

CLACKAMAS COUNTY NEWS

To Correspondents.

Items for publication should be sent in as early as possible in the week to insure publication. Articles received after Wednesday noon are sometimes crowded out by lack of space or time.

Mollala.

I send you a few lines from the mountain farm, John Stewart, owner. He had 90 acres of wheat and oats, and E. J. Hammond did the stacking. The grain was threshed by the Shaver, Harless & Adams' machine, with the Advance self-feeder. Last week in 8 1/2 hours it threshed 2200 bushels of grain for Mr. Stewart. The first two hours from 7 to 9 o'clock a. m., it threshed 1067 bushels of winter oats, and it did the work well and cleaned the grain fit for market. I think this machine will break the record in Clackamas county. H.

Stone.

Stone not being represented for some time I will endeavor to give a few items. J. R. Carr is threshing today. G. G. Hess is finishing his long run of the season. He had four weeks of steady run, and has given good satisfaction. Some of the hoppickers have returned home, and they report poor picking in the hop yards. We would judge so by their appearance. The new creamery building is progressing nicely under the superintendency of Mr. Kirsham. It will be enclosed this week if the weather permits of steady work. Uncle Mark Hartan has been suffering from some internal trouble caused by attempting to mount a horse. He is slowly recovering. J. W. Watts is recovering from his cold since hopicking is over. Mrs. G. Munnopower was calling on Main street in Stringtown Sunday.

Oswego.

Jesus Coon, who was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, last week, is reported improving. Our public schools will commence on Monday, September 30. Mrs. White, of Portland, was the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. J. C. Haines, Sunday. Mrs. Hill and son, of Portland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sunday. Harold Rigler and Charles Dean, of Portland, were the guests of Walter Courier Friday. James Coon returned from Sherman county, Or., Saturday. Miss Ethel Thompson is visiting her old neighbors in Hazelia. Miss Eunice Garfield leaves for Corvallis next Friday, where she will attend the State Agricultural College. Miss Maud Zimmerman and Miss Mary Biehn left this week for the State Normal school at Monmouth. Mrs. Perry and children visited Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Perry's mother, Sunday. E. Kiser has moved into Mr. Welch's house on Fourth street. Mrs. Barnette and daughters, Misses Louise and Florence, left for London, England, Sunday.

Mulino.

F. Erickson and family were the guests of Mr. Mallatt Sunday. Miss Madge Mulvey and Mrs. C. E. Nash attended Grange here last Saturday. Elias Adkins and John Lamm started for Quincy last week to work for B. Adkins. F. Albright, of Ely, was visiting at the home of William Wallace Sunday. Mesdames Perry and Lee, who have been hopping for Mr. Epperson, were visiting Mrs. Felger last Sunday. Bertha Heron is on the sick list. Myrtle Adkins is staying with Mrs. Goucher at present. Road work is going on in this section of the country. Mrs. J. J. Mallatt is preparing for a trip to Kansas with her sister, Mrs. Hattin. BUNCHY.

Mountain View.

Mr. Gosdwin, of Forest Grove, is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Duvall, this week. Mr. Smalley's brother, of Washington, is visiting here this week. Mrs. T. P. Haines writes from Grants Pass that they will move to Myrtle Creek next week, as Mr. Haines has been appointed on that circuit. Mr. and Mrs. Schockley, accompanied by Miss Stacy Nichols, spent Saturday and Sunday at Beaver Creek. Evan Williams returned home from Idaho last Thursday. Frank Albright spent Saturday evening with friends at Mulino. Henry Hendrick is doing blacksmithing for C. W. Friedrich this week. Mrs. Nelson is spending a few days at Silverton with her parents. Roy Ringo returned from Highland last week to attend school. Mr. and Mrs. Moran have gone to Washington to visit their son, Malon, and his wife. Maple Lane Grange, No. 296, will give a picnic social at the schoolhouse on Saturday evening, and another social will be given at Nash's hall in about two weeks. Clarence Frost is home visiting his family this week. A family from Portland is moving into the Moehke house at the head of Seventh street. SALINA.

Neely.

Lee Fish left Monday for Springwater where he has secured work. Frank Spagle will go to Forest Grove this week. B. F. Smith and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Molsen Sunday. Frank Fish and wife spent Sunday with J. D. Ritter's family. Solan Kinzer has rented the Fred Smith place. His sister will keep house for him. Dan Kroop and W. H. Cechran are on the sick list. C. C. Molsen is having his residence and store repaired by Leyten. J. E. H.

Highland.

On account of pressing business we have not been represented in your worthy paper.

The threshing is almost finished, will wind up this week. Henry Hughes, of Beaver Creek, with a brand new outfit will have the honor. Some grain fell short this year. Peas were not near as good, only half a crop. Wheat yielded all the way from three to 30 bushels per acre. G. R. Miller had a 30 bushels to the acre yield. Oats went as high as 40 bushels per acre on some farms. Potatoes will be short. Fruit is very short in this vicinity. Gardens are poor, also vegetables. Stock looks fair.

Mrs. Farlow, of Eastern Oregon, is visiting her brother, James Parrish. She will start for Dayton this morning to visit Burt Parrish, another brother, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Rath, of Highland.

Sunday school has been conducted by our esteemed young friend, Charles Rutherford, but he will leave this morning to resume his studies at McMinnville.

Next Sunday memorial services will be held at the church in memory of William McKinley, James A. Garfield and Abraham Lincoln, the three assassinated presidents, conducted by Rev. Dunlap, of Highland. Everybody invited.

Highland Grange is in a prosperous condition, and meets every first Saturday of the month. C. N. Larkins is master and G. R. Miller secretary.

A car load of milk crocks just received and will sell at 8c per gallon. W. L. Block, the Homefurnisher.

Maple Lane

Two and by two go the reapers together, figures in dusky relief; bearing the scythe and sheaf where the keen tang of the autumn weather perfumes each blossom and leaf, in September.

Several of our boys who went to Klondyke last spring returned lately, namely: Henry Hendrick, George Mautz, Thomas Davis, Jr., D. She'by, N. P. Coletta.

Some of our burghers are having quite a lively time with forest fires. Mr. Cristwell had the misfortune to lose about 30 tons of hay by fire Monday. Continued next week.



This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in two days

Notice to Taxpayers and Property Owners.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization of the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, will for the week beginning Monday, October 14th, 1901, be in attendance at the office of the county clerk, in said county and state, for the purpose of publicly examining the assessment rolls of said county for the year 1901, and correcting all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, lots or other property. It is the duty of all persons interested to appear at the time and place herein mentioned, and call the attention of said board to any errors in assessment, or property not assessed, so that the same may be corrected in the manner provided by law.

ELI WILLIAMS, Assessor of Clackamas County. Please call early in the week.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Wanted—a respectable help-meet between the ages of 20 and 25. Address Y. Z., this office.

Miss Veda Williams, a pupil of Prof. Dierck, will take a limited number of pupils for piano and organ instruction.

The Portland City & Oregon Railway Company will run cars every 30 minutes between Oregon City and Portland Sunday. A delightful ride for only 25 cents the round trip. The cars run clear through to Clatsmah on that day.

When you visit Portland don't fail to get your meals at the Royal Restaurant, First and Madison. They serve an excellent meal at a moderate price; a good square meal, 15c.

Guckenheimer Rye. Kelly & Noblitt have received a lot of Guckenheimer, genuine, double-stamp high proof rye whiskey. Absolutely pure.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SEED CORN

Care in Winter—Not possible to Shell It Until Spring.

The matter of preserving seed corn during the winter is neglected by many farmers in the corn belt. As a consequence seed corn next spring will either fail to germinate, making replanting necessary, or have such a low vitality that it is almost impossible to get a stand if weather conditions are not perfect. Even if the corn does come up well the plant will be feeble, will start slowly and will not produce as large an ear as a stalk from vigorous seed.

By this time the corn has been all gathered and it is presumed the ears intended for seed selected. This may have been done at husking time or the grower may have gone through the field earlier in the season, choosing the largest and best developed ears. The care of the seed corn from now on is very important, says Orange Judd Farmer in giving the following hints as to what this should be. In the first place, see that it is not thrown in a pile. If this is done, it will not dry thoroughly and uniformly, and in spite of every precaution enough moisture will remain either in the cob or in the grains to work great injury when the coldest weather of winter comes.

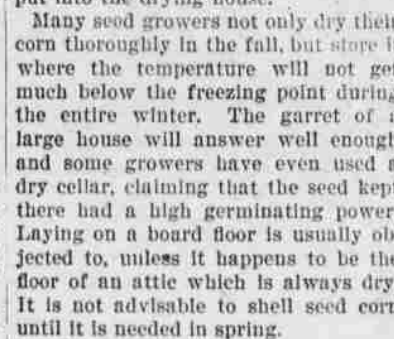
Where a small quantity of seed only is desired the ears may be hung up to rafters in outbuildings or may be spread over the attic floor one ear deep. The storage place must be kept as free from dampness as possible to make it. If it is in a room through which a chimney or stovepipe passes, the conditions are almost ideal, provided proper ventilation is given. It can remain in a place like this all winter if care is taken to keep out rats and mice. A great many farmers hang up the seed corn by leaving a few husks on at gathering time. This of course can only be done if seed is wanted for the home farm.

Where corn is grown for seed on a commercial basis the same precautions must be exercised in drying. If space is not available for spreading it out on a dry floor, put it in small crates holding not more than a bushel and with at least one inch of space between the slats. Put these on racks under a shed where there is a free circulation of air. If the season is dry, there will be no trouble in curing this seed corn perfectly, but if it is damp a greater part of the time before cold weather sets in, it will pay to place the crates in a room where artificial heat can be used for drying. A large stove in a granary or workshop will furnish enough heat to dry out several hundreds of bushels at a time. As soon as the moisture has been removed the corn can be placed in a granary or under a shed, still keeping it in the crates, and a fresh supply put into the drying house.

Many seed growers not only dry their corn thoroughly in the fall, but store it where the temperature will not get much below the freezing point during the entire winter. The garret of a large house will answer well enough and some growers have even used a dry cellar, claiming that the seed kept there had a high germinating power. Laying on a board floor is usually objected to, unless it happens to be the floor of an attic which is always dry. It is not advisable to shell seed corn until it is needed in spring.

A Satisfactory Sap Boiler.

The device for boiling maple sugar consists of coils of one inch pipe, bent or cut and connected with L's to set top of the arch under the sap pan, as shown. Dotted lines



A A A show where it may be bent. B union to connect with feeder, C throttle to regulate feed, D delivery pipe, can be turned down, as shown by dotted lines, to allow the pan to be drawn off. I find this device a great saving of fuel. The sap running the whole length of pipe comes out boiling hot, frothing and sputtering like a scolding woman, but do not be alarmed at the noise it makes, for it will do no harm if you keep sufficient sap running in so it will not all evaporate in the pipe and consequently burn. Try it and you will be more than pleased, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker.

One Thing and Another.

Dawson's Gold Chaff wheat has great favor among Canadian farmers. A California man suggests that evaporation of water from irrigation reservoirs may be prevented by constantly maintaining upon their surfaces a thin film of petroleum. He states that experiments upon a small scale have convinced him that evaporation can be prevented in that way.

An Englishman writing of the cattle industry in Kansas, Oklahoma, etc., says: "The amount of grazing in each district varies widely. In the arid regions of New Mexico it is not safe to allow less than 80 acres to each animal, although in a very wet season good grazing may be obtained. In the Panhandle district of Texas 10 to 15 acres are usually enough, while in the blue stem country three or four acres a head are sufficient."

"What we need in Kansas is not new 'blood' in seeds nor seeds from other states or countries, but a careful selection and breeding up of plants that have already become acclimated and thrive under our conditions," says H. M. Cottrell of the state station.

The authorities on durability of timber agree that in this respect the catalpa has great value, while osage orange is popularly reputed to "never rot."



VIOLET CULTURE.

By a Phenomenally Successful Grower—Prevention of "Spot."

"From the middle of February to the middle of March we select young plants, those having white roots, from good, healthy crowns. These will be found in abundance on these clumps, especially Campbell. These we put in boxes filled with soil. No manure is used. Our object is to get plenty of good working roots. This will pay for the extra labor if only to combat the red spider alone, the great scourge of the violet grower.

"Here we have a large lot of plants in a small space, easily syringed and cared for. Use boxes in preference to setting the plants in beds, as the soil dries out sooner in boxes, allowing us to syringe them oftener. This is impossible with plants left on the crowns until after the blooming season, as so much water would spoil the flower for Easter. These plants are shaded from strong sunlight and handled as cuttings until they have become thoroughly established in the boxes. Give them plenty of fresh air, but avoid a strong draft. In ventilating our houses during the winter months we always open the ventilators on the opposite side from which the wind is blowing. Never neglect these young plants, for upon them largely depends your future future of success." This advice is that of a phenomenally successful eastern grower given before a convention of horticulturists. Condensing his further remarks, we arrive at the following facts:

About the middle of May he begins taking out the old plants and all soil put in the previous year. After all decayed lumber has been replaced with new he closes all ventilators, making the house as tight as possible, allowing the temperature to run as high as the bright sun of this season of the year will make it. After a day or two of this, when the house cools down at night, there is a fine incubator for insects and fungus.

He leaves the house in this condition for two or three bright days, then in the evening takes in a liberal amount of sulphur and sets it on fire, making a thorough fumigation; in the morning opens the ventilators, giving the house plenty of fresh air, and then has a house as fresh and clean as when new.

The new beds are made of sod about an inch thick, grass side down, covered with two inches of quite coarse cor-stalk manure brought from the cow yard in early spring and turned twice, with four inches of good soil on this. No fertilizer or manure of any kind is mixed with this. Before setting plants the house is shaded with thin white wash with a little salt in it, followed by a coat of light colored clay mixed with water.

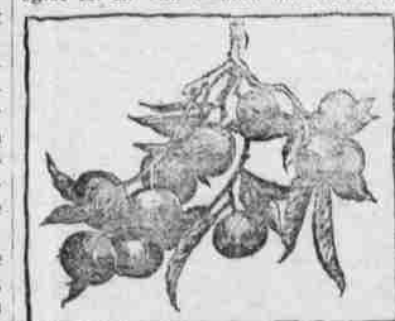
Boxes of young plants are now brought in. These plants are set 12 inches apart each way in order to grow them large, with good, long stems. As soon as the plants are in the beds receive a good wetting and are carefully syringed late in the afternoon or early evening notwithstanding good authority to the contrary. No tobacco, soap, nothing but clear water, is used to keep them clean through the summer.

About Aug. 1 water is withheld at night, spraying them in early morning. Every effort is made to keep plants in best condition for the "spot" season is approaching. About the middle of August they receive a top dressing from the stable manure in filling the beds. "We make special mention of cornstalk manure, as we find this to contain little or no fungus and is never so strong to hurt anything. To our minds over-fertilization is one of the great stumbling blocks of violet growing."

About Sept. 1 plants and houses are cleaned up ready for the blooming season, beginning about the middle of September. The object is to get a good crop about the 1st of October, before they become very plentiful, and to supply the retail dealer every day thereafter till after Easter. This mode of culture is for the Lady Campbell variety. Marie Louise needs different treatment.

A Popular House Plant.

Oonshin, the Japanese seedless or Satsuma variety of orange, of which Vlek gives the accompanying illustration, appears likely to rival the pretty and popular Orahette as a house plant. Such good authority as Pomologist H. E. Van Deman has stated in



Gardening that it "is one of the nicest of all the citrus fruits for house culture and one of the hardiest as well. If budded on trifoliata stock, which is now a very common practice, it dwarfs the tree in some measure and also makes it more able to resist cold. The fruit is small, but delicious and attractive."

The Japanese Plums.

Every variety of Japanese plum has a tendency to overproduction, which frequently kills the young tree. Both as a protection to the young tree and for securing good, large, marketable fruit at least one-half of the crop should be removed soon after the fruit is set, says one authority.

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Reduction Sale During the month of September in order to make room for Fall stock we will greatly reduce prices on all Stoves, Ranges, Graniteware and Tinware. WILSON & COOKE OREGON CITY, OREGON

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