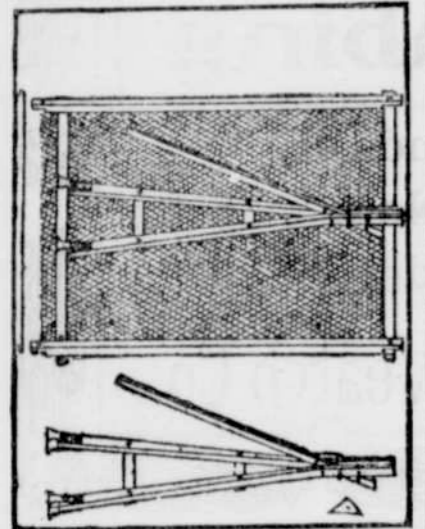


**FOR THE HOUSEWIFE**

**Onions For Pneumonia.**  
Last year the board of health in one of the Jersey towns published for the good of the general public this said to be "infallible cure" for pneumonia; Take six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large spider over a hot fire, then add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar, enough to cover the lungs, and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue by re-heating the poultices. In a few hours the patient will be relieved and out of danger. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until perspiration starts freely from the chest. In applying any poultice it should be remembered that it must never be left on long enough to grow cold and hard, as in that case it does more harm than good. Always have the hot one ready to apply before removing the first, and make the change so quickly and under cover that the chest is not exposed a second. The same thing applies to any hot compress that requires renewing.

**Horchound Candy.**  
Put an ounce of the dried herb in a pint of boiling water and let it steep. Strain off the infusion and to each cup of the liquid allow two cups of sugar. Boil without stirring until the string threads and cracks off brittle when dropped in cold water; then pour out on buttered tin plates. While still warm mark into squares with the back of a knife, and when cold break into separate candies. If the candies are too bitter lessen the amount of horchound.

**Tightens Bed Springs.**  
It is well known that woven wire bed springs become loose or slack after they have been used a short time and their efficiency thereby decreased. An apparatus to overcome this condition has been evolved by an inventor that is simple in construction and use. It consists of a pair of stretcher bars, which are arranged obliquely to each other and are held in position by two cross-bars or cleats, the latter being secured to the lower sides of the bars. The bars are so formed that the approaching ends are deflected to extend in parallel relation, forming a passage be-



TAKES UP THE SLACK.

tween the ends of the bars. A series of bolt holes are made in the ends of the bars, through which is passed a pivot bolt to connect with similar holes in the end of the tightening lever, by which the latter is adjusted to suit different sizes and constructions of spring frames. Removable clamping devices are secured to the opposite ends of the bars, preventing the bars from slipping while the springs are being stretched. In use the spring is laid flat upon the floor, with the wire side lowermost. The cleat on the spring rack is disconnected and moved upward to a certain distance, which is determined by the amount of slack in the springs, and then connected, the projecting end of the spring being cut off. The stretching apparatus is applied, the lever being adjusted to force the spring to assume a tight surface after pressure has been put upon it.

**Care of Stockings.**  
New stockings should always be washed before using, as they wear a great deal better. Before washing stockings shake them well to take out all the dust and shake well after washing to raise the pile. The comfort of stockings as well as their durability depends very much upon their being well washed. Wash them in fresh soapy water, not too hot, by themselves. Very hot or cold water makes them felty or shrinks them.

**For Burns.**  
Scrape a raw white potato, after removing the peel, and place a thick layer of it over a burn. It will stop the pain instantly, removing the heat, and prove healing, so that not the sign of a blister forms, and in a day or two all trace of the burn will have disappeared. This applies to "surface burns" only and not the wounds where both skins have been injured.

**Ointment For the Hands.**  
To use on the hands there is nothing better than one-half ounce of benzoated zinc ointment, two and one-half grains of camphor, one-quarter of a dram of sublimate of bismuth and one-quarter ounce of orange flower ointment. Mix thoroughly after the manner of the cold cream. Apply to the hands night and morning. It will whiten as well as soften the skin.

**Hair Tonic.**  
A simple but excellent hair tonic is made of an ounce of tincture of nuxvomica, one ounce of spirits of rosemary and two ounces of alcohol. Moisten the scalp.

**THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK**

Some ten years ago I sold a small flock of sheep that I had owned since the fall of 1883 on account of short pasture, since which I have owned no sheep until last summer, when I bought another small flock of fifty-two head, writes an Indiana farmer in American Sheep Breeder. These are all common or scrub sheep except five recorded Shropshires. After buying my first lot of sheep I was undecided as to whether I should buy or breed pure bred sheep or mixed blood, but after due consideration I decided to keep and breed the Shropshires only as soon as I can get enough of them to occupy my pasture field.

About the last of August I turned my sheep into red clover pasture which was in full bloom and thought they were all right until I found one down and seven or eight which were badly bloated. They were turned on the clover in the morning, and I found them in this condition just before dark. The one that was down died, and I saved the rest by putting a three-quarter inch rope in the mouth of each and tying over the top of the sheep's head. The idea is not new, but it saved my sheep, all but the one.

**Slow Walker Horses.**  
The character of a horse's walk is largely the result of the training he receives during the first year or two of his use, says the Maine Farmer. There is occasionally a horse so full of vim as to do his best at any pace when not restrained. But the majority will easily acquire the habit of taking a slow, dragging walk even if spirited and ready for a good clip at other gait.

The slow walking habit is ordinarily acquired by being driven during their earlier use with slow, old or deadhead animals when at work on the farm, and when on the road the same gait is retained or varied only by a jog trot.

We have found it preferable to train the colt to driving single first, or at least to give him considerable single driving before he has been drilled down with work. Do not allow him to take any gait but the walk for a time. He will then be so anxious to get back to the stable and home surroundings that he will soon learn to surprise you with his walking powers. Later on and during the first year or two of his use do not allow him to do any jogging. Let it be a sharp clip when trotting and an even, rapid walk when in the latter gait. Just as much road will be covered as when long continued jogging and slow walking are allowed.

**Yearling Duroe-Jersey Boar.**  
The yearling Duroe-Jersey Boar High Chief, here reproduced from American Agriculturist, is of excellent form. He weighed 700 pounds at twelve months.



**HIGH CHIEF.**  
His sire was Chief of Ohio. High Chief has been shown at many state fairs, including those of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Texas.

**Care of Breeding Ewes.**  
My experience in handling breeding ewes especially is very little housing if any unless the weather does not permit running at large, says a Kentucky farmer in American Agriculturist. If the weather is moderately dry and not bitter cold allow them to run in pasture. Ewes should have some grain, shelled corn, oats and bran about three weeks before lambing. Give them a small feed twice per day till lambing. Afterward increase the feed gradually with alfalfa or clover hay, all they will take. When sheltering care should be taken that they have dry bedding. Keep their quarters dry and ventilated. Young stock need but little grain unless preparing for market.

**The Sheep Barn.**  
In building a suitable pen, as in other successful farm operations, notice should be taken of the preference of sheep for resting on dry roads as compared with grassy plots. This characteristic demonstrates that the building site of a sheep barn cannot be too high and dry for the best comfort of the stock, for if there is one thing more than another that sheep do not like it is dampness, and to insure perfect dryness in a pen it must be well lighted.

**Keep the Hogs Warm.**  
Experiments have shown that a saving of about 25 per cent in the feed bill is made when hogs are sheltered so they are comfortable. It is better for the hogs to be warm enough, so that they do not lie in a pile all the time. They move about more and take needed exercise and are less liable to catch cold when they do not get up a sweat and then go out in the cold to feed.

**Vegetables Good For Swine.**  
Don't feed all the unsalable potatoes and the pumpkins to the cows and horses, but give the swine their portion of it. Green food will keep their appetites in good condition.

**The Shying Horse.**  
Whipping a shying or frightened horse is senseless and cruel. Pain does not relieve fright, but the assuring voice of the master does.

**The Work Team.**  
If you expect the best work from the team let them keep a steady gait and do not urge them into a forced or rapid gait.

**Mongrels Don't Pay.**  
It costs no more to feed a good colt than a bad one. If you have any mongrels on the farm dispose of them.

**HINTS FOR FARMERS**

**Poultry Manure.**  
Poultry manure is one of the strongest and most valuable of fertilizers, and all of it should be taken care of. Many make the claim that it is best to spread the manure out on the land where needed as soon as taken from the roosting quarters. Others claim it should be kept for a time. However, if thrown out in a pile, as is usually done with other kinds of manure, it soon loses much of its strength. The Maine experiment station recommends the following mixture where it is necessary to keep the manure for a time before using: Mix thirty pounds of hen manure, ten pounds of sawdust, six and one-half pounds of acid phosphate and eight pounds of kainit. Mixed in this way it will retain its full value for six or eight months.

**Vegetables For Fowls.**  
In their natural state fowls are heavy consumers of vegetable matter and insects. This teaches that under artificial conditions fowls should have substitutes for their natural food. In the way of vegetable matter cabbage leaves or a whole head suspended where the fowls can get at it at will, by reaching well up for it, are hard to beat, though finely cut clover hay is excellent, and beet tops or whole beets are beneficial. Meat scraps substitute the insects nicely, and cut bone supplies much needed material in winter that fowls get out of the earth in summer. Imitate nature as closely as possible in feeding.—Farmers Advocate.

**Profits of Dairy Farming.**  
A report on "Records of Dairy Cows in the United States," issued by the department of agriculture, says that the records of progressive and unprogressive dairymen and farmers show that there is no business which has a greater range of profit than that of dairy farming. The records of a hundred dairy farmers are cited. It was shown that one of them made \$2.30 for every dollar invested in feed for his cows, while a neighbor made \$1 and another lost 50 cents. All had the same soil and same markets. The difference in their profits, he concludes, must be accounted for largely by the difference in the intelligence put in the business.

**Cured Corn in the Silo.**  
Not only have people learned to let the corn mature out as well for the silo as for the shock, but when something prevents the filling at the usual time they get good results from cutting the well cured shock corn into the silo. This is done late in the fall or in the winter occasionally, and while the feed is not so good as that which has never become fully dry it is quite good. Water is sprinkled on the corn as it goes into the silo, and that takes the place of the natural moisture of green stuff. Such silage feeds better and with more ease than dry fodder.—Alva Agee in National Stockman.

**Dairy Dots.**  
Shun the no purpose cow as you would debt. Where she is debt soon comes. The cleaner milk is kept the longer will it remain sweet and the better will be the cream rising.

One who will not read the experience of others in dairy work greatly reduces his chance of making money. When cows are dry they should be fed so as to keep them in a thrifty condition without becoming too fat. No other farm produce robs the soil as little as that of the dairy, especially when the skim milk is fed on the farm.

**Care of Sheep.**  
No kind of stock on a farm except turkeys requires as much fresh air as sheep. They have an inclination to huddle together, and yet this is the very thing they should not do. Ewes weighing 100 to 150 pounds require from ten to fifteen square feet of floor space.

**Hog Notes.**  
Sows should be mated so they should farrow at about a year old. Pigs must be kept growing every minute to be made profitable.

The runt pigs will gain more rapidly if permitted to remain with the sow a few days after the others are turned away.

**Separate Hens and Pullets.**  
Where possible hens and pullets should be kept in separate quarters, as the pullets require heavier feeding than the hens; hence if fed together the hens are liable to get fat and lazy and unprofitable as a consequence. This is especially true with the larger breeds.

**The Cow For Profit.**  
The most desirable cow is well bred, well fed, well handled. Some one of these particulars may be lacking when a cow makes profit, but it greatly reduces the chances if any of the three is lacking.

**The Shying Horse.**  
Whipping a shying or frightened horse is senseless and cruel. Pain does not relieve fright, but the assuring voice of the master does.

**The Work Team.**  
If you expect the best work from the team let them keep a steady gait and do not urge them into a forced or rapid gait.

**Mongrels Don't Pay.**  
It costs no more to feed a good colt than a bad one. If you have any mongrels on the farm dispose of them.

**Fourth of July Committees**

The Merchants Association at its meeting Monday night selected the following officers and committees to handle the Fourth of July celebration:  
President of the day, Dr. B. R. Job; Marshal, Frank McFarland; Treasurer, B. Lurch; Secretary, H. H. Veatch; Program committee on grounds, B. Lurch and H. H. Veatch; Committee on speaker, James Henneberry, eo. Comer; Committee on liberty car Mesdames Welch, Pierce Comer, Lurch, Johnson, Burkholder, Vencke; Committee on liberty car and driver, Hamilton Veatch & Schmutz; Committee on music, Thos. Pierce & H. Vencke; Committee on sports, Tom Jenkins, D. D. Knox, H. Brehaut; Committee on streets, J. H. Bartels, O. J. Miller.

**Woman's Club Election**

The Woman's Club of Cottage Grove held their annual meeting at the Commercial Club rooms on the afternoon of May 26, 1906. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Mrs. Mae Thompson, president; Miss Jennie Wood, vice-president; Mrs. Mabel Chambers, recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret Johnson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Anna Wood, treasurer.

The art of painting was the principal subject of the years study. The biography of the principal artists were given in the form of a paper and followed by a general discussion on the masterpieces of each artist. Art has proved an interesting study and in connection with the art of designing and glazing pottery will be taken up the coming year.

The members of our club feel very grateful to the members of the Commercial Club for the use of their reception room as a place of meeting.

After the order of business was disposed with refreshments were served by the retiring officers. Those present were: Mesdames, Katie Veatch, Eva Wheeler, Olivia Eakin, Clara Burkholder, Mae Thompson, Addie Job, Margaret Johnson, Alice Abrams, Cora Compton, Anna Wood, Mabel Chambers, Mary Wheeler, Ida Caldwell, Grace Hockett, Lulu Briggs; Alice Richmond, Misses Jennie Wood, Christie Wheeler.

Committee on civic improvement Mesdames Job, Wood, Veatch, Johnson, and Miss Powers. Committee on philanthropic work, Mesdames Burkholder, Hockett, Richmond, Caldwell, Goodman.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Sarah F and H A McCoy to D J Gover; 80 acres in sec 22, tp 29 s r 4 w, \$500.  
W. W. and Arleen Tucker to Sarah F McCoy; 80 acres in sec 22, tp 20, s r 4 w, \$500.  
D. J. and Julia Gover to Sarah F McCoy; 90x106 feet in J I Jones' ad to Cottage Grove, \$800.  
Mrs. O M Crabtree to Frank Crabtree; her int in 434.50 acres in p 20, s r 2 w, \$2000.  
J. S. and Cora M. Milne to I. A. Milne; south half of lots 5 and 6, blk 7, Long & Landess' ad to Eugene, \$1.  
A. S. and L'Belie Funk to the Brown Lumber Co; certain land in sec 20, tp 21, s r 1 w, \$1800.  
Levi and Rosa M. Geer to Nancy A. Overholser; certain land in sec. 50, tp 22, s r 3 w, \$250.  
Lena and B. Lurch and J. B. Lurch to the Bank of Cottage Grove; 25x100 feet in Cottage Grove, \$2500.  
Thos. Scott, Chas. Sherbondy and H. H. Fisk locate "Black Diamond" Nos 1 and 2 mining claims on wagon road leading from Barber's ranch to Smith river.

**The Dog and Pony Show was Good.**

Tuesday the Burch & Reiss Dog and Pony show was in town and had two big shows, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. Many who went in the afternoon went again in the evening, so well did they like the performance.

The horses and dogs were very well trained and did many very neat tricks, and acted with intelligence such as is seldom noticed in the dumb animals. The acrobats did their parts well and did hair raising stunts. The band, which is said to be a part of the famous band Rosa of New York, played well, as they should, when a part of that famous organization. Altogether the show was above the average seen here and was greatly appreciated by old and young.

You cannot induce a lower animal to eat heartily when not feeling well. A sick dog starves himself and gets well. The stomach, once overworked must have rest the same as your feet or eyes. You don't have to starve to rest your stomach. Kodol for Dyspepsia takes up the work for your stomach, digests what you eat and gives it a rest. Puts it back in condition again. You can't feel good with a disordered stomach. Try Kodol. Sold by Benson's Pharmacy.

**High Grade Meats**  
Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal always ready.  
**Our Refrigerator**  
is the finest in Oregon.  
Fresh Fish each Tuesday and Friday.  
See our plant, everything new and up-to-date.  
**J. H. Bartels & Co.** Phone Main 53.

You will always be happy if you burn electric lights, for they will "Tickle you to death."  
**Willamette Valley Electric Co.**

The sworn statement of the manufacturers protects you from opiates in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the cough syrup that drives the cold out of your system. Sold by Benson's Pharmacy.

The sincerest tribute that can be paid to superiority is imitation. The many imitations of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve that are now before the public prove it the best. Ask for DeWitt's. Good for: burns, scalds, chafed skin, eczema, tetter, cuts, bruises, boils and piles. Highly recommended and reliable. Sold by Benson's Pharmacy.

**Market Reports.**  
Portland, May 31, 1906.  
GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; Valley, 71c; bluestem, 72 1/2 red, 70c.  
Oats—White \$50; gray, \$29.  
Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26.  
Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; Alfalfa, \$11.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; cheap, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19.  
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$3.95; straight, \$3.45; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.40 to \$3.55 Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20.  
Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$26 per ton.  
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2c; 20c; city creamery, 20 dairy 14 to 15c; store 12 to 12 1/2c.  
Cheese—Young America, 14 1/2c.  
Oregon full cream, 12c to 13c.  
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 19 to 20.  
Poultry—Roosters, 8 to 9c; hens 14; fryers, 10 1/2 to 11; broilers 20 to 22c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11-11 1/2; turkeys, live, 14-15.  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.  
Grape fruit—Crate \$4. to 4.50.  
Cranberries—\$14.  
Potatoes—Oregon, 60 to 65c.  
LIVESTOCK MARKET.  
Cattle—Best steers \$4.75 to 5.00; cows; 3.50 to 3.75; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.  
Sheep—\$4.00 to 4.50.  
Hogs—\$7 to 7.25.  
HOPS, WOOL, ETC.  
Hops—Choice 10 to 11 Mohair, choice 28 to 30c.  
Wool—Valley 22 to 23 c; East, ern Oregon 14 to 21c.

**CATARRH**  
ELY'S CREAM BALM  
This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.  
It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane, it cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.  
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

**THOMPSON HOTEL**  
Mrs. I. E. THOMPSON.  
Rates per day ..... \$1.00  
Room and board, per week ..... \$4.50

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.  
NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND  
No. 12 ..... 11:55 p.m. No. 11 ..... 3:25 p.m.  
No. 10 ..... 2:02 a.m. No. 9 ..... 2:24 a.m.

**O. & S. E. R. R. CO.**  
Time Table No. 4  
To take effect April 2d, 1905.  
East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound and sat only  
No 3—No 1 and Daily Ex- No 2—No 4  
P.M. A.M. P.M. Sunday P.M. A.M. P.M.  
2:30 7:30 0 Cottage Grove 6:11 11:30 5:15  
2:50 7:50 2 Waiden 5:10 10:49 5:05  
3:10 8:10 4 Curran 4:17 10:41 4:59  
3:30 8:30 6 Cerro Gordo 3:10 10:28 4:45  
3:50 8:50 7 Baker 2:07 10:32 4:47  
4:10 9:10 8 Fortuna 1:01 10:20 4:34  
4:30 9:30 9 Gravel Pit 1:01 10:23 4:29  
4:50 9:50 10 Stewart 1:01 10:23 4:29  
5:10 10:10 11 Rocky Point 1:01 9:48 4:16  
5:30 10:30 12 Red Bridge 1:01 9:35 4:03  
5:50 10:50 13 Wildwood 1:01 9:30 4:00  
6:10 11:10 14 Hux's 1:01 9:30 4:00  
6:30 11:30 15 End of Track 1:01 9:30 4:00  
Subject to change without notice.  
All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee.  
Stage leaves Wildwood after the arrival of train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bonita and Orives. 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 delivered in ample time to permit cart being filled.  
A. B. WOOD, Manager