

## COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

The paper that gives you what you want to read

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J. D. QUILLEN, Editor and Manager

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### THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW.

They sing about the glories of the man behind the gun, And the books are full of stories of the wonders he has done; There's something sort of thrilling in the flag that's wavin' high, And it makes you want to holler when the boys go marching by; But when the shoutin's over and the fightin's done, somehow, We find we're still dependin' on the man behind the plow.

In all the pomp and splendor of an army on parade, And through the awful darkness that the smoke of battle made, In the halls where jewels glitter and where shoutin' men debate In the places where the rulers deal out honors to the great, There's not a single person who'd be doin' business now, Or have medals, if it wasn't for the man behind the plow.

We're a-buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin' lofty rights, We're winning lots of glory and we're settin' things to rights, We're showing all creation how the world's affairs should run; Future men will gaze in wonder at the things we have done, And they'll overlook the feller, just the same as we do now, Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's the man behind the plow.

—S. E. Kiser, in New England Farmer.

### Cunning Birds.

The cunning of rooks, crows and magpies is marked at nesting time, and the keeper who would shoot them by hiding within shot of their nests may wait for hours in vain if the birds have seen him approach, as they seldom fail to do. The birds will watch from the top of a tall tree until they see the enemy go away, when they will return to the nest in full confidence.

But they may be tricked easily. Let two men with a gun go together to stand beneath a rook's nest. Away go the nesting birds. Then let one man take his departure, while the other waits in hiding. The birds will return promptly, as if they thought that both men had gone.—Youth's Companion.

### Explicit Directions.

The saleswoman at the ready to wear millinery counter said something must be done. Nine out of ten women who wished to try on hats could not tell without bothering her which was the front or the side or the back of a hat, and she didn't have time to answer all their questions.

The manager said he would see to it. He did. He put up a sign which enabled ladies to get their own hats on straight and saved the saleswoman from nervous prostration and an increase in salary. It said: "Take notice! Price tags are placed at the front of all hats in this store."—New York Times.

### A Natural Fortress.

In the northern part of Madagascar is the most remarkable natural fortress in the world. It is occupied by a wild tribe, who call themselves the People of the Rocks. The fortress is a lofty and precipitous rock of enormous size, 1,000 feet high and eight square miles in area. Its sides are so steep that it cannot be climbed without artificial means. Within it is hollow, and the only entrance is by a subterranean passage.—St. James' Gazette.

### Shakespeare's Last Illness.

According to a tradition handed down by Ward, the vicar of Stratford, Shakespeare's last illness was a fever brought on by a "merry meeting" with Drayton and Ben Jonson. Another authority, Halliwell-Phillips, says that the great poet died of typhoid, caused by the filth and bad drainage about New place. Like nearly everything else about Shakespeare, the question of the character of his last illness can be answered only conjecturally.

### "PORK BARREL" ROAD BUILDING.

When enthusiastic advocates of good roads from all parts of the country meet in convention it is inevitable that a number of ill considered plans should be proposed, plans that would do far more harm than good to the cause.

One of these is the proposition that the federal government should vote an indefinite number of millions for the work and place the money in the hands of the local authorities. That simply means dividing it among the constituencies that have returned congressmen with a pull. It is the old rivers and harbors plan, which has wasted more millions of public money than would suffice to build a road from Detroit to New Orleans and keep it in repair for twenty years, not to speak of laying out a grassy boulevard strip and a footwalk on either side of it. This money has been deliberately shoveled into little harbors that were never heard of before and that which never sheltered anything bigger than a tug or a fishing boat.—Better Roads.

### P. O. DEPARTMENT AND GOOD ROADS.

It Directs Co-operation With Authorities For Improvement.

Good roads movements throughout the country are to have substantial support from the postoffice department. First Assistant Postmaster General Roper has notified officially postmasters of all classes that "it is the desire of the department that they co-operate with state and county authorities in the endeavor to improve the condition of the public roads.

"The department's attention," continues Mr. Roper, "has been attracted to proclamations issued from time to time by the governors of states designating certain days as good roads days, and postmasters, as representatives in their communities of the national government, are expected to manifest as active an interest in this movement as is consistent with the proper performance of their official duties."

### COST OF DRAGGING ROADS.

C. F. Chase of North Dakota Agricultural College Gives Estimates.

At the home farm in southeastern Nebraska, writes Professor Chase, there is a stretch of road a half mile in length that we have dragged for seven



DRAGGING A COUNTRY ROAD.

years. Only once during this period has this road been worked with anything but the drag. Two years ago the side ditches were cleaned with the common road grader.

A careful record of the time taken to keep this road dragged has been kept, and for the first five years it runs as follows:

Two trips for one man and one team requiring one hour's time for one dragging is the basis taken. The first year we dragged it fifteen times, the second thirteen, the third seventeen, the fourth twelve and the fifth fourteen times, or seventy-one draggings of one hour's time during five years. This at 30 cents an hour for man and team is \$4.20 a year for the half mile. For a mile it would be \$8.52 annual cost of maintenance. Another road in the immediate vicinity cost less than \$10 per mile annually. The soil is not quite as heavy as Red river soil, but the rainfall is a little more than thirty inches. A case is noted in Public Roads Bulletin 48, United States department of agriculture, where the cost of similar maintenance of roads in Arkansas was \$11 per mile. State Engineer Gerhart of Kansas puts the range of cost for dragging at from \$4 to \$10.

The cost for North Dakota should not be over \$10 per mile, while in most cases it would be much less, the cost depending upon the character of the soil, the rainfall, traffic and grade. As an average for all dirt roads I would place the annual cost of maintenance at \$7.50 per mile or \$400,740 to drag in a satisfactory manner the roads in North Dakota one year.

The total expenditure on public roads of North Dakota outside of towns in 1911 was \$691,540. If properly organized and if the people were educated we could properly maintain our earth road with present road fund and have \$230,800 left for bridges, new construction, etc.

## For the Children

Leopold of Belgium Would Be an Air Man.



Prince Leopold, heir to the throne of Belgium, doesn't care very much about his prospects as a ruler; he would much rather be an aeronaut. The young prince, who is besides, Duke of Brabant, was thirteen last November and is a very robust and handsome lad. For some time he has taken the keenest interest in flying, but as yet his father, King Albert, has refused to gratify his heart's desire. Before he was set on being an aviator he was a poet. But his younger brother Charles, Count of Flanders, and his little sister, Princess Marie, made so much sport of his productions that he gave up writing verse. Perhaps in a few more years, if some new fad does not catch him, he may have an aeroplane of his own.

### If the Shoe Fits.

For this game have each child remove his shoes and place them in a big box having a lid that can be partially removed. When all are in mix them thoroughly and then have the children each draw two shoes from the box. These he must put on whether they fit him or not, and thus shod he is to follow the leader wherever he may go. Some will be wearing two rights, some two lefts, some shoes in which they can only get their toes and some shoes much too large for them. The leader may go up or downstairs, through a darkened cellar or over chairs and stools with his ever lessening band of followers, for many will fall by the way. When time is called the one nearest him wins the prize.

### The Wearing of Hats.

Jews wear their hats in the synagogues. The Friends also sit covered during the offering of prayers, which are said aloud.

Formerly it appears that the custom in the Church of England was for the men to sit covered during sermon time.

In an old book it is asserted that when Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, died in 1581 and was buried in Ely cathedral the congregation, a very great one, sitting in the choir to hear the funeral sermon, all covered.

Evelyn in 1664 mentions in his diary that he had caught a severe cold by flinging off his hat at dinner.

The hat, therefore, was very much more popular in ancient times than it is now.

### Trick With Numbers.

Tell your friends to think of a number, multiply by 6, divide by 3, add 40, divide by 2; then let him name the result and you can tell him the number he thought of. The method is: Multiplying by 6 and dividing by 3 gives twice the number. Add 40 and you have twice the number plus 40. Divide by 2 and you have once the number plus 20; hence, if you subtract 20 from the result he gives you, you will have the number he first thought of.

### Saved by Boy Scouts.

A recent fire in the Stoddard Baptist home at Garfield Heights, near Washington, D. C., endangered the lives of the seventeen aged inmates. A party of boy scouts from Anacostia, on a march in the neighborhood, carried out those who were ill, crippled and infirm from age. All the inmates were negroes.

### A Vacuum Abhorred.

What is that which a young girl looks for, but does not wish to find? A hole in her stocking.

### The Frost Fairy.

I wonder who sits up all night, All night in the cold and rain, To make the little stars of ice That stick to the window pane, The stars of ice and tiny ferns, Just like all the ferns that grow Down by the summer wood, except That these are made out of snow.

I've blown on them until they melt Right down the long window pane, Next morning when I come to look They are shining there again! Some fairy with her scissors comes When I am asleep, I know, And clips the little stars of ice And the tiny ferns of snow, I don't see how she cuts them out So straight in the dark—do you?— And never slips a single leaf Or cuts any star in two. —Youth's Companion.

## POINTS THAT DENOTE A GOOD DAIRY COW

For the man who must buy cows it is difficult, even after years of experience and with a thorough knowledge of the good points of a prime milker, to pick the good ones every time without some sort of what you might call "personal acquaintance" with the beast, writes a correspondent of the Farm Journal.

We all know that form goes with function in large degree, and unless the owner is willing to sell the cow on a guarantee or you have a chance to see her milked once or twice the only way to judge of her qualities and consequently her value is to look her over critically from the standpoint of the



A dairy cow of fine promise is the pure bred Holstein here pictured. She comes from a family of great milk producers and is named Lindenwood Nudine Johanna. At the age of one year, ten months and seventeen days this cow produced 25.50 pounds of butter in seven days, a great record for a senior yearling. Her owner is G. W. Rising of Fayette, O. As the photograph shows, she is a well formed animal of the dairy type, with an udder of exceptional development for so young a cow.

judge who assumes that points of outward appearance indicate the inward characteristics.

Here are the main points in a good milker from the point of view of a stranger, who must use his eyes solely: Head small and clean cut; muzzle large; forehead straight or concave; neck long and thin, but not scrawny; horns somewhat small; eyes bright and prominent; shoulders thin; loin broad, but not thickly fleshed, as in beef cattle; thighs thin; hind quarters long, deep and strong; flank high; legs short and wide apart; tail long, slim and loosely jointed; frame markedly wedge shaped from all directions; udder set broadly, high up behind, square and high up on abdomen, not loose, pendulous or fleshy; milk veins large and prominent; chest deep and with well sprung ribs; belly large and deep; teats medium sized, evenly placed and wide apart. A fleshy udder, fine to touch when empty and retaining the size and form after milking, indicates a tendency to inflammatory troubles. The skin should be clean and thin, free from the ribs and with a fresh color; hair fine, thick and short; temperament active and docile; large feeder.

The main points in selecting good dairy cows are the large, well balanced udders, that are not fleshy; the large, roomy bodies, showing in the first case an ample laboratory for the formation of milk and in the latter case a capacity for taking care of large amounts of feed.

Such are not always profitable cows, but they usually are. Cows are seldom profitable that give less than 250 pounds of butter in twelve months.

### Age of Cattle.

The calf when born has two pairs of incisors; the other two pairs appear during the first month, says Professor G. E. Morton of the Colorado experiment station. When a calf is eighteen months old it loses the middle pair of milk incisors and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at twenty-seven months of age, the third pair at thirty-six months of age, the fourth or outside pair at forty-five months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we are able to tell the age of young cattle fairly accurately. The calf also has a temporary set of molars which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal.

### Spoiling Calves' Udders.

A common bad result of sucking among calves is spoiling of udders later on from garget and similar troubles, says Dr. A. S. Alexander. Milk fed calves confined to a pen often learn the vicious habit of sucking one another's udders. Where this takes place it almost invariably happens that the udder will in time secrete milk, and such milk sours, clots and leads to garget (inflammation of the udder or mammitis or mastitis). This will be news to many a man who has not been a close observer, but we know it to be a fact.

### Cholera a Filth Disease.

If it were not for hog cholera pork raisers would be living in the lap of luxury. The time will come when there will be no more excuse for hog cholera than for the human cholera, that until a century or so ago periodically devastated Europe and America. Both are essentially filth diseases.

### Warm the Frosty Bits.

These are the days when the humane driver always warms the bridle before he harnesses his horse. A little warm water should always be poured over the bit before it is placed in the horse's mouth.

## TOWN PLANNING IN FOREIGN CITIES

What Germany, England and France Have Done.

### INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

In an Article Patrick Abercrombie Ably Epitomizes What the Principal European Nations Have Contributed to the Science of City Making.

An opportunity to learn how American city planning compares with that of other nations is afforded by an article by Patrick Abercrombie of Liverpool, published in the Town Planning Review. It is impossible to print his paper in full; a matter of regret, as it presents an interesting analysis of what each nation as a nation has contributed to the study of town planning and city organization. The statements as to foreign nations may be thus summarized:

Germany's town planning competence, as it has been called, has been inherited for generations. Practically every German town has, as a matter of course, its plan drawn in advance, upon which the utmost care and thought are expended. Unlimited time is given to it. The growing of cities, to separate manufacturing from residences and to divide residential areas so that the farther from the center the fewer the houses will be; the conversion of fortifications into wide "ring-strasses;" the careful and admirable preservation of the ancient centers of cities; the recognized value of acquiring large tracts of land outside the town, which in Strassburg amounts to 364 square yards per inhabitant and in Ulm to three-fifths of its total area; the practice of holding competitions in street design for new areas and the importation of the garden suburb idea from England are declared to be the striking characteristics of German city planning. As to housing Mr. Abercrombie says:

"On the whole, as compared with the advantage of the English one family house set in an unrelieved monotony of dreary streets, Germany has the tenement barrack in a wide street, with some park, play space or promenade always at hand. There is an absence of meanness and an insistence on the cheerfulness of city life in the beer garden, municipal band, etc. Some serious attempt is made at studying the art of city life."

The genius of the French nation has been directed toward the physical construction of the town rather than its organization or social study and toward the more monumental and architectural aspects of the former. Paris is the school of Europe for formal monumental town planning both in its older work—such as the boulevards, vistas and gardens and squares—and in the more recent work of Haussmann.

Haussmann's modernization of Paris, in its comprehensive grasp of traffic, hygiene, light and air, is the most brilliant piece of town planning in the world. It has, however, to be confessed that it does not complete the circle, though it traverses three-quarters of it, but from a sociological standpoint he hardly considered the question of the inhabitants apart from the streets and public life. Recreation is faintly thought of.

France cannot be twitted today with neglect of social conditions. Her two housing laws of 1894 and 1906 are admirable. Paris possesses what is probably the finest institution in Europe for the scientific historic study of a town—the Bibliotheque Historique de la Ville de Paris.

England is declared to have made one great contribution, but generally to have been backward. Traffic convenience and monumental qualities have alike been lacking.

The normal suburban development consists in vast areas covered with monotonous two story houses at the rate of forty to fifty-six to the acre. This may be considered as a more air healthy type of development than the foreign tenement, but it results in a soul depression manifested externally in a drab and dreary existence, more terrible than disease. With the exception perhaps of the blocks of New York there can be no conglomeration of habitations more distressful than the east end of London.

It is in the garden-village-city-suburb idea that England has made its contribution. This movement is too well known to need recapitulating.

### PROGRESS OF SOCIAL CENTERS.

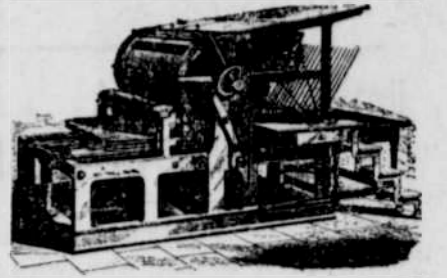
How slowly the use of public school buildings as social centers grows is shown strikingly in a recent Sage foundation pamphlet. In all the United States only 529 schoolhouses are used for polling places during election.

Yet the so called political uses of schoolhouses are coming to be the test of full community use of the community's house. In many a school where debates and musicales are welcomed a group of men may not get down to grips with their tax rate or street cleaning if they foregather as partisans.

### Pure White Indian Runners.

Were awarded all prizes at the Eugene Poultry Show. Some fine pairs, trios and breeding pens for sale at a bargain if taken soon. Eggs for hatching.

W. B. FINNEY,  
Cottage Grove, Ore.



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### ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the county court of Lane county, Oregon, duly made and entered of record the 7th day of February, 1914, in the matter of the estate of James Henry McFarland, deceased, the undersigned D. G. McFarland, was duly appointed executor with the will annexed of said estate. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them duly verified as required by law to said executor at the law office of Alta King, Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Cottage Grove, Oregon, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1914.  
D. G. MCFARLAND,  
Executor.

### Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Lane County,  
C. P. Devereaux and F. A. Tripp,  
Plaintiffs.

Against  
Harry Hastings, — Hastings,  
his wife, Richard B. Dickinson,  
— Dickinson, his wife; or  
the unknown heirs at law of said  
Harry Hastings and Richard B.  
Dickinson, if either or both are  
deceased; Also all other persons  
or parties unknown claiming any  
right, title, estate, lien or interest  
in the real estate described in  
the complaint.

To Harry Hastings, — Hastings,  
his wife, Richard B. Dickinson and  
— Dickinson, his wife, or the unknown  
heirs at law of the said Harry Hastings  
and Richard B. Dickinson if either or  
both are deceased; Also all other persons  
or parties unknown claiming any right,  
title, estate, lien or interest in the real  
estate described in the complaint,  
Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in said court against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons in the Cottage Grove Leader and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, plaintiffs will take judgment against you as prayed for in their complaint, to-wit: That their title to the west half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township twenty south, range four west of the Willamette Meridian, Eighty acres of land in Lane county, Oregon, be confirmed and quieted, that you and each of you be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to said lands or any part thereof adverse to plaintiffs' title.

This summons is served by publication thereof once each week for six successive weeks in the Cottage Grove Leader, a newspaper printed and published at Cottage Grove, Oregon, by order of the Honorable L. T. Harris, judge of said court, made and entered on the 2nd day of February, and the first publication hereof was made on the 10th day of February, 1914. (110-m24)

A. E. WHEELER,  
Attorney for Plaintiff

Valuable coupons with purchases at the West Side Grocery.

### 20 Acres.—A Snap.

Two miles from Cottage Grove; 16 acres cleared; two acres prunes; 1-2 acre loganberries; family orchard, pretty bungalow, good barn and outbuildings; spring water piped to barn and house. For quick sale will sell for price of the land. See Hem-enway & Lockwood at once.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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