## HINTS FOR THE SHEEP BREEDER

Every farm should have a flock of sheep. The number kept should depend somewhat upon the size and makeup of the farm. There is always enough forage on a farm that can be utilized to good advantage, if it is taken care of in time, to keep a small flock at least through the winter. Take a flock of breeding ewes, and there is no stock on the farm that will pay any better, writes a New York breeder in American Agriculturist. They should be kept through the winter in a good, thriving condition, not too fat. They can be kept in this condition by judicious feeding of corn fodder or bean pods or clover hay. A change of feed is desirable. A little wheat bran and oats make a fine, healthy grain ration. A yard or field to run in during suitable weather will keep them in the best of condition. They are sure to bring fine, thrifty lambs.

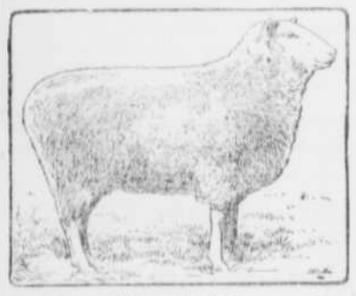
They should have a good shelter at night and away from storms. Sheep should be kept dry, especially in winter. As the season draws near to the lambing time they need watching carefully to see that their udders are not caked or sore. If the ewe is in good condition, there is usually very little trouble about the lamb starting all right. As soon as possible, when the weather will admit, I like to shear the ewes. They will do better, and their udders are not so liable to get sore. The lambs will also do better. Of course the barn where they are kept should be closed, so the flock is kept fairly warm. The ewes need stronger feed as the lambs begin to grow.

It will not be long before the lambs will begin to want to eat, and a place should be provided for them to run into where a little wheat bran can be had, also a little clover hay. These should be put in fresh every day. It is astonishing how soon they will begin to eat them and soon begin to show the good effects. Everything about the feed troughs and racks should be kept clean. There is no animal so particular as a sheep about its feed and drink. They should have clean water where they can get it any time.

As nearly all the sheep kept now are of the mutton breeds, I do not believe in crossing the breeds. I use only thoroughbred rams upon my ewes. To keep up the flock retain the best ewe lambs for breeding purposes. In this way in a short time a person may have a fine flock of grade ewes. Always have the type of the sheep in mind that you wish and breed for it.

**A Fine Leicester.**

The Leicester ewe shown in the illustration is owned by A. F. White of Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. White says of this breed: "Our Leicesters are considered among the best. They are excellent for mutton and have fine fleeces. They cannot be called hardy, since



LEICESTER EWE.

they require considerable shelter, but they mature rapidly and at twelve months old, when well fed, will dress 100 pounds. Care, however, should be taken that they do not lay on fat too rapidly."

**Treating Foot Rot.**

Foot rot must be attacked by the shepherd in the most determined manner if he ever hopes to cope with the disease successfully. The most important part in the treatment of this scourge is the getting at the seat or foundation of same with the knife and caustics. Every loose or detached piece of hoof should be cut away and any of the caustic preparations applied.

**Oil Meal For Horses.**

Oil meal is more in the nature of a tonic than a feed as far as horses are concerned. Some horsemen feed as much as one and a half or two pounds of oil meal when fattening horses for market, but under ordinary circumstances this is too much. However, a small amount of oil meal can be profitably used in every stable. For the horse out of condition it is an excellent tonic. In using it we would advise only a small amount—say a handful—along with the other grain feed. When fed in this way it is not expensive, but is a very valuable addition to the ration. It has a mildly laxative effect on the bowels, tones up the system, smooths the hair and has a generally beneficial effect.—Farmer.

**Successful Sheep Husbandry.**

The one great secret in successful sheep husbandry is having a well developed purpose as a foundation upon which to labor. The man who goes into sheep with the intention of entering a field where he may practice catch-as-catch-can is going to fail sooner or later. Profitable sheep husbandry is not an enterprise that can be successfully operated upon such a basis. On the other hand, the man who, before he goes into sheep, looks about himself, studies his conditions, investigates the demands of the market and then formulates some well defined purpose to constitute a base upon which to found future operation is the one that invariably makes a success of his chosen enterprise.

## BREEDING ON THE FARM.

**Use of Inferior Sires Greatly Retards Live Stock Improvement.**

The breeders of grades are usually content with a very common or inferior pure bred because of the lower cost, but to invest in such is clearly a mistake. The place for all those inferior sires is the block in the case of meat making animals and in the dray or van in the case of horses. The breeder who chooses sires thus makes a grievous mistake. An inferior sire is dear at any price. He is dear as a gift. The extent to which such sires have been used by the breeders of grades has greatly retarded live stock improvement.

What may be termed promiscuous breeding is the common practice of most farmers. The average farmer chooses a sire from a certain breed. It may be on the ground of convenience or because the breed for the time being is popular. Soon another breed becomes popular and a sire is chosen from that breed. It may be that in a lifetime sires have been used from half a dozen breeds. Those who breed thus are like the man who as often as he walks up the hill walks down again or like him who sails continuously in a circle. At the end of a lifetime of such breeding the breeder will find himself just where he started.

**Crossbreeding.**

Up grading is the true system of improving live stock. Crossbreeding—that is, the mating of two distinct breeds—should have little place in the operations of the farmer. It may be advantageous in some instances, as when the dams and their progeny are to go to the block. It may be profitable, for instance, to cross aged Merino ewes with males of some better mutton breed and to prepare both for the market by fattening them on rich pastures, but ordinarily such crossing should stop with the first cross. To carry it further would probably for a time at least introduce elements of reversion.

But, it may be asked, are there no instances in which alien blood may be introduced with animals that have been up graded? There are such instances, as when the animals thus graded have partially lost some useful properties. It is possible to restore those properties or at least to improve them greatly by the introduction of an outcross—that is, by mating one cross from sires of another breed.

This may be illustrated in the condition of many of the high grade herds of Poland-Chinas in the corn belt at present. Many of these have too little bone, too little stamina and weakened breeding properties. One cross from a sire of either the large Yorkshire or Tamworth breeds would lead to wonderful improvement along these lines. The breeders could then fall back again upon Poland-China blood if they desired to do so. Such teaching may sound like rank heresy to some, but that it rests on a sound basis will be found by all who put it to the test.—Thomas Shaw in Country Gentleman.

## THE HORSEMAN

There's no choice between working too soon after feeding and feeding too soon after working.

A grade stallion may develop some striking characteristics, but that's no sign his get will be so favored.

Eight thousand dollars is a fair price for a horse. A Percheron stallion brought that figure recently in the west.

Select feed with a view to quality. The less bulk the better if the strengthening qualities are there.

Good, bright straw isn't so bad for the horses, after all. It must be supplemented with grain, though.

The well bred and well kept horse will stand hard usage earlier and better than the one whose life has been a struggle.

Horses in poor physical condition often sweat more freely than at other times.

It is the poorest kind of economy to arrest the growth of any farm animal, and this is particularly true of colts. Weak colts are much more likely to acquire blemishes than strong, healthy ones.

Before colts are weaned they should be taught to eat oats and shelled corn. When they are weaned they should be fed all the corn, bran and oats, mixed in equal parts, that they will eat. With such a ration and plenty of good alfalfa and timothy and clover hay they will never stop growing and will make much better horses in every way than colts which are kept half starved during the first year of their lives.

Keep the horses from having thrush by throwing the manure or wet straw up under them where they can stand on it and keep their feet moist, says the Farm Journal. But do not let the soft manure get packed in the shoe and stay there.

Don't make the horses sleep on the hard, cold floor, but give them plenty of bedding, and it will pay you in many ways.

Bedding makes the manure much more valuable and makes the horses look better.

Never leave home without a horse blanket, and when the horse is stopped, even for a short time, put the blanket on him.

Better have two good horses than four poor ones. Trust your horse, but keep a light rein on him. An honest man will without doubt have an honest horse.

More than half the horses in this country are lame, mostly in the feet. Shoeing is to blame for much of this trouble. Never submit your horse to a man who knows nothing about his business except to charge a big price for what might better never have been done.

## Washington Notes.

(Continued from first page.)

time detail. They nurse their ambition and study the system of operation of the work, and when the new chief comes in, they run to him with their ideas and he puts two and two together and promulgates an inovation. Then after the change is made, no one is listened to until another change is made. For instance, the land office of the interior department will soon have another head. Wonderful (?) things will be forthcoming within a few weeks after the new head assumes charge, although it has required years for the employees to gain a working knowledge of the elaborate system of public lands.

Not only congressmen, but the leaders of the republican party are slick propositions. Now we will have a maximum and a minimum tariff rate with the power in the hands of the chief executive to change it at will within the limitations. It will have two effects: Frst, centralization of power in the hands of the president; second, swinging into line many people who are tariff cranks and yet do not know anothing about the matter except the effects of the tariff upon their own particular business. The tariff is a question of greed in many cases, and is looked at in the way Speaker Cannon says congressmen sometimes view the world. Through a knot hole in the fence of their own particular desires. Many people in "these" United States do not stop to consider for themselves the results of known causes, but accept their ideas ready made, and the new idea will prove popular. Its amusing side is the controversy over who first suggested the "innovation."

Army and navy officers and civil employees of the government must fight shy of congress. It is an unpardonable sin to be caught talking to a congressman. All the goodness and patriotism rests with those placed at the head of several departments. Army and navy officers who have for years devoted their lives to the cause are compelled to submit reports to men who are over them for a few months, and he in turn recommends to congress what is good for the officers and service. American officers of the army and navy are practically without exception honorable men and it is galling to say the least to be compelled to remain silent while some man appointed over them, that he may bolster up the administration, decides what is the best plan of procedure for the good of the service. It has been ever thus, but the gag is drawn tighter from year to year over the mouths of those who have the service most at heart.

After spending millions of dollars for the Panama canal, the commission has gotten to the point where they are ready to let the contract for the actual work. Now look out for the fireworks. Everyone connected with the job so far has been provided with a Yale lock for their lips, excepting those who bolstered up their immediate superiors to grin promotion, and now the entire pack will turn at bay and show up the falicies of the contractor, sided by those who did not get the contract or are not furnishing supplies. It will require at least one "show down" and expose of the conditions into which matters are drifting before we are done with the big ditch. And instead of seven years to finish the work, write "seventeen years" under your hatband.

What's in a name? Did you ever stop to consider that the most prominent politicians of today are known by their first name or "all" their name? William Alden Smith of Michigan did not become prominent until he was compelled to use all the names he had to be distinguished from the other Smiths. And while going over the names of alleged great men with long names, do not omit William "Jay" Bryan, with accent on the middle name.

The halls of congress are not liberally patronized during a set speech unless there is going to be some "fun," but when Senator La Follett of Wisconsin starts in there is strictly a democratic audience. The senator appears to enjoy the boycott, and hammers away as if nothing unusual had happened. As has been before stated, the legislation is formulated in the committee rooms, and no amount of "spouting" will change a single vote, yet in this instance it will probably mean more Chautauqua engagements next summer. Great game?

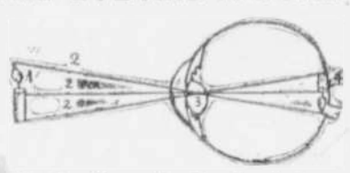
The air of assumption taken on by some congressmen is highly amusing to the impartial observer. Do they "know" a constituent when they meet him if he is a worker in Uncle Sam's tread mill? Not if they know themselves. They are dependent on the favor of the voters in their district, yet will not get into a carriage at the expense of their constituents and go to one of the departments and speak a good word in their behalf, although that is the mode of procedure in Washington, regardless of the stories of merit so loudly proclaimed. Oh, no, men promoted in Washington do not ask for promotion; some friend sneaks off to the head of the department and slyly asks to have the man promoted, and if he stands in the elevation is made. A young man is "highly recommended" and appointed as secretary to So-and-so; after a few months he is promoted. The men we know have merit; those we do not know are not to be thought of.

The service pension bill is a great favorite in Washington. Many of the positions in the government service are filled by old soldiers, and their interests are pretty well looked after. There are also a large number who enlisted and were placed on duty as clerks in the departments and in addition to having drawn good pay while the war was on and escaped the dangers of field duty and camp life, are the loudest shouters for recognition of the uniform as a recommendation for a job or promotion. "Its not our fault that we were not in the field; we took the chance," they say. Its not the fault of millions of Americans today that they were not born soon enough to take part in the war, either. They were not transferred to clerical duty in Washington without efforts being made in their behalf, and the efforts of the G. A. R. to eliminate them from consideration is generally commended.

One great reform inaugurated by President Roosevelt has been the placing of young men with new ideas at the head of affairs in many of the departments. They have proven a decided success, coming in with reform ideas and putting them into execution. Young Hitchcock, keep of the reform commission, and Public Printer Stillings are shinning examples of the young men in Washington who are "doing things."

A. J. Benton.

## THE EYE AND ITS CARE



By Dr. Frane Lucile Hard. Rooms 14 Chrisman Building, Eugene.

1. Object looked at.
2. Rays of light.
3. Crystaline lens and point of reversal.
4. Picture of object on retina.

The eyeball is a perfect sphere about an inch in diameter. In front the cornea is engrafted onto the main ball.

The perfect or Emetropic eyeball is very hard to find, only one person in many having perfect eyes. Those that do, see the stars as sharp points of light instead of a blur of light as seen by most of us.

When we look at an object, rays from it enter our eye, focus upon the Retina and from there the message is carried to the brain by the Optic nerve. But to get to the Retina the rays of light must first pass through the air then through the Cornea, Aqueous Humor, The Pupil, the Crystaline Lens, the Vitrious Humor, and finally to the Retina. Then the little fibers called the Rods and Cones must be set in action to carry the message to the brain through the Optic Nerve. When all this complicated process has been gone through we know what object is that we are looking at. Although this seems like such a long process it is all done so quickly that we are not aware of it at all.

Upon passing through the Crystaline lens the rays of light which enter the eye in a slanting direction are crossed so that that the picture formed on the Retina is reversed, the brain, however interprets this correctly so we see the object as it is.

In the articles for the next few weeks some of the most common eye troubles will be talked about.

Furniture at cost at Miller and Corbit's.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lurch, of Cottage Grove, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lillian, to Harry Kreuger of Butte, Mont., Sunday evening February 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hexter, 192 Twelfth st., Portland.

Miller and Corbit are closing out at cost.

Everything needed for housekeeping at Miller and Corbit's.

J. D. Cochran has gone to Oakland, California on lumber business.

Go to Miller and Corbit for bargains.

Go to Miller and Corbit for bargains.


# COTTAGE GROVE MARKET

For Benefit of Farmers and Merchants

ON HOME PRODUCTION

PRODUCE.

(Prices quoted are wholesale.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter, country | 25c |
| Butter, cooking | 20c |
| Butter, creamery, lb | 35c |
| Butter fat | 31½ |
| Eggs | 30c |
| Chickens | 11c |
| Onions, cwt. | $1.50 |
| Apples, bushel, according to quality | $1.25 |
| Chittem bark, old | 7c |
| Hides, green | 8c |
| Salt hides, dry | 9c |
| Potatoes | $1.50 |
| Cabbage, cwt | $2.00 |
| 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 |
| Bran, 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 | $1.90 |
| Flour (hard wheat, cwt | $2.40 |
| Rolled barley, per 75lb sack | $1.05 |
| Rolled barley, standard, sack | $1.00 |
| Hay, baled, ton | $12.00 |

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cows | 2¾ |
| Sheep | 4c |
| Veal, dressed | 7c |
| Hogs, dressed | 7½c |

INDIGESTION.

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but the famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after meals is not only thoroughly reliable digestant, but it contains great tonic and reconstructive properties as well. This famous remedy enables the stomach and digestive organs to thoroughly digest, assimilate and contribute to the tissues all of the nourishment that is contained in such food as may be eaten.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure clears the way and makes sure the journey from sickness to health and weakness to strength. If the stomach is disordered Kodol will cure it.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure lays the foundation for health, and the upbuilding of strength by cleansing, purifying and sweetening the glands and membraner of the stomach, and by supplying natural juices necessary to perfect indigestion, assimilation and nutrition. Kodol digests what you eat, prevents colic, cholera, diarrhoea, flux, dysentery and summer complaints generally, and its use will cure indigestion and chronic dyspepsia permanently. Kodol is good alike for young and old. Your druggist sells it.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarch Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
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DeWitt's Little Early Risers
The famous little pills.


TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 23, 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 of August 4, 1892,

IRA D. HYLAND,

of Lowell, County of Lane State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7620 for the purchase of the N. ½ of SW ¼; NW ¼ of SE ¼ and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Section No. 12 in Township No. 20 south, Range No. 2, west, 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 his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1907.

He names as witnesses:

Oscar Drury, Grover Walker, Wilbur Hyland, William W. Sailor, of Lowell, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1907.

1-12 :: 2-4 J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Roseburg, Ore.
October 22nd 1906.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Holland of Crow, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9642 made Nov. 21, 1899, for the NE¼ Section 32, Township 19 S., Range 6 W., and that said proof will be made before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon on January 5, 1907.

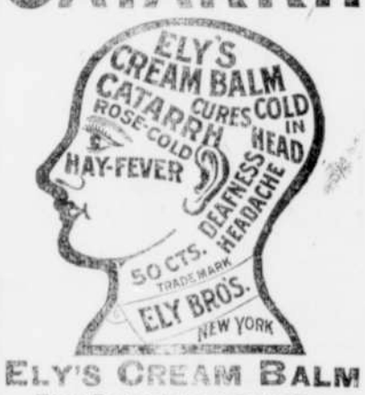
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation o, the land viz.:

Frank Crenshaw of Panther, Ore. Church Stephens of Crow, Oregon; Scott Gillespie of Panther, Oregon; Frank Holland of Crow, Oregon.

27-22 Benjamin L. Eddy, Register.


Nearly every person who is subject to attacks from the stomach suffers a morbid dread of a dietetic treatment for relief, that is three-fourths starvation and one-fourth toast and milk. On the other hand you can eat as you please and digest the food by the aid of a good digestant, thus giving the tired stomach equally as much rest. Eat what you please and take a little Kodol for indigestion after your meals. It digests what you eat. Sold by Bensons Pharmacy.

# 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


**Time Table.**

In effect Sunday, Nov. 25 12 a m

NORTH BOUND

| | |
|---|---|
| No 16 | 1:53 a m |
| No 18 Cottage Grove Local | 5.10 a m |
| No 12 | 11.20 a m |
| No 14 New Fast Train | 6:13 p m |

SOUTH BOUND

| | |
|---|---|
| No 15 | 1.26 a m |
| No 13 New Fast Train | 4.30 a m |
| No 11 | 2.55 p m |
| No 17 Cottage Grove Local | 9.50 p m |

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

Time Table No. 4

To take effect November 1 1906.

| East Bound | | | | | 1 and 4 Tuesday and Sat only. 1 and 2 Daily Except Sunday. | | West Bound | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 3—No 1 | | | | | | | No 2—No 4 | |
| P M | A M | M | | | STATIONS | Elev | A M | P M |
| 2:30 | 7:20 | 0 | | | Cottage Grove | 671 | 12:00 | 5.15 |
| 2:40 | 7:50 | 5.5 | | | Walden | 710 | 11:25 | 4:58 |
| 2:49 | 7:59 | 8.7 | | | Cerro Gordo | 807 | 11:16 | 4:50 |
| 2:56 | 8:14 | 8.6 | | | Perena | 841 | 11:08 | 4:44 |
| 3:18 | 8:40 | 12 | | | Star | 917 | 10:46 | 4:25 |
| 3:26 | 9:00 | 13.5 | | | Wicks | 946 | 10:33 | 4:25 |
| 3:35 | 9:06 | 15.9 | | | Red Bridge | 1020 | 10:28 | 4:20 |
| 3:39 | 9:15 | 16.6 | | | Wildwood | 1040 | 10:15 | 4:17 |
| 3:50 | 9:45 | 20.6 | | | Disston | 1060 | 10:00 | 4:04 |

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 Oregon. 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 of it being billed.

A. B. WOOD, Manager.