

PREPAREDNESS

Are you prepared for spring work? Is your Plow, Harrow and Drill in good working order? Now is the time to look them over and get repairs for them, or perhaps it will pay you to get new ones.

To get the best results, use an Oliver 222 Plow, wood or steel beam only \$14.50.

P. & O. Guard Lever Harrow With spring release only \$15.00.

A 12-6 Superior Grain Drill places all of the seed right where you want it and does not clog in wet soil.

Let us figure with you on your spring and summer requirements. You get Goods of Quality here.

We also carry the most complete line of Hardware, Kitchenware, Furniture and Building Material.

Sandy Mercantile Co.

The Place To Trade

FOR SALE—Forty dollars cash buys my heavy single rig with good single harness. Address L. R. Mack, Boring, Oregon.

CHERRYVILLE

The Chinook is making a clean sweep.

No one is worrying because old mother Nature is getting her face washed.

Success to the News under the new management. Mr. Proctor has a fine reputation here as a business man and as a good, kind desirable citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Friel went to Oregon City on business at the court house.

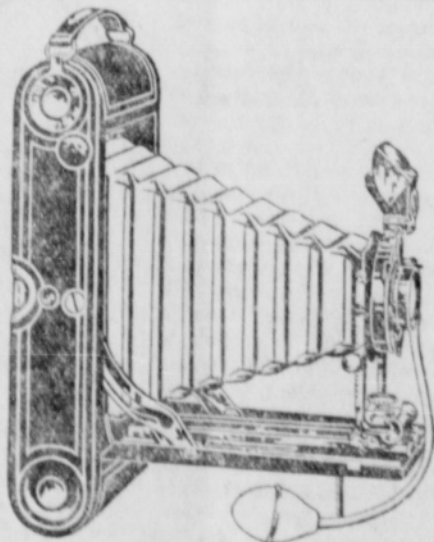
A few birds are left after the severe storms of the past few weeks. According to old timers it has been the nastiest winter ever experienced in this part of the state.

With \$200,000 appropriated for the road around Mt. Hood, or rather put in the estimate, work would be plenty up around the old mountain this season.

Senator Chamberlains idea that the grant lands be sold to actual settlers in tracts of 160 acres as provided, with the exception of the heavily timbered tracts, which will be sold at highest price obtainable and the excess over \$2.50 an acre, which goes to the R. R. Company, be used in school funds of state, and public roads, is meeting with general favor here.

People here are generally well pleased with the suggestion of Senator Lane from this state that the increase in the army be an industrial one and while part of the time be spent in military training, the larger part of their time be put in working on public roads, and the length of service be limited to only one year.

Emperor William is said to be suffering from an attack of "zellgewebentzündung" or "bindeuwebentzündung." Over here, where we economize in time and language and call it the grip.



There is no closed season for the KODAK

R. E. Esson Drug Co.
Agent for Eastman Kodak Company

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR FARMER

Professor McNair Indorses This System of Lighting For Farm Homes.

Safety and convenience are important factors to be considered by those who propose to install an improved lighting system in the home as well as in the outbuildings. With these facts in mind Professor G. B. McNair of the Kansas Agricultural college strongly indorses the electric lighting system for the farm. On this subject he says: Twelve years ago farm lighting plants were a novelty; today they are rapidly growing in popularity. They are usually operated by a gasoline engine, but in the eastern states and especially in the Appalachian mountains it is not uncommon to see water power used for this purpose. Where the people have water power the storage battery is not used.

In every state where farmers care at all for convenience one will find a number of lighting plants. Some farmers prefer the blaugas, acetylene or gasoline lighting systems, so that they may utilize the heat, but there is a certain element of danger in using these systems.

Plants, including engine, generator, battery and switchboard, can be bought for \$134 up. One must bear in mind, however, that one gets only what one pays for, consequently it may prove poor economy to buy the cheapest plant. Such plants are of very small capacity, will operate only a few lights and must be charged every day.

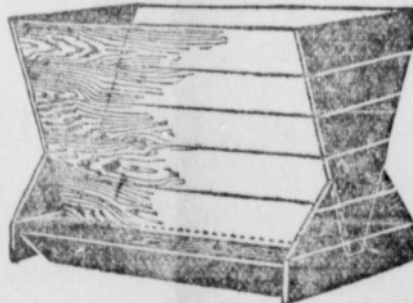
A plant such as the average farmer owns costs about \$400, which does not include the cost of installation, wiring of house, cost of fixtures and similar items. Where a farmer can buy power from a company whose line runs near his house he will find it much more economical to do this than to put in his own plant. In the first place, there is no upkeep expense on the plant, and his yearly bill from the company will not equal the interest and depreciation alone for the private plant. The average bill for light to such a user would be about \$36 a year.

The housewife who has electricity on the farm does not have to bother with smoke or dirt from gas or oil lamps. She uses it for lighting her house, for doing her ironing, sewing, washing, sweeping and toasting the bread for breakfast.

The farmer finds the electric light a safe and convenient light for his barn.

Boarded Sheep Rack.

A boarded up feeding rack in the sheep lots or pens will prevent dirt and chaff from getting into the wool while the animals are feeding. Dirt of this kind in the wool is one of the reasons usually given by buyers for low prices paid. In some instances



the chaff and dirt from the racks will work down into the wool, matting it near the hide and causing discomfort to the sheep as well as injury to the wool. Its use means a better looking flock and will also result in saving quite a good deal of feed that is ordinarily wasted.

The rack may be built double, giving as much feeding space on one side as the other. The double racks are best for the open lots.—Farm Progress.

Pear Orchards Profitable.

Pear orchards, where conditions are favorable, may be more profitable than an apple orchard, for the reason that pears are not so generally grown as apples. The pear delights in a clay soil and is not so apt to crop regularly.

Effects of Frost.

An egg expands when it is frozen and breaks its shell. Apples contract so much that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer is a foot below the chime. When the frost is drawn out the apples assume their normal size and fill up the barrel again. Some varieties are not appreciably injured by being frozen if the frost is drawn out gradually. Apples will carry safely in a refrigerator car while the mercury is registering fully 20 degrees below zero. Potatoes, being so largely composed of water, are easily frozen. Once touched by frost they are ruined.—Northwest Trade.

Beat Him.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," announced the man who prides himself on his blue blood. "Huh!" snorted the man of red corpuscles. "Mine sailed in the ark!"—Dallas News.

on a loamy soil, and trees on the latter seem more susceptible to attacks from disease than the former.

When the orchard is first set corn can be grown with the pear trees to advantage. Cultivation should be discontinued early in July and a cover crop of vetch or clover sowed.

In cultivating in orchards of any kind care must be exercised not to cultivate deeply near the trees. Late cultivation is not desirable around trees of any kind, as it encourages late growth instead of permitting the wood to harden sufficiently before winter weather sets in. As the trees grow older more fertilizer will be required. Pear trees require but light pruning each year, shortening back the new growth some, and the trees must be regularly sprayed. Where heavy crops set the fruit should be thinned, as is common with peaches.

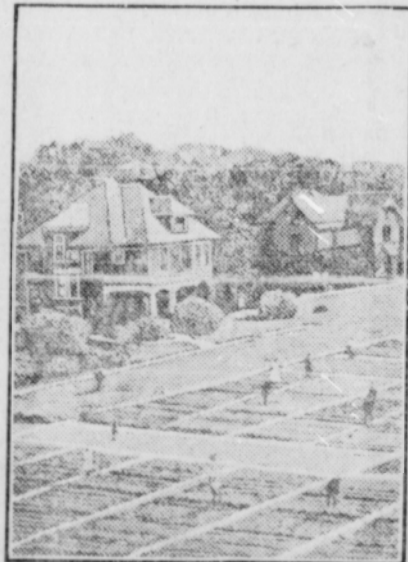
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

City men by scores are taking farms, being convinced that under modern conditions agriculture is one of the best paying vocations. Many who wish to become farmers, including persons without experience and hired men who are capable of managing a place, may not have the capital to buy land. In such cases renting affords an opportunity to make a successful start. Buying outright is the better plan, however, even if the start has to be made with a place of five or ten acres.

Either cash renting or the system of sharing profits may prove satisfactory. Investigation shows that fifty-eight cash tenants in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa made an annual labor income of \$908, while 198 share tenants made only \$835, or \$163 less than the cash men. In the dry summer of 1910 these figures were just reversed. The dry season compelled cash renters to stand the burden of all the loss, while the share tenant was helped out by his landlord. That season twenty-seven cash tenants received \$689 against \$727 average income for tenants who were sharing.

For a large number of farms and over a long period of years the cash man seems to come out ahead. He has the greatest risk, the largest investment and the highest income. A large number of tenant farms netted their operators incomes as follows: Cash rental, \$1,704; partnership, \$1,291; share cash, \$1,110. A capital of \$2,000



A PARTNERSHIP FARM.

is needed by the young man who is to start farming on the cash basis. How is he going to get this amount? In many cases it is impossible. Rather than plod along as a farmhand or give up the enterprise altogether a man would be wise to look to some other system of renting. Partnership renting solves this problem. The tenant here furnishes all labor, the landlord all land and seed, and the stock is owned in partnership. This plan is elastic. Sometimes either of the parties may own all the live stock and machinery.

Partnership farms are likely to be handled better than the others. Both sides will aim to keep up soil fertility and be governed by progressive ideas. In a partnership the landlord has a voice in all matters which relate to permanent betterment, general upkeep and the type of farming that is to be practiced. This system of renting is best adapted to the young man with small capital who is willing to work under the supervision of a landlord. There should be a friendly understanding before a contract is made. If both sides agree on progressive methods the arrangement will be advantageous.

There should be a full understanding as to the policy of carrying all the live stock that the place will support, whether for meat production or dairy-



A MAN IS LOOKED UP TO

when he has a bank account. Keep a checking account in the Clackamas County Bank, pay all bills by check and you will find you are held in much higher regard not only by your friends but tradespeople as well. Besides it is so much easier to keep track of your expenses that way.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY BANK

ing. This contemplates soil fertility as well as the annual profits from live stock or milk. It is also best to have a clear agreement as to the amount of effort to be given to fruit and truck raising and the way trees and gardens are to be handled. If two earnest and intelligent men get together in a deal on this basis there will be mutual satisfaction and success.

Karl A. Rosenfelt, a stock farmer in Story county, Ia., who has won fame as a breeder of Angus cattle, believes in the partnership system of renting. "If I am going into the cattle business I am going into it with all my might," said Mr. Rosenfelt, "and I will not have time to look after the work in the fields." He believed that the only way to solve the labor problem on a farm was to rent out the land to his hired man. For one third interest in all the crops produced the tenant furnishes all labor for the putting in of the crops and harvesting them. He lives on the farm in a tenant house, without rent. Results from the last year's efforts were quite satisfactory. The renter's share amounted to \$1,230, besides which he had his rent free and most of his living. This ought to be encouraging to the young renter. This man's capital was virtually nothing, the landlord furnishing all the machinery, tools and seed. He kept the pastures for his own use in cattle feeding.

Hens Need Pure Water.

The necessity of plenty of pure drinking water for the laying hens should be apparent to everybody, but we are sorry to say that many hens do not get enough water for their necessities during cold weather. In many poultry houses the water freezes before the hens can get enough to drink.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

It Was Successfully Done Ages Ago at the Siege of Syracuse.

Blockading and blockade running is not a young war measure by any means. One of the earliest authentic instances of the practice dates back two centuries before the Christian era. Marcus Claudius Marcellus, commanding a powerful Roman army and an efficient fleet, laid siege to Syracuse, a rich city on the isle of Sicily. Carthage, Rome's great rival on the north shore of Africa, one of the great sea powers of that time, was not at all pleased with the idea of Rome capturing Syracuse, a free city and probably a source of great revenue through trade with Carthage.

Syracuse was a well fortified city, and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of Rome taking it by storm, so Marcellus decided to starve its inhabitants into submission. He put a cordon of ships across the entrance to the harbor and arrayed his army on the land side so that no succor could come from without. But he had underestimated the boldness of the Carthaginians. There was no question of contraband in those days—conditional or other.

In their swift oar driven galleys the sailors of the African city easily eluded the ships set to watch the port and carried provisions and war material into the beleaguered city. So successful were the Carthaginians in getting supplies into the city—running the blockade—that had it not been through treachery it would have been enabled to hold out indefinitely. While blockades probably had been established before on a small scale, the blockade of Syracuse is one of the earliest instances where the efficiency of a blockade by sea was of vital importance in determining the success of war on an important seaport.—Munsey's Magazine.