



### BUILDING A SILO.

The Most Approved Plan, According to a Successful Ohio Farmer.

Silos are usually built in one of two ways—either by what is known as the double boarded or the single celled way—and generally in either case out of pine lumber, as that seems to be the handiest and least expensive, although oak, hemlock and other woods, if sound and free of knots and cracks, may be used. Many silos are built in some part of the barn, to cheapen cost, because then the barn walls become the outside protection and roof, which reduces the silo to a big box in the barn, this being about as handy a place from which to feed the stock as can be found. In the barn the silo needs no stone foundation. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a 10 inch square sill, and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2 by 8 inch strutting 18 inches apart from center to center and line up on the inside with inch lumber, 10 inches wide, cross locked at the corner, and so securely that it will be impossible to pull apart. Cover on the inside of this first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lumber. Put it on with a half lap, so as to break the joints in the first layer, and nail well with penny wire nails. To make sure that the corners are tight, have a 3 by 3 inch scantling sawed through cornerwise and nail these halves into the corners, with a backing of paper well painted in with gas tar.

In place of two thicknesses of boards single surfaced No. 1 flooring boards may be used and the grooves filled with paint, but in this case there must be more studding used so as to make the walls extra firm. Now then a man builds a single celled silo six corners and puts the scantling round the pit like hoops, locking them well at the corners.

In this case the lining boards must go on up and down and be jointed with extreme care. The silage is taken out by having manholes in the sides, with small doors—unhinged—set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and these are taken out one by one as the feeding of the silage progresses.

When the walls of the silo are finished and painted with a paint made of three parts of gas tar and two parts of gasoline well mixed, taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying, the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the silo up to and piling down against the side walls until the floor is in the form of a kettle. If well pounded down and damped in the operation, it makes one of the best of floors. The double boarded silo, with a clay floor, is the equal of any silo made for the proper keeping of silage. Two silos of this kind built eight years ago are still in perfect condition. They hold almost 200 tons of silage and did not cost \$100. They fill all the requirements of a cheap and yet durable silo.

By double boarding the walls with tar—red paper between—and by having a clay floor much lower in the center the walls are absolutely air-proof. The foregoing is from the pen of an Ohio correspondent of The American Agriculturist. He states, in conclusion, that in the last six years he has not lost by mold or decay 1,000 pounds of silage along walls or in the corners, and since he stopped covering and weighting the top and simply wet the surface when the heat begins to show itself with 10 or 15 pails of water, evenly distributed over the top surface, the spoiled silage on top has shrunk to less than a wagon box full.

### Fall Rye For Potatoes.

A writer in The American Agriculturist says: Every fall after removing the potatoes I plow the ground, using care to turn under all the tops, and sow it with rye, two bushels to the acre. The rye was tall and well headed out when turned under the latter part of May and furnished a considerable mass of vegetable material to decompose in the soil. The result is always satisfactory, the potatoes being of the best quality and giving a good yield, rather increasing year by year without other manure, while the heavy clay soil became more friable and soon reached that light and crumbly condition so desirable for root crops.

In fact, it finally became so full of decomposing vegetable matter that, being on a side hill, it would sometimes gully with the violent summer showers, and to avoid this trouble I seeded it to grass again. As a matter of convenience and to keep the field smooth it should be plowed toward the center in the fall and plowed out in the spring. This will prevent an increasing unevenness of soil in back furrows and dead furrows and will keep the field in good condition.

### Peaches In The North.

If the growing of peaches is attempted north of the regular peach belt, the trees must have considerable protection. The Iowa Homestead says that a warm south hillside behind a grove will do, and they need to be so grown that they can be laid down and covered, or so that the branches of the trees can be laid on the ground, they being out plack seasonally so as to make long, pliable growth. The peach requires a great deal of heat and a late fall for maturing the new growth of wood. If the wood is well ripened and the buds properly matured, they will stand a good deal.

An act of the Michigan legislature makes it an offense punishable by a fine of \$50 or 90 days in jail for maintaining a hive of bees on your premises in that state within 90 feet of the highway. So says the Michigan Farmer.

### CROPS HARVESTED BY SWINE.

In Localities Where Labor Is Scarce It May Still Be Advantageous.

Harvesting field crops by swine is not so common as formerly, but Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota station thinks it would be going far to say that we have no place for it under any condition that may exist. He writes as follows to Ohio Farmer on the subject:

It is possible to carry swine through a large part of the summer and to get them ready for market without any hand feeding. These field crops could be grown, rye, wheat, peas, corn, mangels and artichokes, and they would come in the order named. Rye would first be ready. The swine would waste some of the rye, but what was shelled in this way would soon sprout up again and would provide pasture later in the season. The rye would be thus harvested while clover would be available as a pasture, and the advantage would be greater. Rye alone would be overstimulating.

Next to rye comes wheat. Harvesting wheat by turning swine in upon it is comparatively rare and for the reason that wheat has been found too valuable to harvest in that way. But with the prices now obtained for wheat why should we object to harvesting it thus any more than to harvesting rye or corn by the same means? In the dry conditions which prevail in the west at the harvesting season the loss would not be so great as in localities with a greater amount of rainfall. The swine would do very well on the wheat without any supplemental food, providing they could get an abundance of water to drink.

After wheat, peas would be ready. In fact, if sown early, they would be ready about as soon as the wheat. It would be dangerous to turn pigs into a field of ripe peas and allow them to eat at will at the first, but as soon as they have become accustomed to the new diet danger would cease. Corn would be ready as soon as the peas and wheat had failed, and the season of harvesting the corn by swine would extend on until the late autumn. There are some objections to harvesting field crops in the manner indicated. These are, first, that the process is wasteful; second, the ration is not always a balanced one, and, third, some injury follows from impacting the ground if there should be much rainfall at the time the crop is being thus harvested. But the question resolves itself into one of the greatest absolute profit, and that method would probably be both lawful and expedient which would bring in the highest net return.

Where these crops may not be all needed, two or three of them may be grown the same season, or only one. Any one of them may be made to carry the swine over a desired period, during which it may not be able to obtain food from other sources. Rye and peas, for instance, may be made to carry them for many weeks, and the same is true of rye and corn.

Mangels may be eaten off by swine while yet in the field. These alone would not make a suitable food for fattening swine, but along with corn they would serve a good purpose, or even along with peas.

Artichokes are ready about the same time as mangels, or a little later. In themselves they are not a very good fattening food, but along with some supplement as corn or a acre of artichokes would furnish a very large amount of valuable food.

### Prairie Hay.

A comparison of prairie hay with timothy hay has been made on 16 cows at the Minnesota station and reported upon. The analyses of the feeding stuffs used are tabulated, together with the record of food consumed and milk and fat produced by each cow in the several lots. In calculating the financial result prairie hay is valued at \$3.20 and timothy hay at \$5.60 per ton. The general summary of results is as follows:

1. As between early cut and well cured timothy hay and fine well cured upland prairie hay, cows preferred the prairie hay. 2. Prairie hay was at least equal to timothy for the production of milk and butter fat. 3. At the present price of the two kinds of hay milk was produced at 13 per cent less cost and butter fat at 12 per cent less cost when prairie hay was fed.

### A Convenient Feed Rack.

The Farm Journal furnishes an illustrated description that proves how easy a matter it is to build a feed rack against the pasture or barnyard fence.

Make one, and you will then want to fill it every night when the pastures begin to grow scant of grass. But have a little thought now and sow soiling crops, or you will have nothing but field grass to put in the racks when the season of short feed comes.

### News and Notes.

The average percentage of all wheat acreage in 97.

The acreage of rice is the same as that of last year.

Investigation by the United States department of agriculture in the cotton growing district places the average acreage for the United States at 85, a reduction of 15 per cent on the acreage of 1894.

For keeping insects and bugs from melons, cucumbers and such like a sprinkling of finely sifted ash ashes scented with a little kerosene oil is very effectual.

The acreage of winter wheat, after allowing for abandonments, is calculated to be 99 per cent of the area harvested in 1894.

## SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from Scrofula, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After I am now well, I am very grateful to you, as I feel that I have been freed from a life of misery and agony, and I will this pleasure in speaking only the words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga."

## NOBLETT'S STABLES.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable OREGON CITY.

LOCATED BETWEEN THE BRIDGE AND DEPOT

Double and Single Rigs, and saddle horses always on hand at the lowest prices. A corral connected with the barn for loose stock.

Information regarding any kind of stock promptly attended to by person of letter.

Horses Bought and Sold. Horses Boarded and Fed on reasonable terms.

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop.

In the matter of the estate of Carl Heiser, deceased. To whom it may Concern: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Carl Heiser, deceased, has filed his final report and account as such administrator in the County Court of Clatsop County, State of Oregon, and that said report and account are on file in said court, and are open to the inspection of all persons interested therein. CHRISTIAN HEISER, Administrator of the estate of Carl Heiser, deceased. Geo. C. Brownell, Attorney for Administrator. Dated Sept. 27, 1895. 9-27-10-23

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County.

In the matter of the estate of H. C. Ringo, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have filed in the County Court of Clatsop County, State of Oregon, my final report and account as executor of the estate of H. C. Ringo, deceased, and that said report and account are on file in said court, and are open to the inspection of all persons interested therein. ROBERT L. RINGO, Executor of the Estate of H. C. Ringo, deceased. GEORGE L. STONY, Attorney for Executor. Dated September 21, 1895. 9-27-10-25

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County.

In the matter of the estate of Whalen C. Groff, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned was, by the above entitled court, on the 23rd day of September, 1895, appointed administrator of the estate of Whalen C. Groff, deceased, and has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, or to file the same in the County Court of Clatsop County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. C. E. WEST, Administrator of the estate of Whalen C. Groff, deceased. Dated Sept. 27, 1895. 9-27-10-25

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE

undersigned have been appointed by the County Court of Clatsop County, State of Oregon, executors of the estate of Robert Canfield, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, or to file the same in the County Court of Clatsop County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. JANE CAUFIELD, CHARLES H. CAUFIELD, Executors of the estate of Robert Canfield, deceased. Dated Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 27, 1895. 9-27-10-25

### SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County.

Annie M. Hamer, Plaintiff, vs. Oliver P. Hamer, Defendant.

To Oliver P. Hamer, the defendant above named: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, if in the above entitled cause now on file with the clerk of the above entitled court, on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court next following: a expiration of the time prescribed in the order of publication of this summons, and to defend on or before the day of November, 1895, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required, plaintiff will pray the court for judgment in the complaint, to-wit: that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and that plaintiff have the care and custody of her three youngest minor children.

This summons is published by the order of Hon. Henry E. McGinn, acting for Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of the above entitled court, duly made at Portland, Oregon, on the 15th day of September, 1895. E. B. SEABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff. 9-20-11-1

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clatsop.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Knight, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Charles Knight, deceased, has filed his final report and account as such administrator in the County Court of Clatsop County, Oregon, and that said report and account are on file in said court, and are open to the inspection of all persons interested therein. CATHERINE KNIGHT, Geo. C. Brownell, Administrator. 9-20-11-15

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRY Wilborn, merchant at Eagle Creek, Clatsop County, Oregon, an insolvent debtor, has duly assigned all his property for the benefit of his creditors, by the undersigned, under the general assignment laws of Oregon. All creditors of said assignor are required to present their claims, duly verified, to me at the office of C. B. & H. C. LaPorte, my attorneys in Oregon City, Oregon, within three months from this date. C. B. SMITH, Assignee aforesaid. Dated October 3, 1895. 10-11-15

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop.

In the matter of the estate of Agusta Melcher, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of Agusta Melcher, deceased, by the County Court of Clatsop County, State of Oregon, on the 14th day of September, 1895. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified for payment to the undersigned at Portland, Clatsop County, Oregon, or at the County Court of Clatsop County, Oregon, within six months from this date. PHILIP A. BAKER, Executor. Dated Sept. 20, 1895. Geo. C. Brownell, Attorney for Executor. 9-20-10-15

## CHEAPER TO OWN A HOME

THAN TO RENT ONE.

One to five acre tracts,

Cleared, uncleared and some set to fruit. This property adjoins the Chantauqua grounds at Gladstone park. It is only 12 minutes walk from the motor line, and very desirable.

Ten Acres,

4 1/2 in cultivation, 1 1/2 slashed. House with 4 rooms, 85 fruit trees now bearing an abundance of berries, watered by creek. Good roads to Portland and Oregon City. \$850.

Two-hundred Acres,

100 fenced—45 in cultivation, balance open brush land, 2 houses and 2 barns, 6 miles from town, price, \$16 per acre.

Several pieces

Of improved residence property, inside. Over 200 lots, inside and suburban. Price from \$75 to \$200. When you can buy a lot within a few blocks of your work it is certainly wise to buy one and quit paying rent.

A No. 1 Stock Ranch.

250 Acres—20 acres in meadow, 15 acres cultivation, 35 slashed, 2 houses, 2 barns. Plenty of running water, Price \$3250.

Forty Acres

8 in cultivation, 6 acres slashed—200 fruit trees spring water, 4 miles from town, Price \$1000.

Twenty-five Acres.

16 in cultivation, 7 acres of meadow land, excellent for growing onions. Small orchard. House 1 1/2 story, 6 rooms with pantry. Barn, place all fenced—all improvements new and good. Good road to Portland and Oregon City. Only 2 miles to R. R. station. Crops goes with place if sold soon. Price, \$3250.

Five acre tracts,

Near Oak Grove, on East Side motor line. Price \$125 per acre. This property is within a short distance of where small tracts are selling at \$300 and \$400 per acre.

Ten acres on West Side.

2 1/2 miles from suspension bridge. 3 acres cleared, small house, fine spring water, splendid place for poultry. Price only \$450. Terms easy. This is a snap.

Three Pieces of Business Property,

On Main street, Oregon City, improved and paying monthly rental.

Twenty Acres,

Part light brush, balance good timber. Water by creek. Farm for fruit, vegetable or Poultry Farm. 2 1/2 miles from town. Good road. Price only \$650, part cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent.

Fifteen Acres.

7 Fenced and cleared. Good spring water. 3 miles from Oregon City. Price, \$750.

Five Room House

to rent; on a level with Main street, and near business part of the street.

Ten acres on West Side,

1 1/2 miles from suspension bridge. 3/4 mile from where land is selling at \$500 to \$1000 per acre. This will be sold at a bargain.

A splendid home

In Oregon City, good two story house, basement, wood shed, cellar and green house. 5 Lots set with a good variety of fruit trees, now bearing. Below the bluff and within half block of Electric Line. Price \$2500.

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Quick, accurate, cheap. All the satisfaction of a personal communication. Distance no effect to a clear understanding. Spokane as easily heard as Portland.

—Oregon City office at— Huntley's Drug Store. J. H. THATCHER, MANAGER, Portland, Oregon.

### SALE ON EXECUTION.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop.

William Iron Works plaintiff, vs. M. K. Shipley and J. H. Kruss defendants. State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, vs. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clatsop, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1895, in a suit where-in William Iron Works was plaintiff, and M. K. Shipley and J. H. Kruss were defendants, commanding me, in the name of the State of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demand of said decree, to-wit: \$394.70 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from April 18, 1893, and the further sum of \$100 as attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$2.25 costs, and also the costs of and attending this sale.

Now therefore, in obedience to such decree, I did, on the 21st day of September, 1895, duly levy upon, and with, on Saturday the 23rd day of October, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash to hand, all of the right, title and interest said defendants on the 24th day of November, 1893, and in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The 1/2 of the James M. and Marion M. Moore donation land claim, in areas 22, 23, 24, and 25, and 1/2 of the W. M. Moore donation land claim of Ronald C. Crawford and wife, certificate No. 4022, subdivision No. 1922, which is south of the middle line of the donation land claim of E. A. Wilson and wife, east of the county road leading from Aurora, and that tract of land sold by M. K. Shipley and wife to Oregon Iron & Steel Co., and north of last tract of land sold by M. K. Shipley and wife to Peter Taylor, (north line of sec 28, 12 & 13 of W. M. and west of the west line of sec 34, containing 100 acres more or less, all of said above described land being situated in the County of Clatsop, State of Oregon.

Dated this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1895. E. C. MADDOCK, Sheriff of Clatsop County, State of Oregon. By N. M. Mooby, deputy. 9-27-10-15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Clatsop County, State of Oregon, executor of the estate of Edward Ross (deceased). All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified for payment to the undersigned at my residence in Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. EDWARD CHAMBERS, Executor of the estate of Edward Ross (deceased). Dated Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 27, 1895. 9-27-10-25

SHERIFF'S SALE. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop.

John H. Hickman Plaintiff, vs. E. W. Eaton and Eva A. Eaton Defendants.

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, vs. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clatsop, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1895, in a suit where-in John H. Hickman is plaintiff, and E. W. Eaton and Eva A. Eaton are defendants, commanding me, in the name of the State of Oregon, that out of the real estate hereinafter described, to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy the demands of said decree, to-wit: \$1256.04 and the further sum of \$21.00 cost, together with interest on the same since said decree was entered at 10 per cent per annum, and also the costs of and attending this sale.

Now therefore, in obedience to such decree I did, on the 12th day of October, 1895, duly levy upon, and with, on Saturday the 14th day of November, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash to hand, all of the right, title and interest the said defendants on the 6th day of March, 1893, had in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The northwest 1/4 of section 34, township 1 south, range 5 east, of Williamette Meridian, containing 80 acres, situated in Clatsop County Oregon.

Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1895. E. C. MADDOCK, Sheriff of Clatsop County, State of Oregon. By N. M. Mooby, deputy. 10-15, 11-15.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment

for Burns, Caked & Inflamed Udders, Piles, Rheumatic Pains, Bruises and Strains, Running Sores, Inflammations, Stiff joints, Harness & Saddle Sores, Sciatica, Lumbago, Scalds, Blisters, Insect Bites, All Cattle Ailments, All Horse Ailments, All Sheep Ailments.

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

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And all points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY is a new transcontinental line. Runs buffet-lit observation cars, palace sleeping and dining cars, family tourist sleepers and second class coaches.

Having a rock ballast track, the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY is free from dust, one of the chief annoyances of transcontinental travel.

Round trip tickets with stop over privileges and choice of return routes.

Fast mail train leaves Portland daily at 8:45 p. m. over O. R. & N. Co.'s road for all points on our lines.

For further information call upon or write, C. C. DOXAVAN, General Agent, 122 Third Street, Portland, Ore.

F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., 81 Paul Minn.

FOR CLATSKANIE

Steamer G. W. Shaver,

Will leave Portland, foot of Washington Street, for Clatskanie and way landings, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and return to Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.