

HANDLING THE COLT.

His Training Should Begin at Birth.
Weaning the Foal.

The weaning of a foal should be done gradually, as it is well to have the foal taught to eat all sorts of food before removing it from the dam, and it should be handled well and carefully from its birth. If such be carried out properly when weaning time has come, which should be at five or six months, confine the foal in a loose box in which there is nothing to get entangled among and feed it on soft feed, which you have already taught it to eat. It is much better to separate them entirely. In the meantime the dam's diet should consist of dry food, and it is well to put her to work. The milk should be removed, but not milked dry every time. With dry food and work the secretion of milk will soon cease.

From this time until the foal becomes a yearling it should be well fed, as a stunted foal never matures properly, and more colts are injured during the first six months by too scanty a supply of food than by the other extreme. As soon as the foal is properly weaned it should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine as good as exercise, fresh air and sunlight.

We will suppose the foal to be weaned and turned to grass for some time through the day and put in the stable at night and fed a little oats. As soon as winter sets in the foal should have a loose box and be let out every day for an hour or two, feeding a little bran mash, a few carrots and clover hay. In that way it will come out in good shape in the spring. And by using it to lead by the time it is weaned it will lead like an old horse, and if continued right on until it is ready to break to harness there will be no trouble. In fact, it is already broken.—Robert Ness Before Canadian Horse Breeders.

Why Hogs Root.

A writer on swine says: It is the hog's nature to root, and nature has provided it with not only the propensity, but the implements to indulge it. As the wants of the animal are supplied without rooting, the rooting portion of the pig becomes less suitable to the purpose, as all the improved breeds are shortening up in the nose and snout.

Hogs root for worms and tubers or grass roots. These not only aid as a ration of maintenance, but as a regulator and conditioner of the system. The desire to root at the present time is a symptom usually that the stomach demands something that it is not receiving.

Hogs that are fed on dry corn or grain feed develop this desire for rooting, as the hog endeavors to secure that which will relieve it. To prevent this condition we would feed plenty of charcoal or wood ashes, also a little oilmeal, to get them into proper condition.

An animal that forms the habit of rooting will root regardless of demands. It is as hard to break it of the habit as is the chewing of tobacco in the human race, and the only preventive is some system of ringing to prevent the use of the snout.—New York Farmer.

Luck With the Lambs.

A great English flock master once said "He who looks no further than two weeks either way from lambing time is likely to have no luck with his lambs."

SWINE HUSBANDRY

In selecting a brood sow I consider the most essential point is in securing good length with a well arched back and with good legs and feet, writes H. T. Morgan in Detroit Tribune. I pay particular attention to these points. It is a safe rule to assume that a short sow will be a "sly" breeder and that from a long sow you may expect a large brood. A sow with faulty legs or feet will not take the exercise requisite for the proper development of her unborn brood. If you want large litters of vigorous pigs see that the sow has plenty of exercise.

I prefer to keep my sows in a condition which most judges would call "too fat" perhaps. Experience has shown me, however, that larger and stronger litters will be produced by sows in pretty high flesh than by those in thin condition. And, though a thin sow may produce a large, strong litter, she is sadly handicapped in nourishing a large litter owing to her condition.

Hogs in Summer.
When the hog pasture begins to burn out with the coming summer, look out! That sow and pigs which have been so full fed during the rainy season will disappoint you if you allow the change to fall on them too suddenly. They are soft and easily hurt then. See to it that they get shade and some green stuff, even if you must cut and carry it to them early each morning. A cultivated pasture is better. Dry weather brings lice, dust and disease in its train. Pigs receive a check in growth, and disease is invited to enter the herd under these conditions.—Farm and Ranch.

Two Litters a Year.

If the spring pigs are well taken care of and not allowed to depend too much upon their mothers for a living the sows may be bred for fall litters, so that the pigs will come about the same season each fall and spring, says A. J. Legg in National Stockman. Fall pigs are not usually regarded as being as profitable as spring litters, but by taking good care of them they may be made quite as profitable considering the higher price of pork in the spring. By taking good care of the fall pigs they may be made to dress 150 pounds each at six months old.

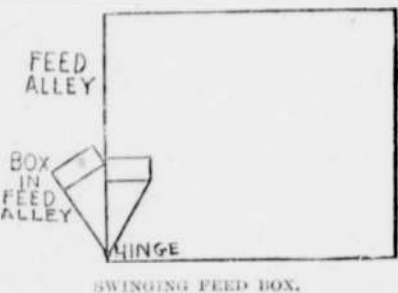
Feeding the Work Horse

On days when the horses are not at work there should be a reduction in the amount of feed given. Some horse owners on these occasions limit the amount of grain fed or take it away altogether, says L. A. Merrill in American Cultivator. This is not to be commended. A slight reduction should be made in both hay and grain, and this can be done in such a way that the horse will not realize it. In this connection I quote from a bulletin of the Utah experiment station on "Horse Feeding": "From these experiments it is apparent that even under strenuous work the desired results in horse feeding can be obtained with much less hay than is usually fed, and consequently to the financial gain of the feeder. It is folly to claim that a horse will not eat more than is necessary if allowed the liberty of the stack and grain bin."

The argument is sometimes made that a horse under natural conditions on pasture never eats more than is necessary and that under these conditions he is never subject to digestive disorders. While this is undoubtedly true, it must be kept in mind that as soon as we stable a horse and require work of him we have taken him away from his natural conditions and placed him under unnatural environments. Thousands of dollars and many valuable horses could be saved annually if the amount of coarse fodder fed horses could be reduced one-half. The heavy feeding should come at night, after the horse's work is over and when the animal has time for masticating and digesting his food. Water always before feeding.

A Box Stall Convenience.

Some of the best stables now feed hay upon the floor of the box stalls, says Breeder's Gazette. Make the grain boxes hinge to tilt outward into their feed passage entirely out of the stalls, then they will be clean when needed.



SWINGING FEED BOX.

and the feed may be put in at any time and pushed through when needed or at the regular feeding time. Have a sliding latch to hold the feed box either in or out. The sketch will show this swinging feed box, which costs but a trifle to make, though it should be strongly put together.

Care of Work Horses.

See that the horse has a clean, cool, airy stable; that he is cleaned night and morning to get rid of loose hair and the dandruff coming with it. Sponge his face, eyes, nostrils, mouth and around anus and sheath when he comes in sweaty. Do not allow him to drink a large quantity of water when hot. A swallow or two will suffice, and the full drink should be given later, when he has cooled off. Always give the water first and the food when that has been taken and when he has had time to rest and cool off. Nothing is to be gained by watering and feeding a warm and tired horse.

The noon hour is shortened by such practice, but so is the life or usefulness of the horse. It pays to rest him at noon and remove his harness. He will work better and longer and have less trouble from sore shoulders and neck where this is done.

Cost of Raising Pork.

Ten pounds of live hog weight at 4 cents made by feeding a bushel of corn is 40 cents per bushel for corn. It would be 60 cents a bushel for corn if fifteen pounds live weight is made for each bushel. It takes good feeding and a good and properly mixed ration to obtain such gains even with the best class of hogs and such as have been developed on a strong protein ration when young. Sometimes fifteen pounds are gained when finishing early maturing hogs which have been developed with skimmed milk, bran and a little cornmeal. These things show how important early and proper feeding and development are when feeding high priced corn to finish with.

The Tunis Sheep.

Tunis rams, like Tunis mutton, are a valuable and popular commodity. The crossbred Tunis mutton lamb outsells his competitors, the butcher and consumer like him, and he rides on the top-most wave of public favor.

Care of the Flock.

A greater cruelty except that of not providing them with proper and ample food and water cannot be done sheep than by denying them shade and salt, especially at this time of the year.—American Sheep Breeder.

Dipping the Sheep.

Sheep breeders of good sense do not require any legislation compelling them to dip their sheep. They are fully aware that it is to their own interest to keep their flocks clear of scab or any other parasitic troubles.

The Brood Mare.

It is poor economy to act upon the theory that a mare which is good for nothing else is good for breeding purposes. You want no offspring from an unsound or tricky animal.—Live Stock Journal.

DR. DARRIN

Remains Till November 12

Dr. Darrin's Work is Piling up on Him in Such Volume That He is Compelled to Prolong His Visit;

Dr. Darrin, the famous physician, has endeavored to leave Oct. 1, but on account of having so large a number of patients, and really a demand upon their part for him to remain longer, he has decided to postpone his departure until November 12. This certainly is sufficient recommendation of his exceptional ability and unparalleled success. Dr. Darrin is extremely busy and those who desire to see him should do so without delay, as many need a second treatment. He is not only an eminent physician, but is conscientious in his work and takes a deep interest in every case he treats. While the doctor publishes testimonials, these are comparatively only a few voluntarily given. The large majority of his most remarkable cures are not heard of, as he invariably respects the wishes of patients to avoid publicity. We give a number below and could fill a page if space would permit.

All who have applied to Dr. Darrin heretofore and not taken treatment and those commencing treatment before November 12 will be treated for half price, at \$10 a month for the time required for a cure. All chronic and private diseases a specialty. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, Sundays 2 to 4. The poor treated free except medicines, 10 to 11 daily. Read the following cures:

Wm. Ruth, 117 Washington street, Eugene, Ore., almost total deafness and ringing noises in head; cured.

Mrs. O. M. Strand, Harrisburg, Ore., eczema of the face and ears, discharging ears and deafness; cured by Dr. Darrin in one month.

J. A. Lindsey, news agent on the S. P. R. R., residence Mr. Tabor, Ore., consumption, bronchitis and catarrh; cured and gained 15 pounds 15 years ago.

G. L. Jennings, 433 Willamette street, Eugene, writes his wife's mother, Mrs. J. H. Inwall, of Irving, Ore., was cured 15 years ago by Dr. Darrin in Portland of dyspepsia and liver complaint. Mr. Jennings cured of the same troubles and can be referred to at his store.

\$4.85 to Portland and Return.

Beginning with Sept. 1st the Southern Pacific will sell round trip tickets, Cottage Grove to Portland and return for \$4.85 good for 30 days. This arrangement is made in order to give all a chance to visit Portland and the fair, and to stimulate the attendance upon the Exposition. While the trains are now loaded heavily arrangements have been made so that much larger travel can be accommodated.

Round Trip for One Fare

The Southern Pacific railroad has decided to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Portland to all points in Oregon to as far south as Ashland, for visitors from the East to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to enable them to look over western Oregon, that they may have an opportunity to locate or invest.

The tickets will be good for 15 days, with stop over privileges. Holders of Exposition round trip tickets from the east can purchase these tickets at this rate, it will depend upon the energy shown by the community as to the number of visitors secured.

This paper will accept word in payment of subscriptions, where the subscriber will subscribe for one year in advance.

Farmers Take Notice, Now is the Time Sanders Disc Plows are Better than Moleboard Plows.

They are lighter draft. They never get hung. No ground is too stony, too rooty, too sticky or too hard to be plowed with a disc plow. There is no side draft. They will break up the hard pan that has been formed by other plows. They will plow deep and take the place of subsoil plows.

It never gets too dry to plow with a disc plow. You can sow and plant at the proper time.

They will not choke. They will turn under anything in the way of vines, weeds, stalks and stubble. You will be at but little expense for sharpening, and you will not need any repairs for a long time.

SANDERS DISC PLOWS ARE BETTER THAN OTHER DISC PLOWS

We guarantee our plows to do good work in any kind of fallow land and not to break in one year from defect in material. Wynne Hardware Company.

A Sensible Move.

Have Tom Awbrey write you up a policy on your home and furniture in the Oregon Fire Relief Association, or your stock of goods in the Etna Insurance Company.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

The Leader office is prepared to turn out the very highest class of commercial job printing. We guarantee satisfaction.

Cottage Grove HOTEL

Mrs. I. E. THOMPSON.

Rates per day\$1.00
Room and board, per week.....\$4.50

Lewis and Clark Exposition Ticket Rates.

Cottage Grove to Portland & Ret \$4.85, good for 30 days, but not later than Oct. 31st, 1905.

PARTIES OF TEN OR MORE

One fare for the round trip good for ten days, (must travel together on one ticket both ways) \$1.40

ORGANIZED PARTIES OF ONE HUNDRED OR MORE

One fare for the round trip party moving on same day, but individual tickets will be sold under this rate and can return at any time within ten days from date of sale, \$4.40.

The above tickets on sale daily between May 29th and Oct. 15th, and no stop overs allowed in either direction.

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

Time Table No. 1

To take effect April 24, 1905.

East Bound	and	Tuesday	W. Bound
No. 3—No. 1	Land	Daily Ex-	No. 2—No. 4
P.M. A.M. M.	cept Sunday.	cept Sunday.	A.M. P.M.
2:00 7:30	Cottage Grove	7:11 11:10	5:15
2:07 7:37	Walden	7:18 10:49	5:08
2:14 7:44	Curran	7:25 10:41	4:59
2:21 7:51	Geo. Gordon	7:32 10:38	4:53
2:28 8:01	Baker	7:39 10:31	4:47
2:35 8:08	Bureau	7:46 10:24	4:44
2:42 8:17	Red Rock	7:53 10:17	4:39
2:49 8:24	Gravel Pit	8:00 10:10	4:35
2:56 8:31	Star	8:07 10:03	4:28
3:03 8:40	Star	8:14 9:58	4:16
3:10 8:47	Rocky Point	8:21 9:45	4:12
3:17 8:54	Red Bridge	8:28 9:35	4:03
3:24 9:01	Wildwood	8:35 9:30	4:00
3:31 9:08	Hunt's	8:42 9:23	3:57
3:38 9:15	End of track	8:49 9:14	3:50

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 Orasco. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot after 5:00 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

BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET

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Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

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SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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PROPRIETORS OF

The Fashion Stables



ALSO OFFICE OF THE

First Class Turnouts, Double or Single.

POTTS & POWELL - COTTAGE GROVE, ORE

We furnish and own our Meters.

We reserve the right to inspect all Wires and Fixtures

Did You Ever Think About It

Darkness will soon be upon the face of the Earth—16 hours of the 24. They are gloomy times and the foot pad's harvest. But the

Cottage Grove Electric Co.

will light those hours, cheer your home, drive away the thugs at

Reasonable Rates

AMERICAN SILK FLAG FREE

Given to some School, Lodge or Society of Cottage Grove

\$100 IN CASH FOR NEAREST GUESSES

Given in Five Prizes to Person or Persons Guessing nearest to Vote of Winning Society

ONE VOTE WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE

Get a coupon with every 10 cent purchase at

Modern Pharmacy;
The Vogue, Millinery;
The H. D. Lincoln Meat Shop;
H. C. Madsen, Jeweler;
Leader Publishing Co;
Griffin & Veatch Hardware;
Metcalf & Brund, Grocers;
Welch & Woods, Merchandise;
The O. K. Barber Shop;
Lurch, General Merchandise;
Nugget Publishing Co;
Star Confectionery.

The contest will close after 125,000 tickets have been disposed of.

Prizes now on exhibition at Welch & Woods Store.

With every 10c purchase you get a coupon which you can vote for your favorite society or school and a guess on the number of votes the winning society will have.

Votes will be counted every Tuesday and Friday mornings and published in this paper.

All coupons void after date stamped.

The ballot box will be placed at this office where vote can be deposited at any time.

Votes Counted Every Tuesday and Friday

Vote Often, You May Get Some Money