

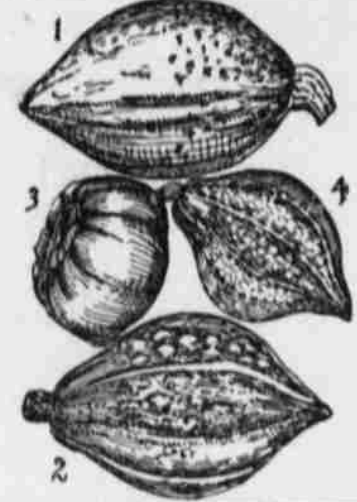


FALL AND WINTER SQUASHES.

Desirable Varieties—How to Defeat the Squash Borer.

The four squashes represented in the annexed cut are among the best of the fall and winter varieties. The Hubbard is too well known to need description. The Marblehead is larger and thicker, with flesh light in color and remarkably dry and sweet.

All squashes thrive best in a warm, highly enriched soil, and in a warm location. An old pasture or clover field is one of the best situations. Apply good compost liberally and plow and harrow



FOUR GOOD FALL AND WINTER SQUASHES.

well. For the bush, or summer squashes, mark out the rows four feet apart each way, and eight to twelve feet each way for the running or winter varieties, and mix three or four shovelfuls of rich compost with the soil at each intersection, then plant a dozen seeds. Afterward cultivate and hoe frequently, always drawing some fresh soil up to the plants. Pull up all but two or three of the most vigorous plants and light the cucumber beetle and squash bug also guard against the attacks of the squash borer.

In Popular Gardening, the method of layering the vine shown in the cut, is advised as successfully defeating the borer. Pile on fresh soil over the first one or two joints just as soon as the vines begin to run. This probably cannot be done with summer squashes, but owing to their quick growth and early bearing, the home gardener usually has what fruit he may desire of them by the time that the vines give out in consequence of borer work. The insects tunnel through the main stalk near the surface of the ground and often completely sever all



LAYERING SQUASH VINES TO DEFEAT THE BORER.

connection between the vine and its original roots, yet the roots emitted in great abundance from the soil covered joints maintained the plants in full vigor and health. Prompt action will generally insure success with this layering method.

Summer squashes ought to be gathered and marketed while young and tender. The winter varieties must be harvested before frost. If stored in a dry place those latter will keep until spring.

Watering Plants.

In a time of drought it is often necessary to water plants, especially recently transplanted trees or shrubs. Unless really needed it is better not to begin, for the application of water to the surface as soon as it dries off leaves a dry crust around the plant, and the loss of moisture from below becomes greater than before, unless the ground is constantly stirred up or water is again applied. Instead of pouring the water into a hollow space on the surface a better way is to make several holes around the tree or shrub with an iron rod to receive it and conduct it at once down among the roots. A still better method to pursue with a few favorites that may need continual watering for several days is to sink to a level with the surface near the tree one or more of the cheap earthen flower pots or old tin cans with a few small holes punched through the bottom and fill them with water. In this way the water will drain out slowly just where it is wanted and keep the roots moist while the surface remains comparatively dry. In applying water to plants it should be as warm as the atmosphere, and an application that will be slowly absorbed is better than one poured on, just as a moderate rain is better than a hard, dashing storm.

Space Over Brood Frames.

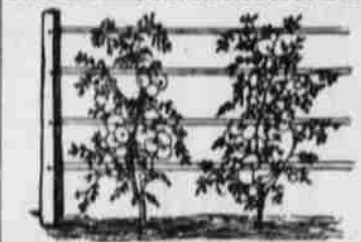
The query, "Is a deep cover over the brood frames (say from 3 to 6 inches) more desirable than one having just a bee space there?" was variously answered by prominent apiarians in a recent issue of The American Bee Journal. Some said yes and some said no. Professor Cook replied: "It is better in the spring, as we can pack warmly above the bees. At other times I see no advantage. Of course we should use a shade-board or mouseliner." The editor said: "The question is too indefinite to answer intelligently. There are times and circumstances when a space over the brood frames could be utilized advantageously, even though it is not generally thought advisable to have it there. Particularly in spring, or in winter, for protection, if they remain out of doors."

TREATMENT OF TOMATO VINES.

Simple Methods of Training Found Profitable by Successful Cultivators.

If the farmer is growing tomatoes for the canning factories at a few dollars per ton there can arise no profit from trellising the plant, but if he is growing this crop for market and receives from one dollar upward per bushel for it then, according to Popular Gardening, it is advisable to keep the fruit from contact with the soil by means of brush or litter of some sort. Perhaps, says the authority referred to, it may pay him to put up a simple trellis such as is shown in the first cut.

This method was suggested by Mr. John M. Stahl, who believed that trellis-



A SIMPLE TRELLIS FOR TOMATOES.

ing a patch in this manner will increase the amount of crop to the full extent of paying for material and erection of trellis, while the better quality of the fruit resulting from such treatment will be clear gain. The trellis consists simply of a row of stakes at a reasonable space apart, on each side of the row of plants, and strands of wire strung along the posts, at say eight inches apart from each other.

One of the state experiment stations reports satisfactory results from the use of a trellis put up like the one described with this exception, that pieces of six inch board in single lines were substituted for the posts and the wires stapled to the edges on each side.

The home gardener can well afford to put up some sort of trellis for his comparatively few plants, even if he did not expect any other advantage from it but the greater attractiveness and neatness of the patch.

A simple way of treating tomato vines is to train them to a single pole or stake, say eight feet high, and keep the plants trimmed to single stem. Soft bands should be used for tying, and particular



TRELLIS MADE OF SLATS AND HOOPS.

attention paid to give the fruit clusters some support by tying to the stake. The plants need not be more than three feet apart in the row.

A simple and inexpensive style of trellis is shown in the second cut. It consists in setting three stakes five or six feet high in a circle around each plant, and fastening a few barrel hoops to them as shown in the engraving.

Treatment of Lawns.

A mistake is often made by setting the lawn mower to cut too short, and there is not enough of leaf growth left to give strength to the roots of the grass. A more natural condition is given by cutting a little higher, and the lawn is made more like velvet, and there would be less danger of the earth below being dried or burned by exposure to the sun. Owners and gardeners are sometimes puzzled to know what to do under the shade of trees where grass will not grow freely. The best remedy is a free seeding with Kentucky bluegrass, which will endure shade better than most other lawn grasses.

Tying Up Celery.

My experience in tying up celery in papers is not the best, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent, as it heats and the centers rot too much in warm weather. Blanching it with 12-inch boards is the most satisfactory to me. If the celery plants are set five inches in the row, the rows being eighteen inches apart, and the boards are set upright on each side of the row, the celery will come out in good edible shape in a few days.

Poultry Notes.

Do not put up an expensive poultry building because some millionaire sets the example. If the ducks and geese are picked regularly during the summer and early fall they will not moult.

It is not the state of the market that causes failure in poultry keeping, but the state of mind of the poultry keeper.

The scraps from the table soaked in sweet milk until soft makes a good feed for young turkeys, especially in the summer.

Do not be afraid to give your fowls plenty of clean water. It will not hurt them, though judging by appearance of the drinking vessels in many yards, one would be led to think the owner thought so.

Take down those ladder shaped roots which have caused the death of so many hens, and try for one year the plan of having them all on a level and about twenty inches apart, with a flooring about eight inches below to catch the dropping. Make those roots out of 2x2 with the corners shaved off and arrange them to drop into sockets at each end, so they can easily be removed and frequently washed to kill insects and vermin.—Fanny Field in Farmers' Review.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By GEORGE L. STONY.

METHOD.

Permanent progress in any business or profession will to a great extent depend upon method in the work. The slipshod way is more detrimental in a school than anywhere else. There the character of a nation is being formed, and in nine cases out of ten the habits formed in childhood follow one through life. The minds of children are very pliant, and though it is a difficult thing to train them to be perfectly orderly in their work, yet it can be done if the teacher will insist upon the right form for everything, and accept none other. Method is an orderly way of doing a thing. An orderly way of arranging one's dress, of writing a letter, of arranging the articles in a room etc., all this is method. A want of method is simply a want of order. The reason method is so neglected is that it requires an effort to follow it. Disorder requires less time than order. It takes less time to do a thing poorly than to do it well. This is an axiom that no one will dispute. But from this we can evolve principle: That the quickest way of doing a thing that is worth doing at all, is to take time to do it well, so that what at first seems a saving of time by disorder, is in the end a loss of time for want of order. Many teachers neglect to have a methodical way of carrying on the daily exercises, pleading the want of time for things they deem so trivial. A surgeon was once called on the battlefield to care for an officer who was severely wounded by the severing of an artery. He waited a minute after arriving before acting; then in a half minute the artery was tied, and the officer's life saved. When asked why he waited so long before going to work he said "I took a minute to think what was to be done. I knew the man had two minutes to live, and I made up my mind that the best use I could make of one minute was to be sure that what I did in half a minute was just the right thing to do. It has been a principle in my life, never to undertake an important piece of work in haste, and so I have always saved time." Such is method founded upon correct principles, and so plain and simple that no teacher can fail to appreciate its worth. Simple truths are the foundation of all methods. The whole of a thing is greater than one of its parts, impulses pass to the mind through the senses and attention is the outgrowth of interest. Method should above all things be applied to the science of education. When any work is to be done the teacher ought first to ask himself, What is the best way of doing this? It is sometimes a perplexing question to answer, but in the main a great advantage will have been gained if this course is followed. The first thought of the teacher when taking charge of a school should be to decide upon the plan that will give the best results at the end of the term or year. The mind is reached through the senses and this axiom should never be forgotten. The abstract should follow the concrete. Haste is not what is desired. Thoroughness is what every teacher should aim at. Method should be practiced in everything, and though it may seem a slow way at first, yet time will prove its efficiency and worth.

WHISPERING.

A great deal of valuable time is lost in almost every school, by whispering. The teacher is often in doubt, especially if he has not been long in the profession, whether it is possible to suppress this vice altogether. To be a successful teacher one must possess firmness, courage and dignity, and these qualities united with sound judgement and a reasonable amount of knowledge of human nature will insure success. It is certainly much easier to have correct discipline in a school than in an army of grown men, and we evidently have many instances of the latter. The school is a work shop, and this fact should be impressed upon the pupils' minds. Anything that interferes with the orderly work of the school should not be tolerated for any length of time. The plea of whispering about lessons is always brought up in extenuation of this vice, but the teacher can meet this by informing the school that he is there for the purpose of assisting pupils in their work, when it is necessary that they should have any help, and that he is willing and anxious to do so. Recuses and intermission are given for recreation and talking, and pupils who take advantage of the hours of study, for other purposes should be compelled to remain in and continue their studies during these times. A strict account should be taken before each recess or intermission, and all recreant ones kept in and compelled to work with increased vigor. A teacher should be courteous to his pupils, but he has been placed in the school to lead, and like a captain he must be firm and if a reasonable amount of kindness will not win, he must resort to means that will prove successful and convince every pupil that he has come to school for other purposes than playing and idling away time.

Speculation Dangerous.

Scarcely a day passes without the news of some large failure flashing over the wires—the usual result of speculation in stocks or some equally dangerous venture. The same electric current carries to dear distant friends the sad tidings of death of dear ones—too often the result of speculation in patent nostrums. Moore's Revealed Remedy is no speculation but is sold on positive guarantee. Do not fail to go to your druggist and ask for your money if not satisfied. We know you will go and buy another bottle. For sale by all druggists.

A Little Girls Experience in a Light-House.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Prescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at G. A. Harding's drug store.

Administrator's Notice.

I hereby give notice that I have been appointed by the County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Fannie Cahn, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly verified, at my office in Milwaukie, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. MARGARET A. CHARTERS, Oregon City, Oct. 9, 1891. Administrator.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been by order of the Honorable County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of John F. Charters, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them duly verified to me at my residence in Springwater, within six months from the date of this notice. MARGARET A. CHARTERS, Oregon City, Oct. 9, 1891. Administrator.

Citation.

State of Oregon, ss: County of Clackamas, ss: In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. In the matter of the Estate of Peter Steele, Deceased. Clifton Richard Steele, Frederick W. Steele, Lewis Steele, Charles W. Scribner and Thomas J. Scribner. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Hon. County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Clackamas, at the Court House in Oregon City, on the tenth day of November, 1891, to show cause, if any, why an order should not be made authorizing and directing the executor of the above entitled estate, to sell the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22) in township 10 (10) south of range four (4) east of the Willamette Meridian, in Clackamas County, Oregon, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of September, 1891. H. H. JOHNSON, Clerk.

MARKET REPORT.

Below is given the Oregon City Market Report, prepared by J. H. from quotations furnished THE ENTERPRISE by the local merchants:

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, and MEATS, listing various items and their prices.

Aug. Hornung, a well-known manufacturer of boots and shoes at 820 Nolan St., San Antonio, Texas, will not soon forget his experience with an attack of the cramps which he relates as follows: "I was taken with a violent cramp in the stomach which I believe would have caused my death, had it not been for the prompt use of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose did me so much good that I followed it up in 20 minutes with the second dose, and before the Doctor could get to where I was I did not need him. This Remedy shall always be one of the main stays of my family. For sale by Geo. A. Harding."

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy.

County Treasurer's Notice.

I have now in my hands funds applicable to the payment of all warrants endorsed prior to Dec. 18, 1889. Interest will cease from date of this notice. S. B. CALIFF, County Treasurer. Oregon City, Oct. 23, 1891.

Steam Engine for Sale.

Two-horse power kerosene engine. Will be sold cheap, as larger power is needed. Can be run much cheaper than a wood engine, and is perfectly safe to handle. Compact and strong, and just the thing to run a pump, feed mill, or steam launch. Address ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. A. Harding.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that the undersigned will apply to the county court of Clackamas county, state of Oregon, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December, 1891, for a license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one gallon in Canby precinct in said county of Clackamas, for the period of one year, and hereto annexes his petition, which he will present to the court at said time. HENRY KOEHLER.

Notice for Publication.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on December 9, 1891, viz: Pre. D. S. No. 7370 for the n e 1/4 of sec 4, 12, & 17 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Fitzpatrick, August Lange and Joseph W. Kenza, of Sandy, Clackamas county, Oregon, and Jurgen H. Peters, of East Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon. 10-30-12-4 J. T. AFFERSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on December 16, 1891, viz: Lewis A. Freeman.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Duke, Yancy Duke, Fred Kiesel and D. W. Parker, all of Cherryville, Clackamas county, Oregon. 10-30-12-4 J. T. AFFERSON, Register.

United States Marshal's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Wong Hing Plaintiff, vs A. Smith and Emily Smith, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, and to me directed, dated September 2nd, 1891, upon a judgement rendered by said court in the above entitled cause, on the 10th day of August, 1891, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, for the sum of one hundred dollars, damages, and the further sum of four hundred dollars and forty-two cents, costs and disbursements, drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the 10th day of August, 1891, I will, on Saturday the 14th day of November, 1891, at two o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the Court House door at Oregon City, in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, expose for sale, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of said defendants, A. Smith and Emily Smith, or either of them, had on the date of the commencement of said suit, to wit, on the 22nd day of April, 1891, and on the date of the decree herein, to wit, on the 16th day of August, 1891, in and to the following described land, to wit: A tract of land in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, consisting of about fourteen acres, lying in the southwesterly part of the donation land claim of Hiram Straight, in Clackamas County, Oregon, said tract being situated between the main Oregon City and Portland road and the Willamette river on the east and west, and a tract of land belonging to — Moss on the south, and a tract of land now or then owned by Charles and George Calif, on the north, together with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining to satisfy said judgement and costs, the costs of and upon this writ, and the accruing cost. Dated this October 5th, 1891. 10-9-11-15 L. T. BARNES U. S. Marshal.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ringworm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; cheerfulness will return and life will acquire new zest.

Beautiful Christmas Gifts.

We have now on the way the most beautiful line of Misses' Boys' Ladies' and Mens' fancy slippers that the eye ever beheld or the mind ever conceived, in all style and in all colors. Beautiful plush, genuine alligator, silky Russia, calf, etc., etc., varying in prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Those slippers at \$1.00 are as good as anything we've had last Christmas at \$1.50. Watch our display window in about twenty days. We will be able to please the most fastidious and at prices remarkably low.

OREGON CITY SHOE HOUSE,

Bank Block, Oregon City, Oregon.

THE Oregon City Sash and Door Co.

Carry the Largest Stock of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc. In Oregon City.

Special sizes of Doors and Windows made to order. Turning of all kinds Estimates for Stair Work and Store Fronts Furnished on application. Builders, give us a call, and see if our work is not of the best, and our prices as low as the lowest. Price List sent on application. Factory, Cor. Main and 11th Sts., Oregon City.

CITY VIEW MARKET.

BOYER & LACEY, Proprietors. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Ham, Bacon, Lard. The best of MEAT kept and satisfaction given.

VEAL, PORK, and PRODUCE Bought. Shop on SEVENTH STREET, at head of Stairs.

A. W. SCHWAN, DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & HOLLOW WARE.

ALL KINDS OF TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK PROMPTLY DONE. PLUMBING and GENERAL JOBBING TO ORDER. Shop on Seventh St., near Depot.

Legal notices including applications for liquor licenses, notices for publication, and a United States Marshal's sale notice.