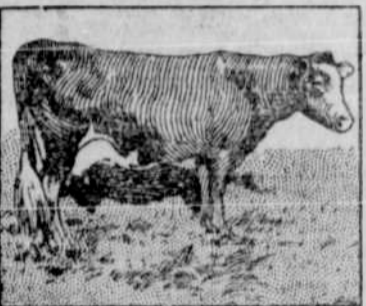




The hot days and nights of August and early September are the most trying to the average buttermaker, writes a Georgia dairy woman in Farm Progress. Often after churning a long time the butter will be soft and white and the buttermaker discouraged. This is especially the case if she does not have very much cream and saves it several days to get enough for a churning. Then many housekeepers do not have a good cool place to keep their milk and cream, and ice is out of the question. It is to such as these that I want to tell one woman's plan of making sweet, hard, yellow butter in hot weather or cold-weather that will always sell above the market price.

She usually churns from four to six quarts of cream at a time, and before she skims any cream into the cream jar she puts three pounds of salt into it, and then every time she puts in cream she stirs it thoroughly, so as to mix the salt well through the cream. The churning is done in the usual manner, and the butter always comes firm and yellow. The butter is washed, which takes out all the buttermilk with very little working, and no salt is ever put into the butter. The salt put into the cream makes the butter just salty enough. Of course the buttermilk is too salty for use, but the ease with which the butter is churned and its superior quality more than compensate for that loss.

A Word For the Guernsey.
Professor E. B. Voorhes of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in a carefully prepared address on "What the Guerneys Have Demonstrated in Public and Official Tests" says: "In the first test of breeds that was carried on at the New Jersey experiment station the Guerneys showed very clearly that they were superior to all others in the cost of the production of a pound of butter and in the cost of the production of a pound of



total solids. It was shown, furthermore, that these animals, representing their breed, showed it to be one which produced a large flow of milk of a very high percentage. In fact, in all other tests conducted at the station the same results were established, though the Guerneys were other breeds that were shown to be as good in showing a low cost of production."—W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of Guernsey Cattle Club, in National Stockman.

Dairy Farm Progress.
The separator has for a number of years been the keystone of progress in dairy farming. It has been the most potent of dairy educators, and its introduction has almost invariably proved the stepping stone to advancement in every feature of dairy work and character of methods and utensils. It is an object lesson in up to date machinery. It is usually soon followed by a Babcock tester showing the actual butter fat value of the milk of each cow by the weighing out of the poorer cows, an up to date churn, the use of better salt, better color, greater cleanliness and a more intelligent understanding of buttermaking generally. Such improvement must necessarily lend its influence to other lines of farm work, and the "leaven" of progress which the introduction of the separator provides is inestimable in its widespread results.—S. E. Stevenson Before Oneida Farmers' Institute.

Dishwashing Calves.
The easiest and simplest way to remove horns is to use caustic potash on the young calf just as the embryo horns are appearing. One can get the potash sticks at any drug store. The little tender button should be wet and a little potash rubbed on the moistened surface of the horn points until sufficient caustic has been transferred to the moisture. It may be necessary to give more than one application, but the calf will not mind.—Professor C. S. Plumb in Rural New Yorker.

Quality of Milk.
The coloring matter of milk is not necessarily associated with the butter fat, so that the richness of color does not always indicate the proportion of butter fat. Without some accurate means, such as the Babcock test, for determining the quality of the milk from each cow a dairyman can never be sure as to which are his best and which his poorest cows.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

Care of Calves.
A prolific source of scours and diarrhoea in calves is a cold and wet floor. Calves soil their bedding very quickly. The stall should be cleaned and bedded anew once every week. Be sure to feed their milk regularly, and at 104 degrees, just a little less than enough. Handle them gently and pet them often, and there is nothing in the world to keep them from growing like weeds.—Inland Farmer.

MEAT FOR DUCKLINGS.

Animal Food Necessary For Their Early Development.

In a recent experiment at the New York agricultural station, planned to bring out the effect and value of various quantities of animal food in the rations, four similar lots of ducklings, each of twenty-eight birds one week old, were fed for ten weeks.

Two grain rations were used as the basis, one containing seven parts cornmeal, six parts animal meal, four parts wheat middlings and three parts wheat bran and the other composed of two parts Chicago gluten meal and one part each of germ gluten meal and old process linseed meal. These were fed in varying proportions to the different lots of ducklings and were so supplemented with animal meal and other foods that one lot received about 20 per cent of the protein in the ration from animal food, the next lot 40 per cent, the next lot 60 per cent and the fourth lot 80 per cent.

Bone ash was used in the rations with smaller amounts of animal meal to prevent any possible deficiency of mineral matter in any ration and to avoid any great differences in amount of ash, for the animal meal contained so much bone that rations in which it was freely used had a high percentage of ash constituents. This bone ash, which would be unnecessary for ordinary feeding, added considerably to the cost of the rations.

The results of the experiment show that in the first month or so of the duckling's life a large proportion of the food can, with direct profit, be of animal products. With 60 per cent of such food in the ration the birds grew more rapidly than upon any other ration, while for the first month the cost of production was as low as with any. As the birds became larger the direct financial advantage in using large proportions of animal food lessened and finally disappeared. But the gain which would result from the early attainment of marketable size still remained, for when the 60 per cent lot would have weighed about 145 pounds as prepared for market the 20 per cent lot would have weighed only 125 pounds. The advantage of getting birds ready for market quickly is often so decided that greater profit would lie with the more costly ration. In this case the heavier feeding of animal products saved about two weeks' time, or produced 15 per cent more of poultry in the same time.

So far as this experiment goes it seems that it will pay to feed freely of animal food during the first three to five weeks and depend after that more on increasing proportions of the cheaper grain foods. The exact proportions most profitable to use and the best form of animal food to select will depend upon the relative cost of different foods, the demand for the product, and the price obtained.—Bulletin New York Experiment Station.

Feeding the Chicks.

When hatching day is drawing near do not be in too great a hurry to count the chicks. Let nature attend to the hatching process without interference. After the chicks are hatched twenty-four hours give them their first meal, which consists of rolled roots. I continue feeding this for about two months, giving them well baked Johnnycake for a change. The formula which has given me good results is as follows: Two quarts bran, two quarts coarse cornmeal, one quart wheat middlings, one handful beef scraps, one handful of chick grit. I mix this up well with skim milk. Then I rub it to a crumbly mass and then bake it for about four and three-quarters hours in a slow oven. Then I slowly begin to feed them cracked corn, increasing it as they get used to it. I never feed them soft feed, as it causes bowel trouble.—Cor. American Poultry Journal.

Crop Bound Fowls.

I have tried the following treatment for crop bound fowls with great success, writes a Virginia farmer in Commercial Poultry: Make an incision in the outer skin about half or three-quarters of an inch long. Pull the outer skin a little to one side and make a like incision in the skin of the crop. Work out all the contents of the crop which obstruct the passage of the gizzard, then sew up neatly with silk thread, sewing each skin separately. Keep the bird penned separately and feed lightly for a week. I have saved a number of valuable fowls in this way and can recommend it as a sure remedy if done carefully and in time.

Worms For Chickens.

There is more profit in spending a little time in loosening the earth for the chickens to pick up the worms than there is in earning money to buy scraps. The worms they get do the chicks more good than twice that amount of scraps.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Feeding Brevities.

Pea meal is nutritious.
Rice is easily digested.
Linseed meal is cathartic.
Linseed meal is a cooked food.
Wheat is rich in solids, but poor in water.
Barley is very nutritious, but rather laxative.
There is fully 5 1/2 per cent of fat in oatmeal.
Barley has much of the same qualities as wheat.
Potatoes contain about 22 per cent of starch.
Properly fed fowls are those that are regularly bred.
A feast today and a famine tomorrow will upset the best pen of layers.
A teaspoonful of linseed meal in the mash is a good allowance for a hen.—American Poultry Journal.

SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS.

Care of Little Poult at Hatching Time—What to Feed.

The manner of handling the turkey hens and little poult when the poult hatch and during the ten days that immediately follow depends considerably upon the conditions to which they are subject, writes H. A. Nourse in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Some turkey breeders prefer to give old and young free range and throw them wholly upon their own resources. Other breeders give them full liberty to go where they like, but feed the hen and brood regularly. Still others find it best to confine the poult or the hens until the young turkeys are well started.

The natural way for a hen to do after the hatch is complete is to take her brood into the fields or into the brush if there is any. There she protects them from enemies and feeds them with such animal and vegetable food as she can find. The young raised in that manner are strong and healthy, and when they get well started they grow rapidly. But heavy rains and periods of damp weather sometimes cause heavy losses in broods so raised, and various means are taken to prevent such loss by limiting the range for a longer or shorter time after hatching.

One method is to confine the turkey hen in a coop and allow the poult to run at large. The coop for this purpose should not be less than four feet long by three wide and high enough to allow the hen to stretch to her full height. Hens that have not been accustomed to any kind of restraint seldom can be confined in a coop successfully.

These coops must be moved daily to fresh locations, and the hen must be dusted with lice killing powder once a week to keep down the lice, which breed and increase rapidly when the turkey is unable to take a thorough dust bath.

Unless the hen is very tame she cannot be let out for an occasional run, for it is not often possible to get her to go back to the coop.

For the young poult there is nothing better than stale (not moldy) bread, dampened with milk, for the first two days. After that a good quality of prepared chick food made of small and finely cracked grains is a safe and desirable ration until the poult are large enough to eat wheat, cracked corn and other coarse food. Those that are in pens or whose mothers are confined in coops must be fed three full meals a day. Some whole corn should be provided for the hen, and fresh water should be supplied at least twice each day.

The youngsters should not be fed as soon as they are hatched and dried off. They will be healthier and grow faster if no food is supplied until they are at least two days (forty-eight hours) old.

Meat as Chick Food.

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks the Rhode Island experiment station says:

"The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks."

"The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chickens. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.5 per cent. In pen B all animal food was withheld. The deaths were 0.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted from the ration. The deaths were 32.7 per cent, of which 76.5 per cent showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted. The deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 85.8 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average weight."

The Poultry Yard.

If there are any hollows in your poultry runs that are liable to hold water after heavy showers fill them up or drain so that the birds will not be compelled to wade through muddy water halfway up to their knees, so to speak, says Commercial Poultry. Otherwise some of those valuable and highly prized early hatched birds will likely lie down and die. And you will wonder what is the matter with them. They will be dead, of course, but you might have saved them.

Charcoal Prevents Disease.

The use of charcoal will prevent much of the diseases that affect the bowels of poultry. A teaspoonful of charcoal per fowl in the soft feed about three times a week will prove a great benefit to their health.—Farm and Live Stock Journal.

Chicken Notes.

Green bones should be fed three times a week to the laying hens and daily to the male bird.
Remember that a lousy hen cannot give you the results that she could if free from lice.
A few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water make an excellent spring tonic for the fowls.
All deformed chicks should be killed as soon as hatched. It is a waste of time to try to raise them.
If the eggs from a certain pen are found to be largely infertile, lose no time in getting a new male to head the pen.
Never set a deformed or ill shaped egg. It is a waste of time. Select the best shaped eggs and be sure that they are from strong, vigorous stock.—Commercial Poultry.

HEARING RESTORED

Science Prevails Against His Flesh Is His To.

All readers of this paper are by this time familiar with the name of Dr. Darrin, and they no doubt read with interest accounts of the many remarkable cures this celebrated physician has performed. We suspect that some have read the testimonials of grateful patients with some suspicion as to their authenticity, therefore we are gratified to be able to present testimonials that must put at rest every possible doubt. There is probably not a better known man in this country than J. F. Amis. He has spent almost a lifetime among the people of this section, and his reputation is such that nobody will stop a moment to investigate his truthfulness. He has received relief at the hands of the great benefactor, Dr. Darrin, and desires to inform the afflicted that they may have the same opportunity. Mr. Amis' testimony is given below:

397 West Seventh Street
Eugene, Oregon, June 3d, 1905.
To the Editor:—Noticing in your paper a statement of several persons regarding cures of deafness by Dr. Darrin, in the interest of the afflicted I wish through your paper to add my testimony to the efficiency of the doctor's treatment of my case.

About eight years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled in my head, resulting in partial deafness of the left ear, so much so that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed about a month ago, I had the grip with all the aggravating symptoms which attend this malady, ending in deafness of the right ear. I was much alarmed at my condition, and was of course, a source of great annoyance and anxiety to the family, and I began to think of hunting up some specialist to treat me for my disease.

Noticing Dr. Darrin's card in the paper and remembering having done business with the firm of Drs. Darrin of Portland years ago, when I published the Broad Ax in Eugene, I was too glad to call on the doctor at his rooms in the Smeede Hotel and place myself under his treatment, and now I am able to state that after a few days of treatment I am completely cured and can hear through both ears as well as I ever could. I am also being successfully treated for eczema and asthma. This remarkable statement is made without solicitation from the doctor or any one else, with the belief that it would be almost criminal to withhold from the public a knowledge of the fact that those afflicted as I was may find certain relief for deafness by applying to Dr. Darrin at the Smeede Hotel. I am 78 years old.
Respectfully,
J. F. AMIS.

PERMANENT CURES.

To the Public:—I am thoroughly well acquainted with Dr. Darrin and his mode of treatment as two of my brothers were cured by him 15 years ago, when the doctor was practicing in Portland. One brother, John Neal, now lives in Tillamook County, Or., was cured of a poisoning from a snake bite. Another brother, James Neale, living in Vida, Lane county, was cured of catarrh of the stomach, dyspepsia and liver trouble. I am being successfully treated for heart, liver and stomach. Refer to me at Vida, Or.
JAMES NEAL.

DEAFNESS AND RINGING EARS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hogan of Oakland, Douglas county, Or., came to Eugene last week to consult Dr. Darrin at the Hotel Smeede for deafness and terrible ringing noises in the right ear. She was cured of both and went home rejoicing. While in the city they were visiting their friends, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Coffey, at 195 Lawrence street.—Guard.

Old papers for sale at the Leader office 15 cents per hundred.

The Original

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's money and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiate and is safest for children and delicate persons. For sale by Benson's Pharmacy.

When you pay in advance your subscription to the Leader, ask for a free one-year subscription to the Pacific Tree and Vine—the best farm, poultry and livestock journal on the Pacific Coast. Free with the Leader if paid in advance.

If in a kind of bilious mood, You wish an aid to digest food, No other pill is half so good As DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

The famous Little Pills EARLY RISERS cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, etc. They never gripe or sicken, but impart early rising energy. Good for either children or adults. Bob Moore, LaFayette, Ind., says: "No use talking, DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work. All other pills I've used gripe and make sick. DeWitt's Little Early Risers brought the long sought relief. They are perfect." Sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

Apoplexy in Fowls.

Apoplexy usually comes from over-feeding on starchy foods and can be rarely cured. If the bird is very valuable, proceed as follows: Open the large vein under the wing and hold the bird's head under a cold water tap for a minute or two, then, if it shows signs of recovery, feed it sparingly for a few days on soft food—giving no hard grain at all—and a dose of five grains of bromide of potassium each day.—Journal of Poultry Culture.

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Something for Your Eastern Friends.
The 1905 issue of the publication "Oregon, Washington and Idaho and Their Resources," issued by the Passenger Department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, is now ready for distribution. If you have friends in the East who are interested in the Pacific Northwest, a copy of this publication would be a welcome visitor to their homes. This publication will be mailed to any given address upon receipt of four cents in stamps to pay postage.

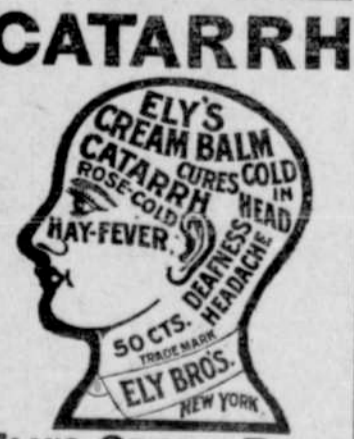
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THE SALVE THAT PENETRATES
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores of the skin, and by its antiseptic, rubefacient and healing influence it subdues inflammation and cures Boils, Burns, Cuts, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm and all skin diseases. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles. The original and genuine Witch Hazel Salve is made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., and sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

Bond Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Cottage Grove will issue and sell \$20,000 municipal water bonds, bearing date the first day of July, 1905, running for 25 years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable in U. S. gold coin. Bids for the purchase of all or any part of said bonds will be received by the City Recorder of said city on or before the 17th day of June, 1905, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. of said day. A certified check for \$100 must accompany each and every bid. No bid for less than the par value of said bonds will be considered and the Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
J. E. YOUNG, City Recorder.

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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.
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Wagonmaking, blacksmithing and general repair work at J. H. Baker's shop. Every guarantee of good workmanship given. tf

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Bohemia, a 5c Cigar
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To take effect April 2d, 1905.

East Bound		West Bound	
No. 3—No. 1	1 and Daily Except Sunday.	No. 2—No. 4	2 and Daily Except Sunday.
F.M.	A.M.	F.M.	A.M.
2:30	7:30	6:15	11:15
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3:30	8:30	7:15	12:15
4:00	9:00	7:45	12:45
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