

INSTITUTE TALKS.

The talk by Mr. Schulmerich on Dairy Herd Management in the afternoon was a strong one. Mr. Schulmerich is a practical dairyman who is daily making a great success with his work and is known as a breeder of fine stock. He very carefully showed the foods necessary to get the greatest amount of milk and butter fat, the amount a cow should be fed, and that she should be careful that she got just the right amount, neither too much, nor too little. He spoke of the fact that a cow even when eating the same kind of food all the time under the best of conditions might easily vary from one to two per cent of butter fat within a day and that the farmers should not blame the creamery if there was a marked variation at times in their butter fat percentage. He advised every farmer to purchase a butter fat tester for himself, which he could do for about \$2 and then be able to keep tab on the condition of each one of his cows and thereby feed her according to her particular needs.

He said that the best cow that could be bought was the cheapest for dairy purposes, as well as for beef, and explained the different builds and conditions of cows fitted for beef, and those most properly fitted for dairying.

A style of stall which he showed, in a large drawing was especially commendable, for the proper care of a cow. He explained how to build the stall, and the value of it. The feed box was low, providing for easy filling from an alley running between the heads of the stalls. The hay box was made of 1x3 slats three inches apart. The stall was so arranged that when feeding the cow would stand back in the stall, but when she laid down would be forward in good dry bedding.

Levi Geer on Farming.

All who attended the Farmers Institute at Cottage Grove seemed well pleased and think it was a grand success, and will be the means of awakening up many farmers to realize that the soil of this part of the valley can be made to produce many fold more than it is now producing, and that the future prospects for a market is all that could be wished for. A few experiments have been made by some of our farmers and some of them were presented at this institute which might be of interest to some of our farmers, and we hope will be the cause of others making similar tests and that they will report them from time to time that all may be profited by each others experience and thereby make local papers of more interest to all.

The following is a statement upon actual test made near Cottage Grove and will suffice to show what can be done by careful management.

The test was made on a 100 lb hog worth 4c per pound equal to \$4 and after feeding 450 lbs of wheat weighed 190 lbs alive and 150 dressed and made 102 lbs of bacon. Side bacon, 41 lbs at 12 1/2c, \$5.12 Ham 32 " " " 4.00 Shoulder 25 " " " 2.00 Lard offals 8 " " " .80 Head 13 " " " .30 Meat for sausages 9 lbs at 6c .54 Bones 10 lbs at 3c .30

Cost of baconing \$14.05
Salt lard, labor 5 hrs \$1 1.00

Original cost of hog \$12.95
4.00

Balance cost of 450 lbs wheat \$8.95

Many of our farmers claim that it don't pay to bacon hogs. Now let us see what the results are: 190 lbs gross made into bacon is equal to \$12.95 or 8 1/2-10c per pound. 150 lbs dressed \$12.95 or 8 1/2-10c per lb. Now 450 lbs of wheat fed to the hog brought \$8.95 or nearly \$1.20 per bushel. We know of farmers who sell hogs on foot at 4c to 5c or dressed from 5c to 6c dressed and buy bacon at 14c to 16c and think they save money by doing it. Now wheat is the most expensive feed that we raise. Let us see if we can't find a cheaper feed. We find by experiments that we can raise from 15 to 30 tons of carrots, beets, rutabagas, pumpkins, etc., to the acre. Suppose we take 20 tons of carrots and make 4 pounds equal to one of wheat. We have a feed value equal to 160 bushels of wheat, say that is equal in feed value to \$1 per bushel we have \$160 per acre, and say it costs us \$100 per acre for seed and labor we still have the price of our land left on a single crop. Now these figures will seem rather large to the Oregon farmer who has raised wheat on their land for the past 20 or 30 years without giving the land a single year's rest and are now only getting from 10 to 20 bushels per acre and that one-fourth trash and selling the remainder at from 50c to 75c per bushel, while tons of bacon and lard, potatoes, - butter and

many other things are being shipped to our own store to supply our home trade.

We certainly feel like congratulating the people of Cottage Grove for the efforts put forth at the Farmers Convention and we hope it will be appreciated by all and will result in good to all.

REV. W. J. GARDNER ON DAIRYING.

I am asked to speak on the subject of dairying. Now I am modest enough to admit that what I don't know about dairying would make a much larger book than what I do know. But I think I have learned a few things and one of them is that it takes a dairyman to build up a dairy. Now a dairyman is a peculiar kind of a person, quite different from the ordinary man in this, that he chooses cows for his associates far more than men, for in order to make a success of his business he must almost live with them. In order to do this and be on the best of terms with the cows, he must love them, for it is impossible to always be kind and gentle and be so well acquainted with them and understand them so as to anticipate their want and continue to do this year after year simply for the money that there is in the business. In fact a man can't perform all the duties of a successful dairyman as a hireling. There must be some love for the dumb animals that you live with, care for, and put in merely all your time in working with. For everyone should know that if they are not kind and gentle and do not care for their stock sufficient to prepare for their comfort and needs they had better let the business alone. A man that can sit comfortable around his feed-side and have his cows out in the storm with out shelter or food will not make any money out of the business. A cow that is nothing but skin and bone in the spring can't put much butter fat in the pail for the first two months. Then the dairyman must be a fair judge of cows, he must be a careful man keep his stables and cows clean, he can't milk in a muddy yard or dirty stable and have clean milk, in fact everything that is used about a dairy must be kept clean. Then the dairyman should know what every cow in his herd is doing and weed out every unprofitable one so as not to be keeping boarders. Then he needs to know something of what constitute a milk ration for a cow, so that he may feed economically and intelligently, he should know what it costs to feed each cow and what each one gives in return. This is the only way to know what ones to keep and the ones to get rid of. A dairyman should provide bountifully for his stock, you can't cheat a cow and make money out of her, she must be fed and made comfortable if you expect her to be profitable to you. There are some pleasant things about dairying; your money comes every week or month at the farthest, you do not have to wait until harvest, if you plan rightly, you can pay as you go. It is nice to have plenty of good milk, delicious cream and butter. Your farm will not become exhausted as to many grain farms are, but will become better every year if you conduct your dairying right. You may ask is there not danger that dairying will be outdone. I think not because there are but few men adapted to the business and that will stick to it, it is altogether to confining for most men. Then our market is expanding very much on this coast, there is a market for all the good sweet butter that can be made, but don't expect a good price for cow grease. One of the most difficult things in dairying is to get a dairy herd of cows. Such a herd is built up by some one and they are rarely bought. In fact a dairyman will not sell his best cows unless they are old or he expects to quit the business. There are but few that when they commence are able to buy a good herd and if they were they would be liable to great disappointment in such a purchase. In fact some very good cows with one man and a fair place, do not prove to be profitable with another man on another place of equal value. Cows like human beings sometimes get homesick and never get over it, all things being equal the cow generally does her best where she is raised. Dairyman could never build up a herd of profitable cows by selling their best. I have bought several cows since I have been running my small dairy, but only secured one that was a good cow, and she was a dairy bred heifer. You will find that if you want to do anything in the dairy business that you will largely have to build up your own herd. It will take time and seem discouraging to you at first but while you are building up your herd you will learn so many other things about dairying, that you may succeed. When if you could have got your herd at once you would have known so little about it, that you might have failed. But you will ask me

how am I to start in this building up? First make up your mind as to the breed of cows you wish to keep. Much of your success will probably depend on this choice. Buy a few of the best you can afford to purchase and if you can get a good registered bull from a milk and butter fat stock, you are ready to start. If you are not able to buy a bull then secure the service of the best bull of the breed you have selected that may be near you, take good care of your heifers, feed and handle them so that there will be no breaking in when they are cows, test every heifers milk and those that do not give quantity and quality sell, those that come up to your standard keep and it will not be long before you will have a herd that you will be proud of and they will be acquainted with you and your place. Many think that they must have a beef and butter cow combined. That is a dual purpose cow, such a cow may do in a locality where feed is scarce and beef is high, but where beef is cheap and feed is high it is certainly a mistake to make such a choice. Where butter fat is from 20 to 30 cents a pound and beef is five cents, it must be apparent to all that it is butter fat you want and not beef. A good dairy cow well fed and cared for will furnish you with \$50 worth of butter fat in our season. You will have to keep and care for your cow three years to sell her to the butcher for \$20 to \$25 and then you are out of the cow, but after selling \$50 worth of butter fat you still have your cow to go on making \$50 a season. What you should have in this locality is the cow that will make the most butter fat out of the least feed, for feed is high, even if you raise it yourself, it is worth to you all you can sell it for. Now I do not hesitate to say that the Jersey cow has the record of making the most butter fat in proportion to the feed consumed of any cow known. It takes as much feed to put a pound of fat on a beef as it does to make a pound of butter fat, the one worth 5 cents the other an average of 25 cents. Which do you want to make?

A dairy farm should be one that will produce a variety and an abundance of good feed for the cows. All locations and soil will not do this. Some kinds of soil will produce excellent crops of hay or grain if stock are kept off the land during wet weather, with such land in order to succeed, you must adapt the soilage system, that of cutting the green feed and feeding in yard or stall. The best land for dairying in this locality is sandy-loam bottom. It is the warmest soil, consequently starts feed earlier in spring and continues much later in winter, then such soil will produce a greater variety of feed than any other in this part of our state. I raise corn for ensilage, oats, vetch, alfalfa and clover for hay, roots and grain for other feed. I find corn ensilage one of the best kinds of feed that can be raised on the farm for feeding milking cows in winter. Every dairyman should have a silo for ensilage for winter feed. Sandy-loam soil does not cut up or preck with the hoofs of cattle in wet weather so there is great advantage in pasturing over other soils. A dairy farm should be well supplied with good living water. For further information to help you if you wish to become a dairyman, I would advise you to take the Pacific Homestead, one of the best agricultural papers published in the west. With it you can have a farmers institute every week around your own fire-side.

London Items.

The people of London listened to a very able address by Rev. K. Bales at Liberty yesterday. The subject was the Great Physician, the Medicine the Word of God.

We are having lots of rain, the river is quite flush, which is a big help to J. B. Rouse in getting logs to the mill. Mr. Rouse is pushing the work of logging and sawing. He has about 20 men at work and wants more but they are hard to get.

W. B. Dennis is expected back to the mines soon. He has been away for some time on business.

Levi Geer was in town Friday and Saturday with a load of London water. He reports the orders for London water are coming in about as fast as they can be filled. The London water seems to be a great favorite wherever used. It is now being shipped as far east as The Dalles and Pendleton. Seattle and Tacoma and to nearly all intermediate points, and a few days ago there was quite a shipment to Moscow, Idaho. There has been about 75,000 bottles of London water shipped from here in the last year. Everybody seems to be quite jubilant over the prospects of the good times.

Subscribe for the Leader.

Market Reports.

Portland, Mar. 2 1906.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68c; Valley, 73c bluestem, 69 red, 66c.
Oats—White, \$28; gray, \$27.
Barley—Brewing, \$23.50; feed, \$23 rolled, \$24 to 25.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$10.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; cheap, \$19; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$15 to 19.

Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$1.10; straight, \$3.50; gramam, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to 3.65; Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$24.20
Corn—Whole, \$24; cracked, \$25 per ton.
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 3/4c; city creamery, 30 to 32 1/2c; dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c; store 14 to 15c.
Cheese—Young America, 16c; Oregon full cream, 15c.
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 16.

Poultry—Roosters, 18 to 19c; hens 12 1/2 fryers, 10 1/2 to 11; broilers 11 to 12 1/2c; geese, live, 9 to 10; dressed 7 1/2 to 14; turkeys, live, 14-15 dressed, 16 to 17c; ducks, old, 12 to 13c; spring ducks, 15 to 16c; pigeons, per dozen, \$1 to 1.25; squabs, 2.50 to \$3.

Honey—Dark, 10 1/2 to 11c; amber, 12 to 13c; fancy white, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Green, 75c to 2.25.
Grape fruit—Crate \$3. to 3.50
Cranberries—\$14.
Tropical fruits—Lemons, fancy, \$3.50; choice, 3.00 per box; oranges, \$2.75 to 2.25; bananas, 5c per lb; pineapples, \$4.50 to 5 per dozen.
Potatoes—Oregon, 60 to 75c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Best steers \$3.75 to 4.00; cows, 3.00 to 3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75.
Sheep—\$5.00 to 5.50.
Hogs—\$5.75 to 6.00.
HORSE, WOOL, ETC.
Hops—Choice 10 to 11
Wool—Valley 26 to 27 c; East, ern Oregon 18 to 20c.

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 of all 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 rebuilding of strength by cleansing, purifying and sweetening the glands and membranes 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.

Thugs Assault Mr. Paul Rader.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 27.—Paul Rader, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was assaulted early this evening at the corner of Chemetka and Summer streets by two men whose intentions Mr. Rader believes, was to assassinate him. One of the thugs assaulted their intended victims with his fist and while Rader was defending himself, the other attacked him with a knife. Rader saw the gleam of the knife in his enemy's hand after he had struck an ineffective blow and as the fellow was striking a second time, threw up his hand to ward off the blow and received a cut three inches long on the back of his left hand. The unequal contest and the ultimate end could be seen by Rader and he used his vocal organs to such an extent that the thugs fled. The first blow of the knife was calculated to end the life of Rader, but it struck a card case and this saved his life.

The police department got busy as soon as the information was obtained and up to a late hour had not succeeded in locating the culprits. Salem people hold the theory that they were hoboes who dropped into town to make a quick haul and get out again, but finding Rader a tough customer, thought to apply desperate means in order to rob him.

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

You will always be happy if you burn electric lights, for they will "Tickle you to death."

Cottage Grove Electric Co.

Lodge Directory.

A. F. & A. M.

Cottage Grove Lodge No. 15.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month.

L. F. Wooley, W. M.
J. B. Lurch, Secy.

G. A. R.

Appomattox Post No. 34.
Meets at 1 p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.
Dr. D. L. Woods, Post Com.
G. W. McReynolds, Adjutant

W. O. W.

Bohemia Camp No. 260.
Meets each Friday evening.
F. C. Coffman, Consul Com.
Chas. VanDenburg, Clerk.

O. E. S.

Cottage Grove Chapter No. 4.
Meetings held on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.
Mrs. C. H. Burkholder, W. M.
W. S. Bennett, W. P.
Miss Celia Lurch, Secy.

K. of P.

Juventus Lodge No. 48.
Meets every Wednesday night.
L. W. Baker, Chancellor Com.
Chas. VanDenburg, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.

Cottage Grove No. 68.
Meetings every Saturday night.
S. S. Shortridge, N. G.
Gus D. Gross, Secy.

M. W. of A.

Meetings 1st and 2nd Tuesday.
LeRoy Woods, Consul.
C. W. Wallace, Secy.

Royal Neighbors.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.
Ethel Bisby, Oracle.
Mrs. C. W. Wallace, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.

Cascade No. 66.
Meets every Thursday night.
O. H. Ventch, Com.
R. K. Dennis, Cooter.

L. O. T. M.

Lady Lamson Hive No. 42.
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.
Mrs. Mary Schmutz, L. C.
Miss Letta Sanford, K. K.

Rebbeccas

Cottage Grove No. 24.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.
Etta Baker, N. B.
Katie B. Ventch, Secy.

Cottage Grove HOTEL

Mrs. L. E. THOMPSON.
Rates per day\$1.00
Room and board, per week.....\$4.50

Farmers' and Miners' Telephone Association.

About seventy-five farmers and miners met in the hall at Dorena at 1 p. m., Saturday and discussed the construction of a new line into the district. John Brund acting as chairman in the absence of President Geo. Knowles. W. H. Shane, C. A. Harlow and Geo. Atkinson were elected directors.

They reported \$1,400 cash being subscribed, all subscriptions being payable on or before May 1st.

It was agreed to use Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co. phones at \$6 per year rental.

The directors were authorized to have plans and specifications for the construction of the line made, also to arrange to incorporate the association.

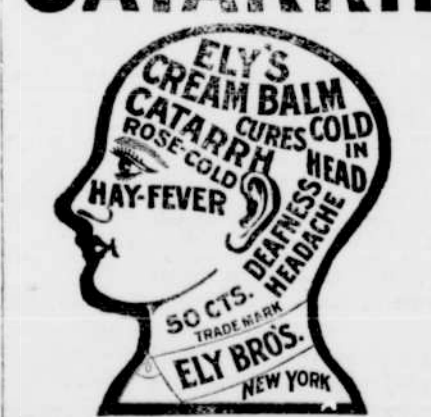
All the work of construction is to be done by contract, each farmer having the privilege of selling poles from his land for the stretch of line by his place, contractor agreeing to buy first class poles, when furnished from members. It is hoped that work may commence by the middle of next month.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers

The famous little pills.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

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.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.

NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND
No. 12.....11:53 a.m. No. 11.....3:05 p.m.
No. 16.....2:02 p.m. No. 15.....2:24 a.m.

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

Time Table No. 4
To take effect April 2d, 1905.

East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound and sat only
1 and Daily Ex-
2pt Sunday.

No 3—No. 4
P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M.

2:50 7:30 0 Cottage Grove..... 6:11 11:30 5:15
2:50 7:30 0 Walden..... 7:10 10:49 4:05
2:50 7:30 0 Currin..... 7:27 10:44 4:00
2:50 7:30 0 O. rro (torido)..... 7:39 10:38 4:00
3:04 8:04 0 Baker..... 8:07 10:33 4:47
3:14 8:14 0 Dorena..... 8:41 10:20 4:44
3:17 8:17 0 Red Rock..... 8:51 10:25 4:36
3:20 8:20 0 Gravel Pit..... 9:01 10:20 4:35
3:25 8:25 0 Stewart..... 9:14 10:20 4:20
3:28 8:28 0 Star..... 9:17 9:48 4:16
3:41 8:41 0 Rocky Point..... 9:46 9:45 4:12
3:50 8:50 0 Red Bridge..... 10:29 9:35 4:05
3:50 8:50 0 Wildwood..... 10:49 9:30 4:00
..... 17 0 Hunt's..... 10:00
..... End of Track.....

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 Dorena 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 loaded.

A. B. WOOD, Manager