sheep.

The farmer who follows this practice simply runs his lamb crop to that stage of maturity whereby in selling early he loses the opportunity of obtaining the greatest revenue from his season's labor.—National Stockman and Farmer.

THE VETERINARY

The cleaner the horses' shoulders are kept the less liable they are to become sore.

Sometimes warts can be removed from the teats by applying olive oil thickly after each milking, says the Farmers Advocate. If this does not prove effective the warts can be clipped off with a sharp pair of scissors and each spot touched with a stick of lumar caustic. After applying the caustic apply the olive oil. If necessary make a second application of the caustic in two or three days.

Killing Hog Lice With Crude Oil.

Lice on hogs are a continual menace to the production of pork. No matter what the feed may be or the other conditions, if lice are allowed full sway pork cannot be produced with profit for but a short period, says W. P. Snyder, superintendent Nebraska experiment station. The lice never cease annoying the hogs and they multiply so rapidly that a few weeks of warm weather will allow a herd to become thoroughly infested. Many a fine litter has been stunted because the lice were not killed.

Dipping is the most satisfactory method yet employed for ridding hogs of lice. We have been dipping our hogs on the experimental substation for three years, usually dipping in the spring and fall and once during the summer. It is presupposed that every farmer raising many hogs has access to a dipping vat.

The way we use the oil is to fill the vat to within ten inches of the top with water and add about two inches of oil.

The hogs are then rushed in as fast as they will go.

They plunge down through the oil, into the water, up through the oil and on to the dripping floor.

A few seconds is all the time required.

When hogs are being crowded through rapidly the oil and water are kept pretty thoroughly mixed.

Preventing Disease.

The heavy losses in hogs are largely due to transmissible diseases. The organisms that produce such diseases enter the system in the feed and air. Muddy or dusty yards, crowded conditions and dirty floors or troughs are responsible for most of the cholera and swine plague. Young hogs are more susceptible than mature animals.

Naturally, they need better care.

The pens and yards should not be neglected because there is a pasture.

Keep them well drained and disinfected.

Use whitewash freely about the houses and fences.

Plow the unused lots and sow raps, oats or cowpeas.

Spray the house, feeding floors and troughs thoroughly with a disinfectant every two or three weeks.

Tar disinfectants are most convenient.

They should be used in not less than a 2 per cent water solution.

Spray or dip the hogs occasionally in a 1 per cent water solution.

Young hogs should not be given crowded quarters.

Provide a diet that will keep them healthy and help them to resist disease.

Keeping the hogs under the best sanitary conditions and using every precaution to prevent infection from the outside is the most satisfactory method of avoiding loss from transmissible diseases.—R. A. Craig,

Purdue University Experiment Station.

THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK

Where Land is fenced sheep and lambs may be used with much effectiveness in preventing weeds from going to seed. Lambs are considered preferable to old sheep because they do not soon learn to molest the corn, which in some instances old sheep do, and when they do of course they have to be removed. But under some conditions both sheep and lambs can be used with decided advantage in doing such work, especially when the variety of corn grown is tall and stands up well.

The plan of turning lambs into such fields at weeding time is an excellent one, says Professor Shaw in Sheep Breeder. They should of course be turned in while the weeds are yet young and tender. They will then crop them down and in doing so will render the most magnificent service to the field. They will also crop off the lower leaves of the corn and in this way will obtain much food without probably doing any harm to the corn. The shade furnished by the corn at that season of the year when the weather is unusually hot will be good for the lambs.

When lambs newly weaned are turned into such fields it may be necessary to supplement the food given to them to supplement the food given to them. It probably will be necessary. The weeds grow much in the shade and in consequence will be more insipid than when they grow in bright sunshine.

Even when newly weaned lambs are turned in to graze in good pasture they should, as a rule, be given a supplement of grain. When they pasture amid corn, if thus fed the lambs will not only be directly benefited, but the fertility added to the land or some of it will be proportionately helpful.

The Tufts Sheep.

Tufts sheep are said to have adapted themselves to all climates north or south, and have proved a success on the pine mountains, on the desert and in the swamp lands of the southern states.

They have cleaner noses and less tagging than any other sheep. They are hustlers and will make their own living if it can be found. They are

quick, active and strong, have clean faces and a bright, intelligent look. The American Cultivator says: "They will raise two crops of lambs a year or will bring lambs any month in the year desired."

They will make the best of mothers and will raise from one to three lambs at a time. They will shear six to twelve pounds of wool.

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