

Farmers' Corner

In a bulletin recently issued from the state agricultural college at Corvallis, Prof. George Coote has the following to say concerning onion cultivation:

The subject matter of this bulletin is to a great extent a repetition of Bulletin No. 74 of this station, and is designed to give the more complete results of experiments in growing the onion from plants raised in hot beds and set out in the open ground in early spring, and at the same time sowing the seed of the same varieties in the open ground under like conditions and giving to each the same general cultivation. The growing of the onion from plants raised in hotbeds has been practiced by the Portuguese for a great number of years. But with us in Oregon it is practically quite new; therefore, for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of this method on our dry soils, this experiment was begun in 1900, and has been carried on each year in succession without the aid of irrigation. The soil is what is termed basaltic loam, which is well adapted to the growth of the onion.

In continuing this experiment, the past year, the plants were set out on land that had not been previously fertilized in the fall, and had not been manured since 1897, but had been constantly producing other crops of vegetables, such as peas, beans, lettuce, squash, parsnip and cabbage. The object is not manuring was to demonstrate what success could be obtained in as natural a way as possible without the plants being forced into growth by the aid of a fertilizer. Better results no doubt would have been had in the size of the onion and yield per acre had manure been applied in the fall.

Treatment of Soil Previous to Planting. In the early fall the ground was plowed very deep and laid up as roughly as was possible. This was done for the purpose of giving every chance for the surface to dry out at the earliest possible time in early spring, for when the surface of the ground lies smoothly it will not dry out as rapidly as when laid up in a rough state.

In the climate of the Willamette Valley one should be constantly on the watch for the opportunity to plant early, for the delay of only two or three days might be the cause of having to wait six or seven weeks perhaps for suitable weather to plant, and this means a great difference to the growth of the crop.

The same treatment has been given in the matter of raising the young plants, as stated in Bulletin No. 74, with the exception that they were not given such a high temperature, but merely setting the boxes containing the seed in cold frames, protected from frost, when necessary, by covering the glass with hay, on the top of which boards were placed, so as to prevent the hay from being displaced by wind, and to protect it from moisture. When frosts occurred the covering material was not removed until ten o'clock the following morning. At no time during the season was the frost severe enough to prevent light and air being given to the plants every day while growing in the frames.

The plants did not receive the usual pricking out from the seed boxes, which is the general custom when sown in this manner, but remain as sown. This was done to see if the plants would make a good average growth without the expense of so doing, thus saving a good deal of time and labor.

The sowing of the first batch of seed of each variety for setting out was made in boxes on the 23d of January, and the plants grew, as mentioned, until they were large enough to set out in the open ground, which was on March 25th.

For testing the difference in the two methods of cultivation, seed was sown in open ground February 28th; as the young plants advanced, they received in both methods the same attention in every respect. Notes were carefully taken during the growing season, also the yield per acre, the date of harvesting, and the keeping qualities.

Irrigating Strawberries. At the last meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, Mr. Chas. Dickner read the following paper:

"Irrigation is the artificial application of water to growing plants where moisture is insufficient. This may be done in various ways, but there are two principal methods generally implied by irrigation, by pump or the elevation of water by power, and the other by conducting water from its source by gravity, horizontally or nearly so, to the place where it is to be applied. The latter method is the cheaper, and thousands of acres in Georgia could be inexpensively irrigated by this method. In order to understand more clearly the importance of irrigation for small fruits, we must bear in mind that the latter contains in the neighborhood of ninety per cent of water, and if we have ten berries you must realize that nine are water while one is solid, and this ninety per cent water must be applied if not furnished by the clouds. It is true that berries will ripen with much less water than ninety per cent, but here comes the point where we are producing inferior fruit. The quality of a berry is valued by the sugar it contains. Nature, when the life of a plant is in danger, hastens the maturity of its fruit, and such fruit we call premature, and in this instance it does not allow sufficient time to turn starch into sugar, and as starch is insoluble and consequently tasteless, we say the berries are tasteless.

"We see here the importance of sufficient moisture during the ripening stages of the fruit. The question has been asked: 'Can this moisture be supplied by planting the berries on bottom land.' We say yes. Both raspberries and blackberries will do well on good under-drained bottom land, but there is more danger to them from the water in the soil than from the lack of it. The quality of a berry is valued by the sugar it contains. Nature, when the life of a plant is in danger, hastens the maturity of its fruit, and such fruit we call premature, and in this instance it does not allow sufficient time to turn starch into sugar, and as starch is insoluble and consequently tasteless, we say the berries are tasteless.

"Quite different is the effect of upland, where wet spells are congenial to the fruiting of small fruit and where during drouths, with the aid of irrigation, it is equally, if not more productive. In our business above Atlanta, we are using the pump to elevate water for irrigation. The water is taken from a small stream of about 35 or 40 gallons capacity per minute. This is collected in a pond dammed with rock and cement dam, and large enough to hold the inflow of 24 to 26

hours. Our pump has a capacity of 60 gallons per minute, elevating the water 75 feet high; the power employed is that of a gasoline engine of between three and four horse power. With this outfit we pump between 26,000 and 40,000 gallons of water per day. The oil consumed is five gallons per 10 hours, and as gasoline engines run automatically, except for lubricating, this includes all the expense of running. When the land is thoroughly dry, it will take one and one-half days to so saturate one acre that walking over will mire. We have for the last six years kept 20 acres under perfect irrigation. To irrigate by either power or gravity, the constituency of the soil will first have to be considered. Where the soil is light, loose and sandy, the water must be applied over the entire surface of the land. In this instance, the water is thrown on the land by hose and sprinklers, and an elevated tank is necessary; but where the soil is heavy and inclined to bake, the water should be applied in crop. There should be no overflow to bake the surface, but the water should run gently down the row at an incline, so as not to cause washing. In setting fields to small fruit to be irrigated, we should bear in mind that the rows should be laid off at such an incline. On our farm, when we find irrigation necessary, we run a scoter plow between the rows of strawberries. In these rows we turn the water as it is delivered by the pump in a 2-inch iron pipe and divide it between 10 or 12 rows at a time; keep it running until thoroughly saturated. Then take another 12 rows and so on until the field is completed, find that the next morning the surface of the soil under the plants is perfectly damp, the water having penetrated all under the plants without baking the surface. After three or four days the land has sufficiently dried to run a small harrow or cultivator between the furrows in which the water has been running. This watering will last from ten to fifteen days, according to the degree of moisture in the atmosphere. The effect is wonderful; all the fruit is well developed, both in quality and size; so perfectly that nothing more could be desired. With ordinary care land cannot become hard and cloddy, but it should never be worked when it is wet. There is, however, one great drawback to be seriously considered, and that is, if the land has been thoroughly irrigated just before a protracted rainstorm there are sure losses. The land being wet, a continued wet spell will cause fruit to rot; especially is this true with strawberries. There is, however, less danger where the soil is sandy and well under-drained."

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Ten Years of Suffering.

"I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Burge, of Martinsville, Va. "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for ten years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. Only two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and did not use all of one bottle before I was well, and I have never since been troubled with that complaint. One cannot say too much in favor of that wonderful medicine." This remedy is for sale by G. A. Harding.

Mardi Gras and Carnival at Portland.

A Mardi Gras and Carnival will be held at Portland June 25th to July 7th, inclusive. Special attractions have been provided to make this the most successful carnival ever given in Portland. Special rates have been granted by the Southern Pacific Co. for this occasion. Sale dates June 27th, July 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th. Call on any Southern Pacific agent for particulars.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This remedy is certain to be needed in almost every home before the summer is over. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is especially valuable for summer disorders in children. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? It may save life. For sale by G. A. Harding.

You Bet You Can.

You can be a strong man or woman by buying the great nerve tonic, Palm Oil Tablets, sold by Howell & Jones. They make you sleep and grow fat.

The Enterprise, \$1.50 a year, and worth the money.

HEALTH

"I don't think we could keep house without Theford's Black-Draught. We have used it in the family for over two years with the best of results. I have not had a doctor in the house for that length of time. It is a doctor in itself and always ready to make a person well and happy."—JAMES HALL, Jacksonville, Ill.

Because this great medicine relieves stomach pains, frees the constipated bowels and invigorates the torpid liver and weakened kidneys.

No Doctor

is necessary in the home where Theford's Black-Draught is kept. Families living in the country, miles from any physician, have been kept in health for years with this medicine as their only doctor. Theford's Black-Draught cures biliousness, dyspepsia, colds, chills and fever, bad blood, headaches, diarrhoea, constipation, colic and almost every other ailment because the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys so nearly control the health.

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Quite different is the effect of upland, where wet spells are congenial to the fruiting of small fruit and where during drouths, with the aid of irrigation, it is equally, if not more productive. In our business above Atlanta, we are using the pump to elevate water for irrigation. The water is taken from a small stream of about 35 or 40 gallons capacity per minute. This is collected in a pond dammed with rock and cement dam, and large enough to hold the inflow of 24 to 26

Piles Upon Top of Piles. Piles upon top of piles of people have the Piles, and DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures them. There are many different kinds of Piles, but if you get the genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, a cure is certain. H. A. Tidale, of Sumner, R. C., says: "I had piles 20 years and DeWitt's Salve cured me after everything else had failed." Sold by G. A. Harding.

The pill that will, will fill the bill, Without a gripe. To cleanse the liver, without a quiver. Take one at night.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small, easy to take, easy and gentle in effect, yet they are so certain in results that no one who uses them is disappointed. For quick relief from biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, dizziness and all troubles arising from an inactive, sluggish liver, Early Risers are unequalled. Sold by G. A. Harding.

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my gray hair, and I am greatly pleased. It is all you claim for it."—Mrs. J. V. Lusk, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

50c a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dark Hair

Deserves Your Patronage. The growth of a community and the success of its local institutions depends entirely on the loyalty of its people. It is well enough to preach "patronize home industry," but except the service given at a home institution equals that of out-of-town enterprises, this argument carries no weight and is entirely disregarded as it should be. But with Oregon City people it is different. A few months ago E. L. Johnson established the Cascade Laundry. It is equipped with the latest improved machinery and is daily turning

out work that is equal to any and superior to much of the laundry work that is an immense patronage. The high standard of the work being done commends it to the general public. Laundry left at the O. K. barber shop will be promptly called for and delivered. Packages will be called for and delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 1294. E. L. Johnson, proprietor. being done in Portland. Being a home institution and furnishing employment to many Oregon City people, it is enjoying Oregon City Market Report.

WHY WE ARE AGENTS

Here Are Some of the Convincing Facts That Caused us to Take the Agency for the Fulton Compounds, the First Things Known that Cure Chronic Kidney Diseases.

First, let it be distinctly understood that every one of the cases below had been diagnosed by one or more physicians as chronic and incurable; second, note the certainty of the results as shown by the recovery also of the friends they told who were similarly afflicted with supposed incurable kidney diseases.

N. W. Spaulding, President Spaulding Saw Co., San Francisco, had a recovery in his own family and told several others who recovered. Adolph Weske, capitalist, San Francisco, recovered himself and told two friends who recovered.

Dr. Carl D. Ziele, pioneer druggist, 502 Pacific street, San Francisco, recovered himself and gave it to more than a dozen patients who recovered.

Charles Engelle, editor of the German paper, San Francisco, recovered himself and told it to a number who recovered, one of them being Charles F. Wacker, the Sixth street merchant.

R. M. Wood, editor Wine and Spirit Review, recovered himself and told it to several who recovered, among them being an old-school physician.

Edward Short of the San Francisco Call recovered, also three of his friends, viz.: William Martin, Captain Hubbard of the Honolulu route for William Hawkins of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department of San Francisco.

John A. Phelps of the Hotel Repeller, San Francisco, and two of his friends, etc. etc. The business are the sellers that strain the poisons out of the system. We can stand the derangement for a short while, but when the interference becomes chronic (permanent), as first explained by Bright, it is only a question of how long before death will ensue. It is then called Bright's Disease and incurable. All kidney troubles develop into this form about the 5th to 8th month. The above cases were incurable by all other known means. People having kidney disease should begin at first with the only known thing that will cure it if it has reached the serious stage. Fulton's Renal Compound for Bright's and Kidney Diseases, 117 Washington street, San Francisco, sole compounders. Send for pamphlet. We are the sole agents for this city.

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Ask your painter about it—everybody knows the "Acme Line." Guarantee on every can. We submit a partial list of their line. NEAL'S CARRIAGE PAINT for repairing all kinds of vehicles.

NEAL'S CARRIAGE TOP DRESSING for renewing the finish of leather and rubber tops, dash boards, sachels and leather goods of every description.

ACME WAGON PAINT for repainting wagons and agricultural implements.

GRANITE FLOOR PAINT. Quick drying and durable. DAVIE'S VARNO-FLOOR STAIN for finishing floors, linoleum, oil cloth and interior wood work in exact imitation of expensive woods. Will not crack, mar or chip off.

DAVIE'S VARNISH STAINS for renewing the finish of wood work, furniture, etc. Needs but one application.

NEAL'S ENAMEL. The kind for earthen and metal surfaces. Gives a genuine enamel finish.

NEAL'S BATH-TUB ENAMEL for bath-tubs, walls, ceilings and wood work of bath rooms or any surface exposed to hot or cold water.

NEAL'S SCREEN ENAMEL for screen doors and frames. NEAL'S CYCLE ENAMEL. Splendid for bicycles.

NEAL'S HOUSEHOLD PAINTS. Put up in small, "easy to open," cans. 25c a can.

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Poarch and Chair Enamel, Stove Pipe Enamel, Floor Paint, Paint and Varnish Remover, Lubricating oils, Benzines and Gasoline, Lead, Oil and Glass. In fact, everything in the paint line can be had at our store. Now is the time and this is the place to buy.

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Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Stock Carrots—Sacked, 50 cents. Dressed Chickens—14c per lb. Livestock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live, 34 to 34.50 per hundred. Hogs, live, 4 1-2 to 5c; hogs, dressed, 6 1-2 to 7c; sheep, \$2.50 per head; dressed, 6c; veal, dressed, 6c; lamb, live, \$2.00 per head; lamb, dressed, 7c.

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Nasal CATARRH In all its stages. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 26 Warren Street, New York

Winston Churchill's recent breakdown in a speech in Parliament recalls to the English press a similar lapse of memory on the part of a member named Shell, in the house of commons. Shell was commencing a carefully prepared sentence with the word "Necessity," when his memory deserted him. He repeated "Necessity" three times, and then Sir Robert Peel mischievously added: "Is not always the mother of invention."

James McNeil Whistler was extravagantly fond of a French poodle that he owned, and once, when the animal had thrown trouble, its owner had the audacity to send for Sir Morell Mackenzie, the great throat specialist. Mackenzie was not a bit pleased at being called to treat a dog, but he prescribed, and got partial revenge by charging a big fee. He still further "got even" the next day by sending for Whistler to come to him immediately. The artist, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved dog, dropped his work and rushed like the wind to Mackenzie's. On his arrival, Sir Morell said, gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."