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Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For twenty years regarded as Best. Always Reliable.
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FARMERS' CORNER

Helpful Articles regarding Agriculture, Horticulture, and Poultry and Stock Raising, Gathered from Far and Near.

We will gladly publish your favorite Method or Recipe for the benefit of our other readers.

ALFALFA IN WESTERN OREGON.

Of all the crops produced upon the farm perhaps no other offers so many attractions and advantages to the farmer as does alfalfa. As an improver of the soil it has few equals and no superiors. As forage for all classes of live stock, whether used as hay, green feed, or pasture, it is unequalled in yield, feed value, palatability, and permanency of growth. In the farmer keeping cows, hogs, or poultry, it is of paramount value in that it is practically the only forage crop that will supply green feed continuously through the dry summer months of this region. In addition to these advantages it is superior to all other crops in quickly improving and maintaining the appearance and selling value of farm lands.

Lack of understanding of the peculiarities of the plant and its requirements, has caused many failures of first attempts at growing the crop in western Oregon. This has led farmers to believe that alfalfa is not naturally adapted to this region. While this to a certain extent is true, yet the difficulties in the way, may and have been largely overcome.

Owing to the excessive rainfall of winter and the heavy weed growth of early spring, fall sowing of alfalfa has not proved as successful as spring sowing. The ground should be plowed deeply in the fall if possible, manured and replowed early in the spring. Where plowed rather late in the spring, the land should be disced and harrowed before plowing. If the soil is in the least sour, from 1000 to 2000 pounds of unburned lime—ground or in the lump—should be applied very early in the spring, or in place of this, from 500 to 1000 pounds of water slaked lime may be sown about April first.

The seed should be sown from April 20th to May 1st. Just preceding the sowing the land should be inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria by scattering over the seed bed about 300 pounds per acre of soil taken from the surface of an old alfalfa field. This alfalfa soil should be mixed with about 400 pounds of the surface soil of the new field to facilitate its even sowing. If an acre be once successfully inoculated the next year it will furnish a soil supply for inoculating other land. No faith should be placed in inoculating the soil through the purchase of inoculated seed as under ordinary conditions, this method is seldom successful.

Immediately following inoculation the seed should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. The seed may be broadcasted and harrowed in, but a more even and vigorous stand is secured, especially if the surface soil is a little dry, by drilling the seed in about 1½ inches deep, drilling one half of the seed at a time, crosswise. Following the seeding the ground should be rolled well and then very lightly harrowed. The seed should always be sown alone, without a nurse crop of any kind.

Every year about April 1st, a dressing of 100 pounds of land plaster should be applied and while the ground is still soft, thorough cultivation should be given, with the disc harrow set straight and weighted and run crosswise, followed by the common harrow. This cultivation keeps out grass and weeds; splits the alfalfa crowns and thickens the stand; keeps the surface soil mellow and helps conserve the moisture to carry the crop through the dry months. If the soil is poor a top dressing of well rotted manure applied in the fall will prove beneficial. It is well to let the alfalfa go into the winter with a six or eight inch growth.

In Western Oregon the common variety of alfalfa should be used, preferably, Montana grown.

In pasturing alfalfa, to avoid bloating, cattle and sheep should not be allowed to go on the field with an empty stomach or when the plant is wet, and to prevent rooting, hogs should be ringed. Where cut and fed green to cows, there is no danger of bloating.

An acre of alfalfa will furnish pasture for about ten good sized hogs, or summer feed for ten cows.

H. D. SCUDDER,
Department of Agronomy,
Corvallis, Oregon, April 27, 1909.

BROILERS.

The rearing of broilers does not as a rule appeal to the farmer. It is carried on as a specialty of the poultry trade, and yet there are farmers who do raise a few broilers, at least, each spring. More money could be made in this phase of the poultry industry than is realized by the farmer at present. It is essentially a winter employment, and at a time when the farmer could give some attention to it if he so wished. That he must see to securing a winter laying breed of hens is true; that he must invest in a couple of more incubators and provide a warm room in which to raise the broilers when hatched is another necessity, but these things once provided last for a life time. In going into the business even upon a small scale the farmer must study the best possible broiler markets open to him, because he wants to get the highest notch price, not let the middlemen carry away his earnings.

Broilers are young chickens well fattened and weighing dressed anywhere from three-quarters of a pound to two pounds, and are killed at from 6 to 12 weeks of age. They are called broilers because they are split in two for broiling. There are squab broilers, small broilers and large broilers. It is not possible to get a young fowl very fat, but they must be plump if they keep a good name on the market. As the broilers come near the time of shipping they are stuffed on cornmeal and sometimes

A Home Bargain
A cozy country home ½ mile from town, six acres, rich garden ground, partly improved, 5-room cottage, 900 cords cordwood stamper, near good school. On R. F. D. Good outrange. Only \$600; terms on half. Address M. W. Wright, Route 1, Canby, Ore.

bran is added. This is mixed with milk, meat boilings and a little sugar added. Cooked potatoes stirred up with milk and some sugar they relish. Though you are raising but two or three dozen early chickens for the broiler market and all your early chickens sold go to it, it would be more money to you were you to follow this plan of stuffing I have given for raising off the last couple of weeks you keep them.

SETTING THE EGGS.

It is safest to not set eggs the day laid. That night one might set them, but my experience is that it is best to wait until next morning and give the air cell time to fill with fresh air and shape up for a good hatch. Eggs that are hatchable at all hatch best soonest and strongest if set on the same day's laying. To mix two-week old eggs with one-day-old eggs means a slow hatch, and some chicks ready to starve for want of drink and food before the older laid eggs hatch out. Of course you know about turning eggs that you are keeping for hatching, every day, but it may be that you do not know, if the air of the room be dry, about placing a pan of water beside them to retard the drying out of the eggs before put to hatch. The eggs dry out and the air cell increases. I have marked eggs with these large air cells and find the chicks always died from thirst. It is day to any time near the end of the hatch. Notice that large air cell above chicks dying in an incubator for lack of moisture. And this rapid drying out of the egg, enlarging the air cell, is one of the causes of poor hatches from eggs kept too long.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Vineyards may be started either by planting cuttings or one-year-old rooted plants. If the rooted plants can be secured it is best to use them as in this way a more uniform stand may be had. On the other hand, if one is unable to get the rooted vines good healthy cuttings can be planted in the spring in the field in the place where the vines are to grow. To insure a better stand plant cuttings in a place. By proper care of these cuttings a very large per cent. of them will grow and in two or three years the vines will be as large as those started from one-year-old rooted plants. Cuttings from the Europeans grapes may be from twelve to twenty inches in length. Plant them so that two or three buds may remain above ground.

The European grape does better in a light and deep soil. A heavy adobe soil tends to produce too large cane growth and delays the ripening of the berries.

The most common distance at which to set out a vineyard is eight feet between the plants. In this way 680 vines can be planted in an acre of ground.

SPRAYING PLUS HOGS.

The most ardent advocates of poison sprays to rid our orchards of diseases and insects, are at the same time the most willing to use all other available means to the same end. It is found that the destruction of the early fallen fruit is of prime importance, and this is accomplished by making a hog pasture of the orchard. Some who are averse to spraying go so far as to say that when this is done spraying is unnecessary. But, while not admitting such an extreme view, the evidence in favor of hog pasturing is so strong that it is to be advised whenever practicable. But this pasturing must be done in a reasonable and judicious manner. The orchard must not be made a hog pasture for the entire season. Rather it should be used as an annex, for a temporary convenience. And caution must be used not to overdo it. Ten or fifteen hogs to the acre, for a few weeks when the wormy apples are falling, will be about right. There are thousands of farms where, by a little extra fencing, the orchard may be so utilized, to the mutual advantage of the hogs and the orchard. If it is advisable to gather windfalls the hogs may be kept out in the morning until this work is done, and then turned into eat the fruit. A little rooting of the ground will do them no harm, and while there is plenty of other feed the hogs will not injure the trees. If they begin to do so it shows that you have the ground overstocked, and they should be kept out. It is not advisable that this be done as a substitute for spraying, but in cases where spraying is not done, do this as the next best thing. If this course is followed persistently for several years, a wonderful improvement in the fruit will be noted. Cows are sometimes used as cull eaters, but the objection to them is that they reach too high and devour all the fruit. Where trees are very straight and tops upright, the cows may be admitted.

"I'd Rather Die, Doctor, than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bonington of Princeton, Ill. "But you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead, he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, till wholly cured. Its cures of scum, fever sores, boils, and piles around the world. 25c at Jones Drug Co.

Holmes has Utah land plaster on hand, special price 75 cents per sack \$14.50 per ton.—Parkplace Ore.

Saturday is positively the last day of the great Cleaning House sale at the Oregon City Shoe Store. Buy now, or you will regret it.

NAME YOUR FARM

Throughout the United States there are many farms that are not named, and the Courier believes that it is just as important that the farms should be named as it is important that the various business houses are named. Give your farm a name. Fill out this coupon and send it to the Oregon City Courier, and your farm name will be placed on the Courier Registered list of Farms. The name sent in will be published together with the name of the proprietor. Use coupon below.

Name of farm _____
Proprietor _____
Address _____

Canby Farm Named "Pond Hollow."
The latest progressive farmer to fall in line with the Courier's suggestion of naming the farms of the state, an idea that has gained a host of friends in all parts of this county, and in even remote counties, where

THE VALUE OF SEPTIC TANKS AS A SANITARY MEASURE.

Ex-President Roosevelt's Farmers' Commission, reporting for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the conditions of the great farming industry of our country, found that one of the greatest disadvantages the farming community had to contend with, owing to the absence of proper sewerage, was the unsanitary conditions surrounding the homes.

Now, this same condition prevails, not only upon the farms, but also in small towns and suburbs of cities, where there are no sewers or water works, and where the people have to depend upon wells for their water supply. Usually these homes have a well at the rear of the house, near the kitchen door. A few feet further will probably be an old style toilet, standing over an unvalued water dug a few feet into the ground.

The greasy waters and slops from the kitchen are either conveyed by a pipe from the sink to a hole in the ground, or emptied into the back yard to purify, and from which the swarms of flies attracted by the obnoxious odors from this purifying mass on the ground and in the toilet, carry disease and death into the house, as bees carry pollen from flower to flower.

In the winter seasons we do not have the germ-carrying flies to pollute our food, but we have an agent equally as bad in the rains, which saturate the earth and carry the sewage from these polluted places down through the ground, uniting with and contaminating the well water with typhoid and other germs. All of these dangers can be overcome at a comparatively small expense, by the installation of a properly designed and constructed septic tank, with a glazed vitrified sewerage system connecting the house and toilet with the same. The tank being practically buried in the ground and hermetically sealed, with the inlet and outlet pipes beneath the water, there can be no odors escape from it.

Even the water from the outlet, or overflow, of the tank is clear, odorless and harmless. All of which are owing to the fact that the specific gravity of all vegetable and animal matter entering the tank with its germs, odors, etc., cause it to float to the surface of the water, which is always maintained at a considerable distance above the overflow. Here it floats undisturbed, while in it certain microbes develop which devour and destroy it. A system of this kind can be put in without investing in high priced plumbing goods or the services of a plumber, as it is constructed principally of concrete and sewer piping. Any handy man should be able to install it.

Swept Over Niagara

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings, growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention. If you would escape fatal maladies—dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After a long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one fine bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at Jones Drug Co.

"Keerful Sil"

When ye don't feel much like working and ye think ye'd rather rest, when the robin's bright fishing lure and Biddy's on the nest; when the women folks are cleaning and the carpet's on the line, and the kids are tein' phloooks on a six foot length of twine; when "sportin' page" is fillin' up with figures set in squares and Cupid's fixing up a lot of double action snappers; why the small money need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After a long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one fine bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at Jones Drug Co.

Holmes has Utah land plaster, special price, 75 cents per sack \$14.50 per ton.—Parkplace Ore.

Object to Strong Medicines

Many people object to taking the strong medicines prescribed by physicians for rheumatism. There is no need of an internal treatment in any case of muscular or chronic rheumatism, and more than nine out of every ten cases of the disease are of one or the other of the varieties. When there is fever and little (if any) swelling, you may know that it is only necessary to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely to get quick relief. Try it. For sale by Jones Drug Co.

"I'd Rather Die, Doctor, than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bonington of Princeton, Ill. "But you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead, he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, till wholly cured. Its cures of scum, fever sores, boils, and piles around the world. 25c at Jones Drug Co.

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Elwood.
Mr. Louis Vallen came home on Monday for a few days' visit. Mrs. Vallen has been quite sick, but is almost well again.

John Park started on a visit to Cowitz, but while in Portland fell from a car and received injuries which delayed his intended trip. He at present is with his daughter in Estacada.

John and M. Park, and Elmer and Matt Dibble, will begin work at the Blittner mill this week.

Misses Jamieson and Howard closed their meetings at Sellwood Sunday evening after a series of five weeks.

Mrs. Della Gottberg is home on a visit.

Miss Montie Cox will start to Hood River on Monday with her aunt, Mrs. Neil. They intend to be away about two weeks.

Mr. Rydewski has gone away to work.

Mr. Ryberg will make a trip to Oregon City this week to meet his wife, who will return from her visit to Hoquiam, Wash.

Mr. Lelson, of Colton, commenced work for Blittner Monday.

Teazel Creek.
We are needing rain as bad as we were needing sunshine some time ago. The gardens are too dry to bring up small seed.

Quite a party of friends gathered at the home of J. L. Tubb last Sunday evening and had a good sociable time. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Quinn and children, Miss Bessie and Willie Quinn, Mrs. Boswell and Mrs. Kayler of Molalla and Mrs. M. J. Melton.

Uncle Jimmy Moore has treated himself to a fine team and wagon and has come back to live among us again.

Rev. Quinn will preach at the Russellville schoolhouse next sabbath at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

Sunday School at Teazel Creek prompt at ten o'clock.

Shubel.
C. Blum will move his family to Oregon City this week. He will work at his trade.

C. Klinger and his brother left for Eastern Oregon last week to be gone for the summer.

Mr. Sagar heard from the boys who left for Alaska some time ago. They have safely arrived at their destination.

The latest report is that Mr. Hill will build a road through the section of country where Mr. Swift intends to build. Now that looks as though someone is trying to run a bluff on Swift. To us it sounds like the testimony at the testimonial meeting—too much hot air. As a rule agents of a railroad company do not talk so much as this representative of Mr. Hill does.

It has the car marks of the Southern Pacific, like Mr. Hartman's other promises in the state. We all know that it is the S. P. that would be hurt by Mr. Swift's road and they think like we used to in the mines, "Put a sprag in his wheel."

The game of ball last Sunday between the Shubel and Mullins teams was won by the former by the score of six to one. Next Sunday the boys go to Highland to play the Elwood team.

Real Estate Transfers

Patrick McGorry et ux to Margaret Dooley, NW 1-4 of sec. 12, T3S, R5E; \$300.

D. A. Heffner et ux to Simon S. Westbostad, 10 acres in section 15, T3S, R1E; \$3000.

Frank E. Yates et ux to Charles L. Bates, lots 34 and 51 in Pruneland; \$100.

Frank L. Miller to Francesca Roth, lots 1, 2, 3, block 21, in Canby; \$192.50.

Frank L. Miller to Alice M. Roth, lots 10, 11 and 12, in blk. 21, Canby; \$192.50.

C. J. Jones to C. F. Strong et ux, 3 acres in the D. L. C. of Alfred Marx; \$600.

Richard Maycock, et ux to Lucy E. Rowell, a piece of land in the Joseph Geer, D. L. C.; \$1000.

R. B. Beattie, sheriff, to W. S. King, lots 2 and 25 in block 8, of Shaw's first addition to Oregon City; \$347.

C. W. Clester et ux to Ellsworth Clester, the SW 1-4 of section 8, T4S, R2E; \$2500.

Archibald Howard et ux to Wm. Devney, lot 5, of Yacalluna Villa; \$125.

H. E. Noble et ux to P. A. Marquam, Jr., the SW 1-4 of NE 1-4 and NW 1-4 of SE 1-4 of section 25, T2S, R5E; \$1.

P. A. Marquam, Jr. to Charles Van Duyn, SW 1-4 of NE 1-4 and NW 1-4 of SE 1-4 of section 25, T2S, R5E; \$10.

Richard H. Caswell et ux to Annie Busch, lot 2, block 135, Oregon City; \$1.

Flora Jacobs et ux to Lydia Amazon Harlow, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 and the N 1/2 of lot 8 in block 10, Robertson; \$875.

Edwin Hedges et ux to Inez Gulle, lot 4, block 36 of Gladstone; \$112.50.

Eugene Cumins et ux to J. G. Cumings et ux, 2 acres in the NW 1-4 of SW 1-4 of section 8, T4S, R3E; \$1.

Herman Eichenberger et ux to Clara McCormack, tracts 65 and 70 in Oak Grove; \$3400.

W. A. Garner to Joseph T. Delk, 2 acres in the J. D. Garrett D. L. C.; \$400.

John A. Reid et ux to J. W. Reed et ux, lot 5 of section 32, T3S, R4E; \$325.

John Zobrist to J. W. Reed, the E 1/2 of lot 3, Fraley's addition to the city of Estacada; \$100.

M. G. Carpenter et ux to J. W. Reed, lot 1, block 4, Estacada; \$1.

Nathan M. Moody et al to Joseph L. Fletcher, tract of land in Thos. F. Jackson D. L. C.; \$8000.

Nathan M. Moody et ux to Lenora L. Fletcher, tract of land in the

Harvey E. Cross, attorney and abstractor, Oregon City, Oregon. Abstracts of real estate in Clackamas county promptly made; charges reasonable. 30 years' experience.

Plan for Summer Comfort

Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house. Another great advantage of the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is its handsome CABINET TOP, which gives it every convenience of the modern steel range. Has an ample top shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and is even fitted with racks for towels. Made in three sizes, and can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.

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Freight and Parcels Delivered Prices Reasonable and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Thomas F. Jackson D. L. C., \$8000.

G. S. Freeman et ux to John W. Loder, lot 11, block 15, Windsor; \$1.

Grace H. Gray, et vir to Frank Day-ton, 3.46 acres in the George Crow D. L. C.; \$1.

John W. Loder et ux to Amanda J. Herron, lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 13, McIntosh Addition to the city of Portland; \$1.

Mabel H. Pierce et vir to Edward G. Bleker, lots 1 to 11 inclusive in block 3, in the townsite of Robertson; \$10.

Alice A. Michael et vir to John McMaugh, 13 acres in section 21, T2S, R1E; \$1200.

Nellie E. Randall et vir to M. O'Brien, 107 acres in the George Walling; \$1250.

Jane Voss et al to H. S. Bergman, 5 acres in section 5, T3S, R1W; \$125.

Ann E. Krewson to W. S. Miller, 1 1/2 of NE 1-4 of section 1, T5S, R1E; \$3000.

Eliza C. Dolph et vir to Wirt Minor, 129.80 acres in the Frederick Helms D. L. C. \$1.

Gladstone Real Estate Association to Margaret Baker, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in block "E" of Gladstone; \$500.

Chambers Howell to W. E. Niles et ux, lots 1, 2, 19 and 20 in block 11, Gladstone; \$1.

Carl N. Thomas to George N. Willis et ux, E 1/2 of NW 1-4 and S 1/2 of NE 1-4 of section 20, T6S, R2E; \$1200.