

COTTAGE GROVE MARKET

For Benefit of Farmers and Merchants

ON HOME PRODUCTION

PRODUCE.

(Prices quoted are wholesale.)

Butter, country	75c
Butter, creamery, lb	35c
Butter fat	31 1/2c
Eggs	35c
Chickens	10c
Onions, cwt.	\$1.50
Apples, bushel, according to quality	\$1.00
Chittim bark, old	7c
Hides, green	8 1/2c
Salt hides, dry	10 1/2c
Potatoes	\$1.15
Cabbage, cwt	\$1.50
Turnips, cwt	\$1.00
Carrots, cwt	\$1.00
Parsnips, cwt	\$1.75

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

(Retail prices are quoted)

Wheat, bushel	80c
Wheat and vetch, chopped ton	\$26.00
Oats, bushel	40c
Bray, ton	\$20.00
Clean wheat chop, ton	\$26.00
Oats and vetch, chopped, ton	\$25.00
Mixed, ton	\$24.00
Shorts, ton	\$25.00
Flour, valley, cwt	.95
Flour (hard wheat), cwt	\$2.40
Roller barley, per 75lb sack	\$1.05
Roller barley, standard, sack	\$1.00
Hay, baled, ton	\$12.00

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cows	2 1/2c
Sheep	4 1/2c
Veal, dressed	6c
Hogs, dressed	7c

THE RIGHT NAME.

Mr. August Sherpe, the popular overseer of the poor at Fort Madison, Ia., says: "Dr. King's New Life Pills are rightly named; they act more agreeably, do more good and make one feel better than any other laxative." Guaranteed to cure biliousness and constipation. 25c at Benson's Pharmacy.

General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, gives through the New York Defender, the following advice to young men.

"Tell the young men through your paper that General Grant does not drink a drop of liquor—has not for eighteen years, because he is afraid to drink it. I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I knew that alcohol is the worst poison a man could take into his system; but I found out it was an impossibility to drink moderately. Because moderate drinking is a practical impossibility I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. I will not allow it even in my house. Drink is the greatest curse, because practically all crime and all disaster are the result of it. Nearly every great calamity in the country, barring accidents of nature, is due to drink. Ninety-five percent—I will make it no less—ninety-five per cent of desertions and acts of lawlessness in the army are due to drink. If I could, by offering my body a sacrifice, free this country from the fell cancer, the demon drink, I'd thank the Almighty for the privilege of doing it. If I had the greatest appointive powers in the country, no man would get even the smallest appointment from me unless he showed proof his absolute teetotalism. As it is, of my own appointees, the members of my staff, not one of them touches a drop. They know better."

A most unique and useful book is the Kodol Almanac and Two Hundred Year Calendar for 1907, receipt of which the editor of the Nugget acknowledges to the publishers. Your lucky day, your flower and your birthstone, and the day of the week upon which you were born, or the day of the week upon which any other event has occurred since the day of our National Independence or which may occur as far in the future as 1906, can easily be ascertained by reference to this most useful and authentic book.

With this and many other interesting features are included information as to your guiding star and your most promising month. Reliable weather forecasts of the best authorities are also included.

The publishers and sole owners of the Kodol Almanac and Two Hundred Year Calendar, Messrs. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to mail a copy of this book to any reader of this paper who mentions the paper and encloses a two-cent stamp.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Clover in Northern Climates.
It was found at the North Dakota experiment station that seeding clover or clover and timothy with a grain drill gives much greater assurance of a stand than broadcasting. With one exception during nine years, medium red clover seeded with a nurse crapped through the first winter without killing out. Allowing the second growth to remain as a winter protection gave good results in preventing soil from killing and re-enforcing the stand by means of the new seed. It was observed that the average stubble field was in most seasons efficient as a winter protection. Inspection after each of eleven winter seasons did not reveal a case of heaving by frost. Where an ice sheet covered the plants, however, the clovers, alfalfa, timothy and red-top were killed out, while brome grass and the weed quack grass had withstood this adverse condition.

Hogs in the Orchard.
The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered a successful method, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose that has been overlooked, and the destruction of insects by hogs in consuming the fallen apples has given a new value to orchards. The animals should be allowed in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall until it is time to gather apples for the winter, and they will in most cases be found in good condition for conversion into pork. When it is necessary to put them into the pen, boiled apples mixed with small quantities of corn, oats, peas or buckwheat meal will make them lard well and fill the farmer's barrel with sound, sweet pork of the first quality. —Philadelphia Record.

High and Low Ground Apples.
Professor W. J. Green says: Apples will thrive on a great variety of soils, will color better on high land, but will hang to the trees better and ripen later on low ground, but there is more in the management than in the soil. With spraying and cultivation they can be successfully grown where they formerly would not succeed. Thorough drainage is important, tilting preferred. Mulching has produced good results, but when commenced must be continued. It may be employed where cultivation is not practicable.

All Around Values in Ashes.
Ashes are commonly valued by farmers for the potash which they are supposed to contain. According to recent experiments in Europe, it appears that the phosphoric acid in the ashes is also more valuable than its quantity would indicate, since even that part which does not dissolve in water is nevertheless easily taken up by plants. The lime in ashes is also of value, more so than generally supposed, when used on land inclined to be sour.

Feeding Hogs.
If you do not keep your feeding troughs clean, if you have a filthy swill barrel, if you permit the feed to become sour every now and then, don't be surprised if the pigs scour. Keep the feed sweet, keep the barrels and troughs clean, don't feed more at any one time than the pigs will clean up, dip once a month and disinfect the pens and sleeping quarters. If you do these things you will not have much bother with digestive troubles.

Land Values.
One can buy as much plant food for \$100 in New Hampshire as in the richest states of the west; perhaps more. Notwithstanding this land runs from \$75 to \$100 an acre in the west and from \$10 to \$50 in the east. There must be a gradual equalization of land values. Those of the west must decrease or those of the east must increase, and it is the latter that is coming. —Professor L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

Scrubs Unprofitable.
A scrub lamb was raised in company with a high grade Southdown lamb at the Louisiana experiment station, with the result that on the same feed and care and in the same time the scrub lamb gained thirty-two pounds and the Southdown forty-three. The former was 155 days old, while the latter was 129 days old. There is a moral to this experiment.

Pack Fruit to Look Well.
Says Professor Hutt of Maryland: The appearance of fruit often sells it. A package where the fruits are all of a size looks better than one where they are of different sizes and on that account sells better. A properly graded package should contain the same size of fruit from the top to the bottom, the face being an index to the whole package.

Bleeding When Dehorned.
In answer to an inquiry in Breeder's Gazette W. D. Richter of Missouri says: To dehorn cattle without making them bleed grasp the artery with a small pair of pliers and pull it out. It will break off at an inch below the surface, and bleeding will stop instantly. I have been a successful dehorner for twenty-five years and never lost an animal.

Teaching the Children.
Every school in a farming country should teach agriculture, as every school in a manufacturing community should teach something of its industry. Our schools must be recast and the methods of their teaching reorganized. —Professor L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

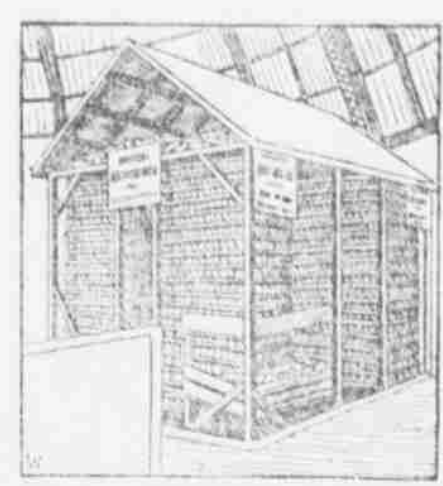
Care of Colts.
Feed the colt some oats the first winter and give him a good start. See how much better he will grow when on grass next summer.

FARM GARDEN

SEED CORN STORAGE.

A Western Corn House Constructed on New Plan.

A full sized model of a seed corn storage house that is in constant use on a Scott county (Ill.) farm was displayed at the 1906 Illinois state fair. It is depleted in the cut from the Orange Judd Farmer, which says in regard to the method of construction:



SEED CORN STORAGE HOUSE.

The house is 18 by 20 feet and measures nine feet under the eaves. The frame is made of 1 by 6 uprights, and the slats for holding the ears of corn in place are 1 by 1 1/2 inches, placed three and a half inches apart, up and down. This house holds 500 bushels of ear corn in the racks, and there is space for drying 150 to 200 bushels in the attic, so to speak.

The house is three feet above the ground and set on posts ten inches in diameter, surmounted on the top by tin, so that it is mouse proof. It is covered with weatherboarding on the outside, has a window in each end, a door and two windows on each side, with a window in each gable. In the floor there are three or four openings made by taking up three boards. These places and the lower windows are covered with wire netting to prevent the entrance of rats and mice. A cupola on the roof, with slats in the sides, completes the ventilating scheme.

Particular attention is called to the necessity of having a free circulation of air. This is accomplished by the openings in the floor and windows. With that arrangement Mr. Grant, on whose farm the house is built, states that he has had no trouble in securing a complete drying out of his seed corn. He especially emphasizes the necessity of having the openings in the floor, as these induce perfect ventilation.

Should the weather be warm and wet during the harvest period or later, before the corn is thoroughly dried, a small stove may be used to heat the air and cause circulation. Around the base a twelve inch board is placed. This completes the house and makes it one of the most effective in Illinois.

If your seed is dried out thoroughly in this way before the cold weather sets in the percentage of kernels that will not germinate is reduced to the minimum.

Wintering Cabbages.

A method for wintering cabbages for spring use is to stand them, roots up, in rows upon the ground in a well drained spot and cover them with ridges of earth. If you want to keep them from freezing, so you can get at them any time during the winter, another method must be employed. Leave the cabbages outdoors as long as safe, then put them into a barn or other outbuilding and let them get thoroughly chilled, but not frozen through; then cover them with straw, hay or chaff enough to prevent them from freezing solid, or you may put them in a heap outdoors, cover them with a roof of old boards, straw and earth. The sides of the structure may be simply stuffed with plenty of straw or dry forest leaves.

Fattening Hogs.

A number of experiments—in fact, nearly a hundred—show that to produce 100 pounds of gain on the hog in the fattening pen it takes an average of either 485 pounds of corn, 529 pounds of Kaffir corn, 472 pounds of oats, 439 pounds of peas, 452 pounds of wheat or 432 pounds of mixed grain. This shows that hogs make a more profitable gain on a ration of mixed grain. The above figures are from pens where nothing but grain was fed—no pasture or green feed was given. In the Kansas station an acre of alfalfa hay produced 770 pounds of pork without grain. This shows that pasture has an important part to play in the ration for hogs and that gains can be made more economically on dry lot feeding. —Exchange.

Handy Addition to Farm Wagon.

Here is a handy addition to a farm wagon, figured by Farm Journal—a step added to the rear end of a farm wagon by means of two stout iron supports. This step will prove a great comfort. It saves a lot of strain in getting in and out of the wagon when unloading, and when one is lifting boxes, barrels or bags in or out it is a halfway place on which to rest. Then, too, one can tip a box or barrel over on edge against the step and then lift the other end and tip it into the wagon. One person can easily load boxes and barrels in this way and not lift much more than half the weight at any time.



WAGON STEP.

Third Term for Roosevelt.

Republican politicians are puzzled about the Roosevelt Third Term National League, which has opened headquarters in the Tribune Building. Edward A. Horner, formerly of Colorado, is the president of the league, and to-day promulgated an address declaring that President Roosevelt is the people's choice, irrespective of party, and demanding his nomination in 1908.

"We intend to have a member in every county of every state in the Union," said Mr. Horner. "The state chairmen will be nominated on the matter and their co-operation will be sought, but this is a people's movement, not a politician's movement. It is true the President has said he would not run again, but we take the position that if the people need him and insist that he serve another term he cannot refuse."

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane on the 18th day of December, 1906 in a decree rendered in said court on the 21st day of November, 1906 in a suit wherein Abner B. Frankney was plaintiff and Harvey E. Smith and Clara Bell Smith were defendants which decree was rendered in favor of said plaintiff named plaintiff and against said defendants named defendants that there is due and owing from said defendants to said plaintiff the sum of Eighteen and 25/100 Dollars and accruing costs to wit: The costs and attorney's fees and the further sum of fifteen and 80/100 Dollars costs, which decree was entered and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 24th day of November, 1906 on Page 216 of Journal No. 12 of said Court and said execution and order of sale to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon in order to satisfy said decree and indebtedness of Two Hundred and Fifty-two and 25/100 Dollars and Twenty-five Dollars attorneys fees and Seventeen and 25/100 Dollars costs and accruing costs to wit: The following described land to wit:

Beginning two hundred and twenty-nine feet north of the southeast corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16 in Township 20 South of Range 3 West, running thence West 12.65 rods, thence North 12.65 rods, thence East 12.65 rods and thence South 12.65 rods to the place it beginning containing no more or less than more or less in Lane County, Oregon.

Now therefore in the name of the State of Oregon and in compliance with said execution and order of sale I will on Monday the 11th day of February 1907 at the southwest corner of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. town at 1 o'clock p. m. offer for sale for cash subject to redemption, all of the above named defendants right title and interest in and to the above described real property in order to satisfy said decree costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Eugene, Oregon, December 21st, 1906.

FRED FISK, Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane on the 20th day of December 1906 in a suit wherein said Court James L. Lombard plaintiff recovered judgment against J. M. Sherwood defendant for the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$1750.00) and for the further sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) which judgment was entered and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 19th day of November 1906 and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon that out of the personal property of said defendant or if sufficient could not be found then out of the real property belonging to said defendant on or after the said 19th day of November 1906 I satisfy the above sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$1750.00) with interest at 8 per cent since May 2nd 1905 attorney fees for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) and the further sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) in U. S. gold coin now due on said judgment with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum in like gold coin from the 26th day of July 1905 and the further sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) attorneys fees and Ten 100 Dollars (\$10.00) costs and also the costs of and upon this writ and being unable to find personal property with which to satisfy said judgment costs, and accruing costs I did on the 25th day of December 1906 levy on the following described real property situated in Lane County, Oregon, and belonging to said defendant J. M. Sherwood on the 19th day of November 1906 or subsequently to wit:

Lots 7 and 8 Block 5 McFarlands addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon except therefrom the following: Beginning at the S. E. corner of Lot 8 Block 5 McFarlands addition to Cottage Grove, Oregon, thence running north 38 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 38 feet, thence east 50 feet to place of beginning.

Now therefore in the name of the State of Oregon and in compliance with said execution and in order to satisfy said judgment costs, and accruing costs I will on Monday the 11th day of February 1907 at the southwest corner of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. town at 1 o'clock p. m. on said day offer for sale for cash subject to redemption, all of the above named J. M. Sherwood's defendant right title and interest in and to said above described real property.

Dated this 28th day of December 1906.

FRED FISK, Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

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For further particulars address

DR. H. C. SCHLEEF.

O. & S. E. R. R. CO.

Time Table No. 4
To take effect November 1 1906.

East Bound	10:44	Tuesday	W. Bound	and out only
No. 1	1:00	and out only	No. 2	No. 4
(P.M.)	(M.)	(M.)	(P.M.)	(P.M.)
10:44	1:00	1:00	11:25	1:25
11:25	1:25	1:25	1:50	1:50
1:50	1:50	1:50	2:15	2:15
2:15	2:15	2:15	2:40	2:40
2:40	2:40	2:40	3:05	3:05
3:05	3:05	3:05	3:30	3:30
3:30	3:30	3:30	3:55	3:55
3:55	3:55	3:55	4:20	4:20
4:20	4:20	4:20	4:45	4:45
4:45	4:45	4:45	5:10	5:10
5:10	5:10	5:10	5:35	5:35
5:35	5:35	5:35	6:00	6:00
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