

RAISING PIGS.

They Must Be Kept Growing and Thriving—Breeds and Feed.

Pigs pay well when properly handled. From my experience and observations, covering a period of over a quarter of a century, I have concluded that first the breed should be adapted to the farm and the farmer's style of work, says a Pennsylvania farmer in American Agriculturist. In the middle and central west, where corn is king and wheat and other cereals are a close second, the breed usually chosen is the Poland-China, Chester White or large English Berkshire. Of late Duroc-Jerseys have become very popular and are giving good results. These all make fine porkers and are of the large type, furnishing heavy hams and shoulders and much lard when mature. They are nice hogs for the cut up butchers' trade when not too large when slaughtered at six months to one year old.

In the eastern states and near towns and cities, where much of their food consists of byproducts of the dairy, orchard, garden or hotel, some of the smaller, quick maturing breeds are generally found best adapted to the peculiar situation. Small Yorkshires, Cheshires, Lancashires and small Berkshires will make good showings in such places. With the larger breeds and in the corn belt spring and summer or even fall pigs should be watered on a growing ration only, composed of vegetables, roots, cut, steamed or soaked hay, with small grain ration, and then turned on to a good pasture as early in spring as the ground permits and fattened on grain in time for the market they are intended for.

Profitable pigs must be kept growing and thriving all the time. It is usually a loss to let them stand still or go back for a single week. By studying the markets one can readily determine what will be the cheapest line of food-stuff for him to purchase, or if grain, etc., is grown on the farm what will pay best for him to feed and what to sell. The returns from any line of feeding will be best determined by careful work in actual feeding.

Success in Growing Horses.

The men who make a success of growing horses are the men who put brains into the business, says T. M. Wilkinson in Chicago Record-Herald. They decide upon a type to grow and then select the best mares of this type that their money will buy. A man had better own but one high class brood mare, whether she be draft, coach, trotting, saddle or thoroughbred, than a whole yard full of mixed breeds, sizes and inferior quality. Select a stallion of known reputation, as you can then see his colts, and by observing mares and colts produced you can judge how he will mate with your own mare. It is time the farmer realized that he must abandon the production of the common general purpose horse. They bring the least money of any.

Corn and Cob Meal For Cattle.

"For a number of years it has been the policy at the Iowa experiment station and Agricultural college," says Professor Curtis, "to use corn and cob meal instead of cornmeal whenever the conditions are such as to warrant grinding at all, and we have never had any injurious results that could be attributed to the use of corn and cob meal when properly ground and fed to cattle."

PROFITABLE FEEDING

As a result of an experiment in feeding hay with and without grain to calves the Nebraska experiment station has arrived at the following conclusion: That the cost of producing gains in calves is least when considerable grain is fed along with hay. The results of an experiment conducted during the preceding winter also indicated that the feeding of grain was profitable from the standpoint of economical production. For the entire year, with no grain during the summer while on grass, the results would go to show that a moderate grain ration in winter, not more than one-third a full feed along with hay, is most economical.

Field Pens For Lambs.

Experiments in lamb feeding at the Wyoming station resulted in the following conclusions: Sixty lambs fed 100 days on eleven and six-tenths acres of field pens which were raised on sod land without irrigation. These lambs harvested the crop, made better gains and went to market in better condition than lambs from the feed pens which were fed alfalfa and corn.

It is possible to fatten lambs without grain on a cheap ration of alfalfa, turnips and oilmeal, and such rations will be further investigated.

Cottonseed Meal For Hogs.

A Texas farmer writing in Farm and Ranch says: I have noticed that when being fed on cottonseed meal hogs cannot stand much exercise. Have had several hogs to drop down and die in a few minutes while driving them from the feed lot to the shipping pen, about half a mile. I get the best and quickest results from two parts of cornmeal and one part of wheat shorts (cost not counted), soaked twelve hours. Think I have fed twenty tons of cottonseed meal to 1,000 hogs during the past ten months. Have fed in different proportions with cornmeal for chops, wheat shorts and molasses. Have discontinued its use as a hog feed.

OBEYS THE SCRIPTURES

Why Dr. Darrin Does Not Hide His Light Under a Bushel.

Those who search the Scriptures will find therein words advising mankind not to make a practice of hiding lights under a bushel. We do not know that it was from studying the Bible that Dr. Darrin got the idea of advertising, but we do know that since he has resided in Eugene the doctor has not been afraid to use printer's ink.

Experience has proven to the doctor that in no other way can the afflicted learn so quickly that there is a present opportunity to be healed, that chronic diseases can be cured; that new life and energy can be imparted to those within whose breasts hopes of health had almost ceased to exist; that the worthy poor can be treated free; that all others can receive treatment at a price to accommodate their means.

We mention a few of his recent cures in this vicinity as a proof that Dr. Darrin's electrical skill is beyond doubt:

DEAF 29 YEARS—CURED.

To the Public:—For 29 years I have been gradually growing deaf until it was with difficulty I could hear without embarrassment, and then I would often miss the meaning of those talking. Dr. Darrin has cured me and I most emphatically commend him to all. I will add that I am receiving great benefit from dyspepsia. My address is 157 West 5th street, Eugene. J. M. HOWELL.

Geo. Hill, of Fort Klamath, Oregon, was in Eugene not long ago for treatment by Dr. Darrin. He reports his nephew was cured by Dr. Darrin four years ago of epileptic fits and general nervous debility.

Dr. Darrin reports her cure of deafness as perfect.

Mrs. E. J. Coburn, four miles north of Eugene, is very much pleased with the cure of her boy of stomach and general.

L. M. Hartwig, of Vida, Ore., is so well pleased with his cure of eczema, piles, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble that he has placed other members of his family under Dr. Darrin's care.

W. V. Berntzen, of Eugene, and W. F. Deadtind, of Leaburg, Ore., are both cured of granulated eyes.

Chas. Mahyew's daughter, 79 East Sixth street, Eugene, is happy over the cure of catarrh and deafness of six years' standing.

Mrs. M. McCully, 75 West Eighth street, Eugene, has no return of her affliction, having been cured of inflammation of neck of the bladder. Her husband was also cured of liver and kidney complaint. Scores of others might be mentioned.

The afflicted should call upon Dr. Darrin. If the case is hopeless he will so inform the patient. If he takes the case it is large odds that the patient will be permanently cured.

Remember Dr. Darrin will be at the Smeede Hotel, Eugene, until November, 12 only. Examination is free and charges \$10 a month for the time required. The poor free, except medicines.

Where gold ores contain copper it is often difficult to secure satisfactory results by the cyanide process. Metallic copper is slightly soluble in cyanide solutions, but, like gold, is not acted upon sensibly if in large grains or sheets, but many of the ores of copper decompose cyanide solutions, some of them such as the carbonates and oxides, so rapidly as to render the direct application of the cyanide process, for the extraction of gold, commercially a failure. In such cases some success has been attained by first leaching out the ore with a weak solution of sulphuric acid; washing the ore to displace the acid, and when necessary neutralizing the remaining acid by the addition of lime, and the subsequent treatment of the ore by the cyanide process for the recovery of the gold. This process is said to have been introduced with considerable success at Barstow, Cal., on ores from Camp Rochester in San Bernardino county. Ores containing as high as 3 per cent copper can sometimes be treated by cyaniding better than by any other process, but it is often occurs that an ore containing less than 1 per cent copper will give much trouble, the copper accumulating in the circulating solution until it can no longer be used. Where copper becomes thus troublesome it is often better to use the electrical process for precipitation. There is considerable literature available on the subject of electrical precipitation of gold and silver from cyanide solutions.

Call Accepted.

Rev. D. E. Olson of the Eugene Divinity School has accepted the call of the First Christian Church of Cottage Grove, and began services as pastor on last Sunday; two able sermons were delivered, and three new members received on that date.

Vigorous work for the winter is being carefully planned, in which the united effort of the membership and hearty co-operation of all christian people is earnestly hoped for.

An earnest invitation is extended to all to hear the series of discourses that have been arranged for which thus far have proven both interesting and instructive.

Riding the Free Horse to Death.

A strange incident occurred at one of the leading hotels Sunday evening that shows how little some people think or appreciate favors or conveniences always participated in by the entire city, the majority of which never have occasion to patronize the hotel. We call it thoughtlessness for we can not conceive the thought that a man could think as much of a penny as the action of a gentleman would indicate.

A party occupied the writing room and as is the custom used pen, ink, light and stationary furnished by the hotel, when through writing asked for stamps so he could deposit his letters in the mail box at the hotel for the hotel man to carry and mail on the train. Two stamps were handed him for which he put down a nickle, after waiting with hand out for the penny in change was told that there was no penny in the money drawer, he still demanded the penny, having none the hotel man could not produce it, and hot angry words followed. The party went out but soon returned and gave up the two stamps and demanded the return of the nickle which was given him. The hotel man received no thanks for his stationery and comfortable writing room. The penny man went out thinking he had been greatly abused and probably held his letters until next day to mail. It takes all sorts of people to make the world go.

Portland cement in the United States is manufactured from a variety of materials, all of which, in proper chemical combinations, give practically the same resulting product. These materials are limestone, marl, chalk, argillaceous limestone or cement rock, slag, shale and clay, which should be so proportioned as to produce a mixture that will come within the prescribed bounds from which a good Portland cement may not depart.

Tom Parcell.

This young American violin virtuoso will be heard with the Schubert Co. on Nov. 1. Close application to study under the best American and foreign masters, coupled with rare natural talent, has enabled him at an early age, to win a place among the foremost artists on this acknowledged king of instruments.

Market Reports.

Portland, Oct. 27, 1905.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; Valley, 72c; bluestem, 75c; red, 68c. Oats—White \$24.50; gray, \$22. Barley—Brewing, \$20; feed, \$19.50; rolled, \$21.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50 to \$13; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$24 to 25; chop, \$19; bran, \$19 to 20; shorts, \$21 to 22. Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.50; straight, \$3.50 to \$3.90; graham, \$3.60; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.85; valley flour, \$3.80 to 4; Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.50; Pillsbury, \$6.85 to 7.25. Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$29 per ton. Rye—\$1.30 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½c; city creamery, 30 to 32½c; dairy, 16½ to 17c; store 14½ to 15c. Cheese—Young America, 16c; Oregon full cream, 14½c. Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 28½ to 30c; Eastern eggs, 25 to 26; cold storage, 23 to 24c. Poultry—Roosters, 8 to 9c; hens, 11 to 12c; fryers, 10 to 11c; broilers, 10 to 11c; geese, live, 8 to 8 1-2 c; dressed, 9 to 10; turkeys, live, 14 to 15c; dressed, 16 to 17c; ducks, old, 11 to 12c; spring ducks, 12 to 13c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 to 1.25; squabs, \$2 to 2.50. Honey—Dark, 10½ to 11c; amber, 12 to 13c; fancy white, 13½ to 14c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Grapes—50c to 75c. California grapes—95 to 1.50. Cantaloupes—Crate \$1 to 1.25. Plums—Crate, 50 to 75c. Peaches—Oregon freestone, 75c to \$1.50. Apples—Green, 75c to 1.50. Grape fruit—Crate \$2.50 to 3. Huckleberries—75c per lb. Cranberries—\$9.50 to 11. Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$5; choice, \$4.50 per box; oranges, \$4.50 to 5; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$3.50 to 4 per dozen. Potatoes—Oregon, 60 to 65c; onions, 85c to \$1 per 100 pounds; tomatoes box, 20 to 30c; turnips, 75 to 90c per sack; cabbages, per pound 1 to 1½c; head lettuce, 25 to 30c dozen; bothouse, \$1 box; celery 75 to 85c dozen; radishes, 15c dozen; green onions, 15c doz; rutab, 2 to 2 1-2c pound; cucumbers, box 50c; beets, \$1 per sack; green peas, 1 to 2c; green beans, 4 to 5c; wax, 4c; garlic, 10c; egg plant 15c per pound;

green corn, 12 1-2 doz; sweet potatoes, 2 1-4c; red peppers 6c pound.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3 to 3.25; cows, 1.50 to 2.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$5. Sheep—\$3.75 to 4.25. Hogs—\$6 to 6.25. HOPS, WOOL, ETC. Hops—New crop 12 1-2 to 13 1-2; old crop 10 to 12 1-2c. Wool—Valley 26 to 27 1-2c; Eastern Oregon 18 to 20c; nominal, nothing doing. Beeswax—Good, clean and pure 20 to 22c per lb. Hides—Dry hides, No 1, 16 lbs and up, 16 and 17 1-2c per lb; dry calf No 1 under 5 pounds 17 to 18c; dry salted, bulls and stags one third less.

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

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.
NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND
No. 12 1:55 p.m. No. 11 3:05 p.m.
No. 16 2:02 a.m. No. 15 2:24 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 3
To take effect April 23, 1905.

No 1—No 1		No 2—No 4	
P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS	Key
2:30	7:30	Cottage Grove	671
2:37	8:00	Walden	710
2:50	8:15	Curran	727
2:57	8:30	Brookside	770
3:04	8:45	Baker	807
3:14	9:00	Dorena	841
3:17	9:05	Red Rock	891
3:30	9:20	Gravel Pit	901
3:35	9:25	Stewart	914
3:38	9:30	Star	1017
3:41	9:35	Rocky Point	1046
3:50	9:45	Red Bridge	1060
3:55	9:50	Wildwood	1060
3:59	9:55	Hunt's	1060
4:00	10:00	End of track	

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 5:30 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

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Cottage Grove Electric Co.

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

Reasonable Rates

JAS. H. POTTS

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FASHION STABLES

Cottage Grove,

Oregon.

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