

MARKET REPORT

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS. Vegetables, Fruits, Etc. California vegetables are coming in fine condition and among the offerings on the local markets are: Golden Wax Beans 10lb Oregon Cabbage, per lb 1 1/2c California Onions per 100 1.25 Walla Walla Asparagus, per lb 7c ONIONS - Oregon onions, \$3.00 per sack; potatoes 75c @ 80 sack; Los Angeles cabbage 2c lb; rutabagas, 1c lb.; fresh onions, 40c per dozen bunches; horse radish, 7 1/2c lb. dozen, \$1.25. GREEN PEAS - 3c lb. GREEN BEANS - 7c lb. YELLOW WAX BEANS - 10c lb. PARSNIPS - 1c lb. Butter and Eggs. BUTTER - Ranch, 35c @ 40c; creamery, 45c @ 55 roll. EGGS - 17 1/2c per doz. HONEY - 12c to 14c frame. HONEY - Strained, 7c to 9c lb. Fresh Fruits. STRAWBERRIES - 75c @ \$1.20 Crd. APPLES - \$1.50 @ \$2.25. GOOSEBERRIES - 45c gallon. Dried Fruits. DRIED APPLES - Quartered, sundried, 3 to 5c; evaporated, 6 and 7c; and evaporated and bleached, 9 @ 10c; prunes, 3 1/2 to 4c, silver prunes 6c to 6 1/2c; pears, 11 to 12 1/2c. Grain, Flour and Feed. WHEAT - 90c. OATS - No. 1, white \$25 @ \$26; \$1.30 per hundred. FLOUR - Best hard wheat \$4.80; valley flour, \$4.40, Graham, \$3.75 @ 4.25; whole wheat, \$3.75 @ 4.25. MILLSTUFFS - Bran, \$28; middlings, \$32; shorts, \$29.00; dairy chop, \$27.00 @ \$33; hay, \$18. HAY - Valley Timothy, No. 1, \$16 @ \$18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17 @ \$18; clover, \$11.50; cheat, \$14; grain \$13 @ \$15. Live Stock. STEERS - \$4.50 @ \$5.00. HEIFERS - \$4.00 @ \$4.50. COWS - \$3.00 @ \$3.50. LAMBS - \$5.00 @ \$5.50. MUTTON - \$3.00. HOGS - \$5.00 @ \$6.00. Poultry. DUCKS - Live, 14-16c. OLD HENS - 9 cents per pound; young roosters, 15c; old roosters, 8c; mixed chickens 19-10 1/2c; spring chickens (fry) 7 1/2 and 8c pound, turkeys, fancy, 17 @ 19c; geese 7 @ 8c. Dressed Meats. FRESH MEATS - Hogs, 7 1/2 @ 8c; per lb; veal 7c @ 8c; mutton 8 @ 9c; lamb (spring) 8 @ 9c. HAMS - Bacon, 20c. For Sore Feet. "I have found Bucklen's Arnica Salve to be the proper thing to use for sore feet, as well as for healing burns, sores, cuts, and all manner of abrasions," writes Mr. W. Stone, of East Poland, Maine. It is the proper thing too for piles. Try it! Sold under guarantee at Jones Drug Co's drug store, 25c. She Likes Good Things. Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, of West Franklin, Maine, says: "I like good things and have adopted Dr. King's New Life Pills as our family laxative medicine, because they are good and do their work without making a fuss about it." These painless purifiers sold at Jones Drug Co's drug store, 25c. Notice to Contractors. Sealed bids will be received by the directors of School District No. 63 for the construction of an addition to the Brown school house, located about one mile east of New Era, and about five miles distant from Oregon City, in the county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, according to the plans and specifications thereof now on file at the office of the Oregon City Courier, Oregon City, Oregon, where bids will be received up to Saturday, August 15th 1908. The bids will be mailed not later than the seventh day of August, 1908, to the school board of the above district, who will then open the bids and reserve the right to reject any and all bids. GILBERT RANDALL, THOMAS STANLEY, AUGUST BLANCHARD, School Board District No. 63. 8 14

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y. Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE JUVENILE GRANGE.

Some Reasons Why There Should Be an Organization of Young People. [Special Correspondence.] There is no department of grange work at the present time so important for both present and future as that of bringing in and training the young for the work of the Order. This is an age of specialties, and among other wise and useful specialties child culture is receiving its share. Why, then, should not the child of the grange receive proper training and the granger of the future come upon the scene of action fully equipped and trained for the work he has to do? The grange is an educator of wondrous power and worth, and its training is entirely along different lines from those followed by the schools. There is a fitting for public life gathered therein not to be found elsewhere. Many who have grown to manhood or womanhood timid and diffident have, with a few years of grange experience, acquired ability to express themselves clearly and in an interesting manner on almost all subjects. Had their training begun in early youth, what results might not have been reached! The strongest argument in favor of the juvenile grange is that it takes the child at an age before other interests have crowded in and left no room for it. Many children who have grown up in among us and who have at an early age expressed a longing to become old enough to join the Order have by the time that age is reached lost interest, and their fresh young minds are lost to us. Since the organization of the juvenile grange many young children of worthy parents have come to us, and without a single exception every child has joined the grange at the earliest opportunity after the age of fourteen is reached. And without one exception these children are well trained on parliamentary rules, are more than usually thoughtful and are ready to express themselves on subjects which are up for discussion. Their help in the lecturer's hour is of wonderful value. The lecturer's hour is of equal value to them, giving them, as it does, the benefit of expressing themselves in public and training them for a future of usefulness. MRS. E. P. FARNHAM, Oswego County, N. Y.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y. Press Correspondent New York State Grange

FINANCIAL BENEFITS.

Do We Give Them Too Much Prominence in Selecting Members? [Special Correspondence.] Should we give the financial benefit to be derived from grange membership more prominence than we do at the present time, or should we give it less? Is a question which no doubt would be answered in more than one way, depending somewhat on one's observation and experience. With a very large number of people it is of the first importance to them to understand that they are to be benefited in a financial way in order to induce them to become interested enough to seek membership in the grange. However, very many people who join the grange from a purely mercenary motive become so interested in the social and educational features of the Order that they wonder how they lived so long without these advantages and are not only willing but anxious to put their shoulders to the wheel and help to keep things moving. Such people would retain their membership even though all financial benefits were eliminated, but if it had not been for the hope of financial gain to start with we should never have had the opportunity to enlighten them as to the best and most important object of grange membership. The grange being so much more popular than twenty or even ten years ago, it is not as necessary to put the financial benefits foremost to every one we desire to have become a member as formerly, but at the same time the grange makes more rapid strides in sections having a good, strong cooperative insurance company which requires grange membership to be eligible to receive the benefits of insurance. In proof of this assertion we have but to call attention to sections in this state where granges once strong and prosperous have become dormant because the grange insurance companies in an unguarded moment opened wide their doors to those outside the Order. This alone appears to be positive proof that it is necessary to still keep prominent the hope of financial gain. It is true there are other financial benefits to be derived from grange membership. Co-operative buying has been a great success in many localities and no doubt has added very materially toward increasing the grange membership. In the declaration of purposes promulgated forty years ago we find that one of the primary objects was to buy and sell together. Of course the end in view was financial gain. People of today are not so very much different from those of forty years ago, and it is necessary to hold out about the same inducements to attract their attention as then. At the present time our honorable Order has advantages in its favor as against the odds of forty or even twenty years ago. Now it is very popular, and no one, no matter what position he holds, thinks it beneath his dignity to become a member of this great and influential organization, but in the early history of the Order this was not so, and there were some people who became members in order to receive the hoped for financial gain and who seemed fearful that their friends would find out that they had become united with an organization of farmers, but that is all in the past. Today the entire membership is proud to own allegiance to an Order that has made the most rapid growth of any order that has ever existed and one that has been of untold benefit to mankind in general and to the agriculturists in particular. But notwithstanding all this it is still necessary to keep in prominence, and there are financial benefits connected therewith to keep up the strong, healthy growth that we desire. W. H. VARY, Jefferson County, N. Y.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y. Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

Representation in the National Grange Discussed. The Pennsylvania Grange News says editorially that the policy of representation in lawmaking bodies in proportion to the population is an American principle. In our federal government as well as in the states we have two branches of the lawmaking body, the lower house and the senate. Neither of these is complete in itself, one being a completed half of the other and both being required to act before any bill can be enacted into law. In the United States senate each state has two votes, and in the other house of congress this is equalized by giving to the states of larger population a larger number of votes. For instance, Colorado has two in the senate and three in the house, making five votes. Indiana has two in the senate and thirteen in the house, making a total of fifteen. Rhode Island has two in the senate and two in the house, making four votes, while Pennsylvania has two in the senate and thirty-two in the house, making thirty-four votes that we can give to any measure of interest or importance to the welfare of the Keystone State. New York, having still a larger population, has two in the senate and thirty-seven in the house. So we find the system of representation in the national grange is out of accord with the American principle of representation. This American principle of representation is also carried out in our state legislatures, as counties of larger population have more votes than those of smaller population and of less material interests. So in the national grange states should be given representation in proportion to their grange membership. When a state hustles and builds up a large membership and pays a big sum of money into the national grange treasury (and Pennsylvania pays between \$2,000 and \$3,000 to it every year) its importance to the Order should be recognized and rewarded by proportional representation. It is true that political machines are and always have been against giving the people very much voice in their own affairs, but we don't expect to find machine methods in any unit of the grange organization.

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RAISING THE HARDY GOAT.

While goat raising is an important industry in European countries, especially in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia, France, Norway and Spain, it is only within the last eight or ten years that goats have attracted the attention of breeders who have since raised them in any considerable numbers. The enthusiasts say that there is a big profit in raising them for market.



VINE SPECIMENS OF THE ANGORA.

raising a very simple matter. It is not particular in its food, nor is it a gross eater. For this reason goat farming is especially recommended for women. The farmer's wife is learning that she can care for a large herd with little effort or worry. An important source of income is thus made possible throughout the country. Practically any land, no matter how poor, will support a goat herd, provided alone it is not wet or marshy. Goats will thrive and multiply on land which would starve horses or cattle or even sheep. The roughness of the land works no disadvantage since goats seem to prefer hillsides and rocky cliffs to level country. The principal value of the Angora goat from a commercial standpoint lies in its wool, which is commonly known as mohair, but another strong point in the Angora is its dietetic peculiarity, which makes it one of the best land scavengers in the world. A great many of the farmers who have in recent years gone into Angora goat raising have had the clearing of their brush patches in view rather than the mere production of mohair. Writing of milk goats recently, a Massachusetts breeder said: "The two breeds which by common agreement seem the most desirable for this country are the Toggenburg and Saanen, both Swiss varieties. Only a few importations of these have been made, numbering in all fewer than 100. "What are they good for? They are milk producers—milk of a very high quality and with not the slightest strong or unpleasant flavor. They are not so good for cream or butter. The milk is richer in fat than cow's milk, but does not separate readily. At the same time it is the most easily digested milk known, which makes it of the greatest value as food for children and invalids. "The writer has a Saanen doe that gave three quarts of milk per day at her first kidding and now, six months later, gives two quarts. The milk sells in the cities readily for 25 cents per quart. When mature this doe should give five or six quarts when fresh. She is a hearty feeder and drinker, but, for all that, what is such an animal worth as an investment? To the man familiar with the care of domestic animals and with a small capital here is an opportunity in an undeveloped but extremely promising field first, for some time, in supplying pure bred breeding stock and later in the sale of milk. "The best way to start is to get a

RAISING THE HARDY GOAT.



IMPORTED TOGGENBURG DOE

few pure bred individuals and a thought he would use up what seed he had left. He noticed that the more cornmeal there was in the mixture the better the corks liked it. They did not seem to care for bran, probably as they had plenty of protein. The next year he fed hay and cornmeal and oats and had an increase of fifty pounds of butter over the product of the previous year.

Pigs in the Orchard. A writer in Rural New Yorker says that before the pigs are turned out to a clover sod they should have nose rings, not for the good of the pig, but for protection of the sod. It is but little trouble to insert the ready made wire rings, which cost 15 cents per 100, assorted sizes. The nippers for placing the rings cost 20 cents each. Place ring in the ring over the gristle part of the nose, close the nippers quickly and the job is finished. We have placed forty rings in their noses within twenty minutes. When we pasture pigs in the orchard we do not ring them. We think it advantageous to the tree and fruit to have the ground rotted up thoroughly. We are inclined to think this method is more beneficial to plum than to peach trees, especially in producing fruit. Our plum trees develop wood and a quantity of choice fruit, while the peach trees develop wood and less fruit.

FEEDING THE COW.

Small Grain Ration During the Summer Will Prove Profitable. The cows should be fed liberally. It will be found profitable to feed a small grain ration during the summer. It not only helps them to keep up the flow of milk, but they come into winter quarters in better condition, do not dry up so quickly and come out the next spring able to do more work. Much, however, depends on the cows and the feed. It is claimed that this additional feed in summer to the pasture is better for the manure and, besides, gives superior milk and more of it. An extensive dairyman says that for twenty years his cows have had dry hay before them every time they were put in to be milked, which was twice a day, and the pasture never was so good but what those cows would eat some of the dry hay. This question of feeding grain or hay in the summer time is a very important one. Professor Sanborn of New Hampshire some years ago made the experiment and found that one pound of grain for feeding his cows in the summer time on fresh pasture. An old western dairyman once said that the most slowly way of feeding a cow is to let her go to pasture; that she destroys more than she will eat and if a man is using very much fine pasture, especially on high priced land, he is using it to great disadvantage. He said he could better afford to grow a crop and feed it to the cow, so there would be no waste. It is important with silage and soiling crops to feed some dry hay as well as grain through the summer for the effect that it has on the digestive tract. A speaker before a dairyman's association said that some years back he began feeding the cows grain in the summer time and dry hay every time they were being milked. He came to do it by having had a lot of feed—ground up corn and oats mixed with bran—that he was feeding the cows, and after he turned them out to grass he

Raising the Colt by Hand.

It not infrequently happens that colts are left motherless while yet quite young. Such colts are not an entire failure. They can be reared by hand and thrive quite well where the proper care is given them. If the colt has had even one or two feeds of its mother's milk it is well started, but where it has had none it is in a worse shape. In such case the bowels should first be opened with a dose of castor oil, and a short while after that it can get its first feed. To make a substitute of its mother's milk take fresh cow's milk, add to it one-fourth water and sweeten somewhat with sugar. This should be fed to the colt at blood temperature four or five times a day. After the colt is in a few weeks to a month old it can be fed a little oatmeal or other soft food. Even before this time it will begin nibbling soft grasses. Although the colt must be started in very slowly on these feeds, it will be found that they help wonderfully.—Gregor H. Giltzke.

Dairy Rules.

The lesson is this, says a dairyman: Break away from old traditions and customs; select a dairy breed that suits you best and stay by that breed; do not change; grade up the best cows that you have; test and discard the poor and worthless cows; have a standard to line up to; do not be afraid of a certain amount of line breeding; fix heredity; don't mix the breeds; depend upon the sire and his breeding to advance the merit of a herd; do not change sires very often; breed for good health; be thorough; feed for milk and not beefmaking; be sanitary; be a dairy student; don't get flaky; and the dairy of the future will be the wonder of the world.

Plenty of Pure Water.

The hogs must have plenty of good, pure water, obtained from well, spring or flowing stream, and we like to have a place for our hogs to "wallow" during the hot period. We have never seen that good, clean mud and water injured our hogs in the least, says a breeder, and it certainly affords them a great deal of pleasure to sink down in a good sized mudhole where the water for the mixture is supplied from a spring.

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OREGON STATE GRANGE.

Some of the Resolutions Adopted at the Annual Session.

Oregon is one of the few states in which the annual session of the state grange is not held in the winter. May is the month in which Oregonians hold their annual session. This year it was held in the city of Eugene. The tax system of various states was under consideration by a committee of the state grange with a view to solve the tax question and was continued for another year. The grange favors the classification of the property for the purpose of taxation. They opposed the single tax. They favored state and national aid for highway improvements and also the local option law in its present form. A sum of \$500 was voted to help prepare a defense to their direct legislation law before the United States supreme court, and \$2,500 was voted for extension work. Over \$70,000 worth of grange property is now owned by subordinate granges in Oregon. A resolution was adopted instructing delegates to the national grange to use their influence and votes in favor of a change from the present basis of representation in that body.

Importance of the Lecturer.

All well informed students of grange growth will agree that one of the chief factors of its success was the excellent management of the officials for the subordinate grange as planned by its founders. The worthy master was wisely made chief executive, the overseer his assistant; the secretary made the organ of the grange, and all other officials were created for important and beautiful work, but had the careful study and research of these men failed to suggest the importance of some one to have charge of the educational side of the Order and to meet this demand created the office of lecturer the history of the grange would be very different today. Take away the lecture field and the sublime truths of our Order would become useless.—L. J. Taber.

Iowa's Progress.

Iowa has been for many years altogether dormant as to grange matters, but seven new granges have been organized there this year. It was once the very stronghold of grangedom, but political and financial gain got in its destructive and disorganizing work, and the granges went down in quick order. We are glad to know that the tide is turning.

What the Grange Offers.

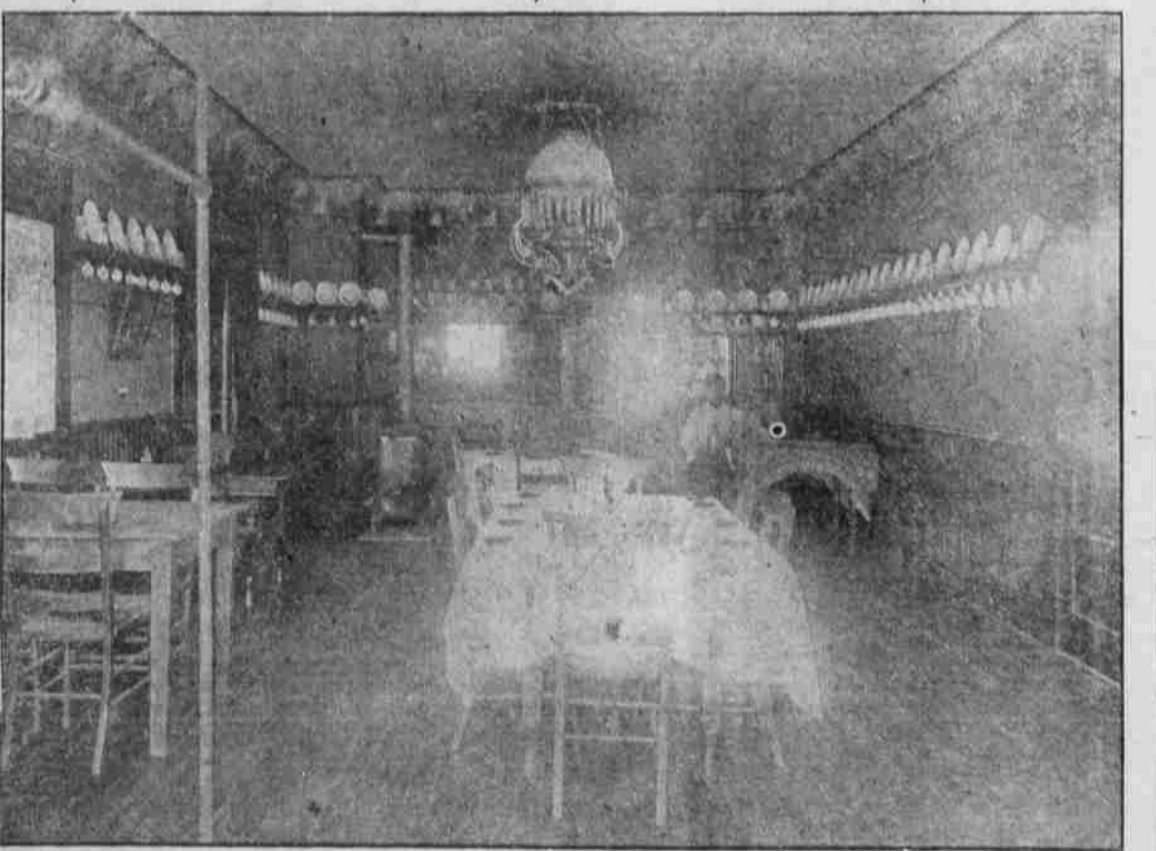
The grange offers to the farmers of the United States a means of combination, of harmony of action, such as they have never before possessed. It offers them the means of expressing their views as a body and enforcing them.

The four subordinate grange degrees may be conferred at the same meeting, but not on the same candidates. The first two degrees must be conferred at one meeting and the second two at another if on the same candidates.

George C. Brownell ATT'Y AT LAW OREGON CITY, OREGON

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THE COUNTY FAIRS.

Co-operation of the Grange and Agricultural Societies Desirable.

The county agricultural societies are beginning to see the benefit of having the grange co-operate with them in their annual exhibitions. Several county agricultural societies throughout the state have been thus co-operating for several years, but in other counties they have not done so. Our attention was recently called to an announcement made by the Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural society of Hudson, whose fair is to be held Sept. 15-17 and which offers for the best collective exhibit of fruits, grains or vegetables by any subordinate grange of the county of Columbia a first prize of \$75 and a second prize of \$40; also \$10 will be paid to each grange making a creditable exhibit if it does not win the first or second premium. No entrance fee is charged to exhibitors in this class. The following scale of points is to govern:

Points. Vegetables, for the best in quality... 12 Fruits, for the greatest variety... 8 Fruits, for the best in quality... 12 Grain, for the best in quality... 8 Grain, for the greatest in variety... 8 Flowers, for the best in quality... 12 Flowers, for the greatest variety... 8 General effect... 20 Total... 100

Wise Guidance Needed.

This is a broad country, and the grange covers it well from Maine to California, with here and there a missing state above the old Mason and Dixon's line. Below it there are several. It demands great wisdom to legislate or suggest legislation for these many states, particularly where conditions vary as they do between California and Oregon and the extreme east. The labor question is one that requires different treatment here and there. The initiative and referendum so popular in some states is passively favored in others and earnestly opposed in still others. But the national grange has handled these diverse questions with good judgment thus far, and there is no reason to fear for the future.

Model Schoolhouse.

At a recent session of Wayne county (N. Y.) Pomona grange a student from Cornell Agricultural college spoke upon rural schools. In his remarks he described the model schoolhouse that Professor Bailey has at Ithaca, with two rooms, one fitted with desks as usual, the other a laboratory or workroom, with benches and tools and a window garden full of plants, showing that they make a study of the teachings of the Order and get rid of the "bone of contention" by "dispensing charity" to the less fortunate granges who are wrestling with the question of what to do with their deficit.

Irondequoit grange, Monroe county, with a membership of 400, has commenced steps to secure the enforcement of the Sunday law for the closing of saloons and places of amusement.

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