

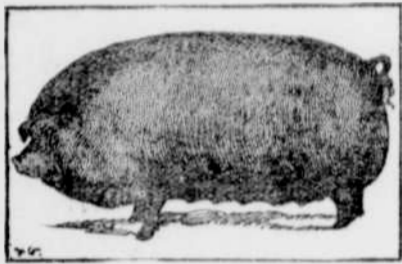
Wintering The Late Pigs

Late fall pigs on some farms are considered valuable property, says John M. Jamison in National Stockman. A November pig makes a desirable feeder for the next summer on pasture or one sought after to follow cattle that are being finished with corn on grass. With the refuse that comes to the hog after cattle on good blue grass or clover pasture he should make wonderful gains. But to make the late fall pig useful for this purpose he must be well wintered. He should be kept growing all the time. There is no more wasteful plan to winter pigs or hogs of any kind excepting brood sows than to feed simply to make them hold their own.

The fall pig in limited numbers can be safely handled and with some profit on every farm where grain is grown. If the farmer cannot or does not want to feed to the finish there are farmers situated a little different from himself who will want just such shots to finish the next summer. Feeding corn to such shots on clover during the summer is a very attractive proposition for some farmers. The fall pig will not go begging for a chance to finish for market. And the man who tries to grow him, if only a litter or two, can get a remunerative price for him if he is properly cared for.

The Duroc Jersey Hog.

At the national swine breeders' convention held in 1872 the Jersey swine of New Jersey and the Durocs of New York were classified in the families of red swine with similar characteristics, the Durocs, it was then stated, being finer in bone and carcass than the other.



DUROC JERSEY SOW DOTY.

er reds. Previous to that time the Jersey reds had been bred in the state of New Jersey for over fifty years.

The most popular color for this breed is a deep cherry red without any markings. The type most approved is that of a compact hog, exceeding smooth in all parts and very close to the ground. The head is fine, the ear light and pendant, neck short and thick, the shoulder full, yet smooth with the body; the back slightly arching, wide and strong, the hips deep and the hind quarter very plump and full with meat, yet somewhat short; the legs are very short and straight, allowing the frame to approach very close to the ground. The type is that of a very early maturing hog that will dress a high percentage of valuable cuts. The Duroc Jersey sow Doty, whose portrait is here reproduced from American Cultivator, was a prize winner at the St. Louis exposition.

Proper Feed For Pigs.

For the farmer who has only one or two or at most but a few head of rams a mixed feed of oats and bran, with a small amount of corn and wheat added, has been found to make the best feed. All of this feed that the ram will eat up clean in a reasonable length of time should be given twice a day, but care should be taken that there is but a little wheat or corn in the feed. Oats will not hurt a ram. You can feed him all he will eat of them, and there is no danger of injury or overfeeding so long as you keep his appetite good and always ready for his meal. But with the heavier feeds there is considerable danger. Better leave out the corn altogether than to feed too much of it. As to forage, the ram should be fed mixed hay containing a large per cent of timothy or even clear timothy hay.—American Sheep Breeder.

Growth of Hoof.

The average rate of hoof growth in a horse is about one-third of an inch a month, says Farm Journal. Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs, and unshod ones grow faster than shod ones. The time required for the horn to grow from the coronet to the ground, though influenced to a slight degree by the cited conditions, varies in proportion to the distance of the coronet from the ground. At the toe, depending on its height, the horn grows down in eleven to thirteen months, at the wall in six to eight months and at the heels in three to five months. We can thus estimate with tolerable accuracy the time required for the disappearance of such defects in the hoof as cracks and clefts.

Care of Sheep.

Sheep do not require warm barns for protection during the fall. Where plenty of straw may be had they are better off in the yard than in the barn. However, it is undesirable and dangerous to expose sheep to strong winds, cold rains or driving snows, but a roughly constructed shed will give sufficient protection against them.

Hog Notes.

Good, clean, wholesome food will never hurt a hog. Lined seed is especially useful to the pregnant and suckling sows. The success of a young sow with her first litter has much to do with her future value.

A stunted fall pig is exceedingly poor property. He never gets over it if he does live through the winter.

A hog with a short nose and thick head, short legs and plenty of heart and lung room is generally a quiet and good grower.

RAISING GOOD HORSES.

A Great Deal Depends on the Treatment of the Foal.

Plenty of good advice is to be heard and read with regard to the best methods of breeding for the production of horses that will bring a good price in the market or render efficient service on the farm or on the road, but generally this advice stops far short of the point where the most good could be accomplished. Of course it goes without saying that a good horse cannot be made from an ill bred foal, but it is just as true that the best bred colt will not make as good a horse as he might without the best of feed from the time of foaling until the age of maturity is reached.

Too often the brood mares are worked on short rations after the foal is dropped, and after weaning the farmer has an idea that the colt can be "roughed" through the same as his young cattle, and the result is that at one year of age the colt is about as well developed as it should have been at weaning time, and no matter what the feed or care given during succeeding years the result will be a small, ill developed horse of little commercial value and less satisfaction to the owner.

The dairyman finds that the only time to insure a well developed heifer is before she drops her first calf, and consequently he is liberal with his feed at that time. The sheep breeder knows that the only way to have large, well developed individuals is to grow them while they are young. The commercial feeder knows the value of early development and is found to be willing to pay the extra price which animals with this advantage always bring in the market. The horse breeder must also recognize this principle if he would make any money at the business. The foal not only needs liberal feeding during the fall and winter months, but it needs a feed that is high in protein and is not too heavy. Regular and careful feeding of such a ration, with plenty of exercise, will go far toward making a good horse of the ordinary foal.—Michigan Farmer.

High Priced Hogs.

Does it pay to grow pure bred hogs? Recently forty-seven pure bred hogs were sold at a stock sale in Illinois for \$6,345, an average of \$135 each. The highest price paid was for a sow, and the amount was \$535. Another was sold for \$420, which indicates that hog values are improving.

Selecting the Ewes.

The noting and marking of ewes that are to be culled should continue through the year. The faults of the breeding flock should be observed, and if, as time progresses, individuals are found to possess great weaknesses arrangements should be made to remove them from the flock.

POINTS ON FEEDING

Pigs that have been kept thrifty and growing on nutritious and cooling grasses are in such a healthy condition that they are able to digest large quantities of feed and utilize it to the greatest extent. Pigs grown and handled in this way can be finished up rapidly and turned off at the greatest profit. Wheat is superior to corn as a feed for young pigs. It carries less fat and more lean meat. Wheat should always be ground before feeding to pigs. Barley is a most satisfactory food and makes a most excellent quality of pork.—Farm Journal.

Feeding the Colt.

If the colt lacks exercise there is danger of feeding him too much, but if he is getting all the exercise he will take it do not think he can be overfed, says Andrew Stenson in Farm Home. One of the best colts I ever saw had a self feeder and all the oats he wanted and he grew up wonderfully well proportioned, well muscled and good boned. I would advise not to feed any more oats than he can relish and will take readily and greedily, but enough to keep him smooth. The colt previously referred to had the self feeder only until he was one year old.

Winter Feed For Sheep.

Don't try to winter sheep on timothy hay nor feed very much grain. Clover or alfalfa hay, oats and turnips or beets are a perfect winter ration. They need shelter, too, but it should be an open shed, boxed up at the north side and ends, with open side to the south. Let them pass in and out at their pleasure and look out for dogs.—Farmers Advocate.

Simple Ration For Hogs.

A northwestern gentleman visiting an Illinois farmer who killed and cured his own meat was so captivated by the superior aroma and flavor of the ham served at the farmer's table that he was led to inquire his method of feeding, says American Swineherd. The ration was simple. It consisted of corn, either shelled or on the cob, whichever was most convenient, and when conditions permitted the corn was always soaked. In addition to the corn was a plentiful supply of swill made by adding twenty-five pounds of linsed cake (oilmeal) to a barrel of water. He stated that he had fed hogs in this way for twenty-five years. They took on flesh rapidly, were always healthy and had never had a case of cholera.

Value of Cut Straw.

Cut straw is a valuable adjunct to the bill of fare on any farm, and it is only necessary to see that the rats do not riddle it. Cattle, sheep and horses eat cut straw in winter with avidity and thrive on it. Its mixture with the grain induces perfect mastication of the whole.—Breeder's Gazette.

Carl Huford Shoots Himself and Disfranchised Bride Follows Suit.

Newberg, Ore., Nov. 8.—"Double suicide, with no motive to be found," was the verdict given yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury in the tragedy enacted in the morning, whereby Carl Huford and his bride ended their lives.

Coroner Culver arrived about noon, and chose as his jurors J. W. Evans, J. W. Douglas, Martin Cook, W. R. Scott, I. K. Vantress and W. L. Robertson.

After an examination on the premises the bodies were taken to undertaking parlors, where the trial was held in the afternoon.

Colliers says of Russia's present predicament, Russia is taking medicine which the world is sure she needs, and nobody doubts she will be better for the specific. Many years before the French Revolution actually broke out there were riots, from time to time, and whether the Russian Revolution shall finally be peaceable and gradual, as the new constitution leads most people to hope, or marked by sudden catastrophe, as is still possible, the recent troubles will be treated as prologue to the change. What the concessions of the czar really mean must be determined by the spirit in which they are interpreted and carried out. Perhaps the first stage after the past open despotism will be despotism disguised as slightly as it is in Germany, but neither Germany nor Russia can fall long to enter the list of liberal monarchies like Italy, England, and Sweden, if indeed, they do not by some unforeseen turn become Republican in form. Those who feared that peace would retard liberty in Russia seem to have been needlessly alarmed. Witte is an opportunist, not a radical in theory or in practice, he is strong as an administrator and economist, he knows his people, and if he is kept in power he is likely to give people as much as, although no more than, they emphatically demand. As far as can be seen into the dimness of the future, the mighty struggle in Manchuria seems to have been worth its cost. To the victor is brought safety and new fields for energy. To the defeated it has brought a concentration wished for by her wisest statesmen and apparently it has hastened the day of government for the people. Few wars have had fewer dark aspects in proportion to the advantages accomplished.

Market Reports.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1905.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74c; Valley, 74c; bluestem, 76c; red, 69c 70c.
Oats—White \$26; gray, \$25.
Barley—Brewing, \$22; feed, \$21.50; rolled, \$22.
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, \$4.35; straight, \$3.50 to \$3.90; Graham, \$3.60; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.85; valley flour \$3.80 to 3.90 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, 25c; 27½c; city creamery, 27½ to 30c; dairy, 16½ to 17c; store 14½ to 15c.
Cheese—Young America, 15c; 16; Oregon full cream, 14½c.
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 30 to 32½c; Eastern eggs, 23 to 24; 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—1.25 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—7c 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, 75c to 90c; onions, \$1.05 to 1.10 per 100 pounds; tomatoes box, 20 to 30c; turnips, 75 to 90c per sack; cabbages, per pound 1 to 1½; head lettuce, 25 to 30c dozen; dothouse, \$1 box; celery, 75 to 85c dozen, radishes, 15c dozen; green onions, 15c doz; rutabarb, 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 \$3.25 to 3.50; cows, 1.25 to 2.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.25.
Sheep—\$3.75 to 4.25.
Hogs—\$5.25 to 6.

HOPS, WOOL, ETC.

Hops—New crop 9 to 10; 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.

Council Meeting.

The City Council held its regular meeting Monday night. After the reading and approval of minutes the council commenced the business of the evening, with all the councilmen with the exception of Bartels present.

The mayor made a little address on the advisability of raising the saloon license to \$800.

A petition was presented asking for the establishment of an arc light at the corner of 3rd and Platte streets, which was signed by a large proportion of the citizens residing in that locality. The light would hang on the corner by the new Graham hotel and would take the place of two of the ordinary lights, and possibly three. Mr. Graham made a proposition to pay himself the additional cost above the cost of the regular lamps dispensed with, when the council objected to be ginning to place arc lights on the side streets at their expense. It is altogether probable that with Mr. Graham's proposition in view the council will order such a light installed.

Andy Graham made application for the removal of his saloon from the present building to the west room of the Imperial Hotel building, formerly used as the dining room of the hotel, and agreed to make the rooms in accordance with the council's wishes. The application was laid on the table until the adjourned meeting that the council might look over the premises.

Henry Aiger of Eugene, a former bartender of W. Waddel made application for a saloon license for the Red Front saloon for the balance of the license year, presenting recommendation from Mr. Waddel, and bond. The application was laid on the table.

Mr. Ware's application for saloon license was withdrawn, and his papers returned to him.

The street and water committee reported that they thought the city should stand the expense of relaying and connecting the pipe which formerly connected the properties of Messrs. McGilvray and Wm. C. Conner to the water main, the property owners paying for the additional pipe and ditches necessary. The council accepted the report and ordered the work done.

Ordinance No. 121, repealing the former license fee of \$400 and creating a new fee of \$800 was passed on its 1, 2, and third reading and was signed by the recorder and mayor.

Councilman Vandenburg advised the establishment of fire limits within the city, restricting the building of wooden buildings, etc. The council all concurred, and a committee was appointed consisting of Councilmen Vandenburg, Veatch and Johnson to define such limits, etc.

Mr. Lea asked for a warrant for \$500 on his street contracts. As the work is practically completed and \$900 is still due Mr. Lea, the warrant was ordered drawn, the balance to be paid when the streets are completed and inspected.

Mr. Lea also asked for \$2000 on his water contract, but owing to the fact that no report was ready by the commissioner, and that \$2000 would make the total payments \$7000 on the contract or practically half of the total expense, while only half the work has been performed, the council only granted \$1000 to be paid.

The following bills were presented and passed upon by the finance committee, the council ordering warrants drawn to cover same.
G. P. Pitcher, salary.....\$ 60 00
R F Martin, right of way..... 29 00
J E Young, salary..... 8 33
L Taylor, services..... 12 00
W S Bennett, street work..... 50 50
C G Elec. Co, lights.....194 80
R Martin, special watchman. 6 00
H H Gregory, gravel..... 26 60
Griffin & Veatch, hardware... 8 60
F V Wheeler, care of reser. 4 00
New Era Drug Store, record book..... 3 75
H E Underwood, salary, etc 63 65

BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

ALWAYS ON HAND

SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

J. H. BARTELS, Proprietor

Phone Main 83

We furnish and own the 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

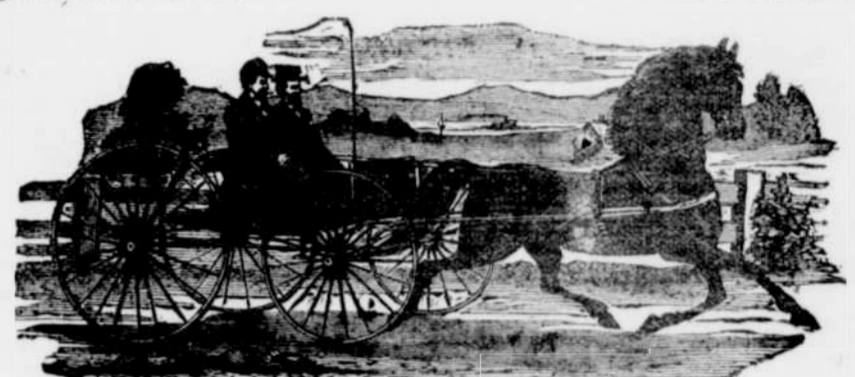
Cottage Grove Electric Co.

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

Reasonable Rates

JAS. H. POTTS

A. S. POWELL



FASHION STABLES

Cottage Grove,

Oregon.

A Nelson, flash lamp..... 4 35
The bills of Dr. Hocket \$5.50, Corpron \$23, Potts & Powell \$2, Benson \$10.65 and Private Nursing Hospital \$60; for the care of the Hayes children were presented, and referred for payment to the county court as it is understood that in a recent ruling at Eugene the county had to pay for the care of several such cases at Eugene, and the council here think the county should stand this expense as well.

Dr. Hocket made a report that the goods destroyed last Friday on the supposition that they were the household goods of Mr. Doolittle's family from Oklahoma, and had been open to infection from diphtheria was found to be an error that the goods had been sent from Seattle by Mr. Doolittle's sister to help them out. Just what action will be taken is a question. Dr. Hocket was informed by the R. R. Agent that the goods were from Oklahoma, and Mr. Doolittle's consent was obtained to burn them, as also was the consent of Mr. Miller to burn three mattresses, next the goods. One or two merchants are thinking of having a sale of sanitary crackers, on account of the fumigation of the car.

Meeting adjourned to meet on the 13th.

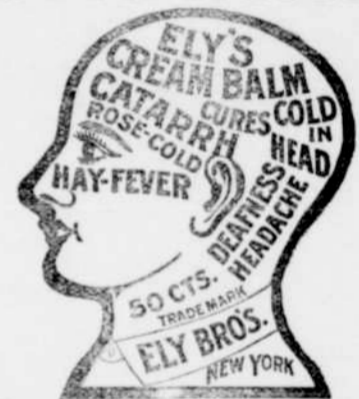
John Jones, of Tangent Arrested by Detective.

Albany Ore. Nov. 8.—John Jones aged 16 years, was arrested by Detective Joseph F. Reilly of the Southern Pacific Company, today and will go to the State Reform School in the morning. Young Jones is the boy who has caused the railroad company so much trouble at Tangent, Linn county. For some time he has been placing stones on the rails in an effort to wreck trains and has generally damaged property of the company.

Sunday, Oct. 29, he brought his deprecations to a climax by firing a load of shot through the window of a passenger coach as the train was passing through Tangent. This last offense caused an investigation by the company, resulting in the arrest of the culprit and his confession. Only Jones' tender years saved him from the penitentiary.

The shot which was fired passed through a paper in the hands of a passenger and perforated a hat on the head of a woman passenger. Any of the offenses is a felony. The lad is a degenerate, his inclination running to crime. His father, an employee on the section for the railroad company states that the lad has been incorrigible for some time.

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 to 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

Geo. W. Lloyd stopped off a few hours in Cottage Grove while on his way north from Nevada where he has been looking at mining properties.

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.....11:55 p.m. No. 11.....3:35 p.m.
No. 16.....2:02 a.m. No. 15.....2:21 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 4
To take effect April 20, 1905.

East Bound	West Bound	W. Bound
1 and 3rd Ex-press	1 and 3rd Ex-press	1 and 3rd Ex-press
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