

# PAYS TO GROW IT

## Alfalfa Is a Most Profitable Crop To Raise

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY  
ISSUES BULLETIN.

### Alfalfa Hay Contains More Protein Than Most Other Hay and Grain.

W. W. Cotton, representing the Southern Pacific Company, has issued a pamphlet on "Alfalfa in the Willamette Valley." The pamphlet is substantially as follows:

"It is the purpose of this bulletin to treat of alfalfa from the standpoint of a dairyman in the Willamette Valley, and to indicate methods of culture.

"In the Willamette Valley there is a period of about 10 to 12 weeks in the summer when owing to the dry weather there is practically no green food available for the use of cows. In the spring there is an abundance of green food in the form of grass, clover and vetches, and the cows then get a large amount of green foliage. When this disappears in the middle of the summer, a radical change takes place from green food to dry food, and the milk is cut down. If some green food could be supplied during this dry period, each cow would go into the fall giving several pounds more milk, and this increased flow of milk would manifest itself throughout the entire winter. Any crop furnishing such green food is therefore valuable not only for the food which it furnishes during this dry period, but also for the effect which it produces upon the winter flow of milk.

"Alfalfa furnishes several crops during the season and when properly rooted will produce one of these crops during the very dry portion of the season, when no other green crop will be in a condition to be fed. Alfalfa is not a new plant in the Willamette Valley, but on the contrary its usefulness has long been recognized and

many attempts have been made to raise it. Some of these attempts have been quite successful, including that made by the State Experiment Station at Corvallis. Realizing the great importance of alfalfa to the dairymen of the Willamette Valley, the Southern Pacific Company proposes to seed alfalfa on five-acre tracts in various sections of the Willamette Valley for the purpose of interesting farmers generally in the cultivation of this most useful plant. In connection with this work, the authorities in charge of the State Experiment Station have kindly offered to deliver to the company for use in its experiments, inoculated soil from the alfalfa field at Corvallis, and the Department at Washington has kindly furnished seed of some varieties which cannot be purchased in the open market.

"The writer of this bulletin has long been interested in the subject of alfalfa in the Willamette Valley, and during the past five years has been trying to raise alfalfa in the Valley. While this bulletin is mainly the result of reading, yet nevertheless it is founded in part on actual experience.

"Owing to the summer rains there will be a difficulty in curing a hay the first crop. In most years this crop will have either to be fed green or be placed in the silo. The main usefulness of alfalfa will be as a silage crop. If there is any surplus it can be placed in the silo in the early summer, and made into hay during the dry weather.

"Alfalfa was introduced into California from Chile about fifty years ago. Its use gradually spread eastward, and it is now regarded as one of the most important forage crops in those states where irrigation is practiced. About 15 years ago it was found that it could be successfully established in those states where there was a shortage of rainfall, but where irrigation was not practiced, as, for example, in Kansas, where the area of alfalfa has increased from about 34,000 acres in 1891 to 270,000 in 1900. Alfalfa has also been the subject of experiment in many of the Eastern states, and the results secured indicate that with proper care in the preparation of the soil for seeding and in its subsequent management, it may be profitably grown in the Willamette Valley.

"In addition to furnishing a supply of green food when such food is most needed by dairy cows, alfalfa possesses a greater food value for dairy animals than any other food that can be raised on the farm.

"In feeding there are three groups of substances which must be consid-

ered in formulating a ration to secure the best results. These are known as protein, carbohydrates and fat. "Protein is the name of a group of materials containing nitrogen. The function of protein is to furnish materials protein is absolutely indispensable, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool and the casein and albumen in milk. For the formation of these materials protein is absolutely indispensable. It is important to remember that no substance free from nitrogen can be converted into protein, or be used as a substitute for it. It is therefore necessary for an animal to receive a given amount of protein in order to maintain existence, grow or produce milk.

"Carbohydrates are made up of several substances, usually contained in two groups, crude fibre and nitrogen free from extract, including starch, sugar, gums, etc. Coarse fodders contain relatively a large amount of crude fibre, while grains and millstuffs contain little crude fibre, but are rich in starch and sugar. Carbohydrates are neither converted into fats, or are burned in the system to produce heat and energy.

"Fat, or the material dissolved from the plant by ether, and for this reason often designated as ether extract, includes the fat, wax and green coloring matter of plants. The fat of food is stored up in the body as fat, used as a lubricator for the digestive tract, and burned to furnish heat and energy. As a heat producer a pound of fat is equivalent to two and a half pounds of carbohydrates. When fat has been multiplied by  $\frac{2.5}{1}$  the result is called "Carbohydrate equivalent."

"A cow, or in fact, any mature animal, can use only about six pounds of digestible carbohydrates to one pound of protein. If more carbohydrates are fed without increasing the protein there will be an abnormal shrinkage of the flow of milk because the increase will cause the animal to lay on fat. A balance ration is therefore one in which the protein and carbohydrates bear the proper relation to each other.

"Most ordinary feeds, both grain roughage, contain carbohydrates largely in excess of the animal's needs. In fact, all the nutrients needed by dairy cows are found in all farm food in great abundance, except protein. In attempting to make balanced rations with ordinary farm crops it will always be found necessary to resort to mill products containing a low percentage of carbohydrates to rid such rations from excess of carbohydrates, except in such cases where such food as alfalfa are available.

"As a result of the excess of carbohydrates in most farm foods raised in Minnesota, Professor Haecker, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, who has devoted years to experimenting in feeding cows, makes the following statement in regard to the value of various feeding substances: "We have for several years disregarded market prices, and have based our calculations on the cost of digestible protein and have fed it in whatever palatable form we found it the cheapest. It is by this method, and through the decrease in the price of protein, that we have reduced the cost of production."

"In other words, from the dairyman's standpoint the value of any food depends entirely upon the quantity of protein it contains.

"The foregoing table also shows that 12 pounds of alfalfa hay would contain more protein than 10 pounds of shorts, and would also contain nearly as much carbohydrates. It follows therefore that 24000 pounds of alfalfa hay would contain more digestible protein than a ton of shorts. If shorts were worth \$20.00 a ton, then, on a protein basis, alfalfa hay would be worth over \$16.00 per ton. The value of alfalfa, as shown by these comparisons, is largely multiplied by the fact that an acre of alfalfa will produce five tons of hay, or its equivalent in green food, and will continue to produce such crops for many years, with little expense beyond that necessary to harvest the crop; while an acre devoted to wheat, oats or barley would produce very much less in weight and would have to be reseeded each year.

"A succulent food is greatly relished by dairy cows, and as a result of the increased consumption of green food the milk supply is as a rule correspondingly increased. Dairymen, therefore in many sections, make it a practice to raise soiling crops to be cut and fed to the cows during the summer season.

"The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station for a number of years conducted an experiment with various crops useful for soiling, and as a result of this experiment the station reports that alfalfa raised on the state farm in Pennsylvania and cut three times during the season produced a larger yield of air-dried substance per acre than any other soiling crop. It also produced a very much larger yield of protein per acre than any other crop which could possibly be raised; and that the only ground which came near equalling the production of the alfalfa ground was

ground which was first seeded with peas and oats, and during the same season was reseeded in cow peas. The alfalfa was distributed in three cuttings and required no cultivation, while the peas and oats and cow peas furnished but two cuttings and required two seedings and cultivations of the ground.

**Soil.** "Alfalfa grows well on varying kinds of soil, provided the sub-soil is open and porous. The most favorable soil is a rich, sandy loam, warm and friable, with a deep loose or gravelly sub-soil. A dense clay or hard pan sub-soil is unfavorable. Although a rich soil is preferable, alfalfa sometimes does well on poor, but well-drained gravelly soil. While the plant requires much water, it will not flourish where the ground is saturated or flooded. Where the water level is near the surface or where the surface water from heavy rains does not drain off rapidly, alfalfa usually fails.

"The water table should not come nearer than four feet of the surface of the ground in the spring when the alfalfa is in an active stage of growth. An alfalfa field is injured from being submerged by an overflow, and is killed if the water remains over the surface for too long a period. Ordinarily alfalfa will not withstand an overflow of more than a few days.

"Alfalfa will not grow on an acid soil, and therefore before planting alfalfa it is desirable to test the soil, and correct the acidity if necessary. Following are the directions for making such test: Take a little soil from the field and place it in a shucer. Moisten the soil with water and place in it a piece of blue litmus paper. If within 24 hours the litmus paper changes to a red color the soil is acid and should be corrected by the application per acre of about 1900 pounds of air-slacked lime. If the litmus paper remains blue, then the soil is not acid and the addition of lime is not necessary.

#### Inoculation of the Soil.

"It is well known that alfalfa, in common with other legumes, has upon its roots nodules or tubercles produced by certain bacteria, by whose aid the plants are enabled to obtain a supply of atmospheric nitrogen. Although alfalfa can grow without the presence of these bacteria, especially if the soil is rich and there is an abundant supply of nitrogen, yet under normal conditions the growth is much more vigorous when these organisms are present, as indicated by the nodules upon the roots. Where these bacteria are not already present it is desirable to inoculate the plants artificially in order to produce the best results. This can be done by scattering upon the field soil from a field which has already raised alfalfa, or by placing the bacteria directly upon the seed before sowing.

"The State Agricultural College has offered to furnish a considerable amount of soil, on which alfalfa has been raised for a number of years at Corvallis, and this soil will be distributed by the Southern Pacific Company without charge to any locality in the Willamette Valley, and there scattered over the ground to be seeded to alfalfa. The seed which will be sown on other pieces of ground will be inoculated by placing the bacteria directly upon the seed before sowing. The latter procedure has been rendered practicable by the use of pure cultures, a method perfected in the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture. This method has been taken up by various private laboratories, and cultures can now be obtained from various seed companies.

(Continued next week.)

**WANTED:** by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.—May 18.

#### FULTON WILL BE ORATOR.

##### Chautauqua Secures Senator for Celebration.

United States Senator C. W. Fulton has accepted the invitation of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association and will deliver the oration at the special Fourth of July celebration that is to be held at Gladstone Park this year under the auspices of the Chautauqua Assembly. The literary exercises in connection with the Independence Day celebration as it is planned, will be held in the forenoon, a programme of sports and fireworks taking up the balance of the day.

In writing Secretary Cross of his acceptance of the invitation, Senator Fulton states that the only thing that will prevent him from officiating in the capacity that has been requested, will be that Congress fails to adjourn in time for him to return to Oregon in season for the exercises. This, Senator Fulton, does not consider at all probable.

#### INSURANCE.

Plate Glass, burglar-proof, and all kinds of casualty insurance written by O. A. Cheney of Oregon City. Office with Justice of the Peace.

#### O. A. CHENEY.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Molalla, Ore., May 12, 1906. We, the members of Robust Tent No. 92, the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, recognize our great loss by the untimely death of our esteemed brother, John R. Shaver; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of God, we mourn the loss of our brother and we fully realize how stricken are his family at being thus deprived of his love and protection; and be it further

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Tent be extended to the family of our deceased brother; that these resolutions be spread upon the

minutes of this Tent, and that a copy be sent the Beehive for publication.

Fraternally submitted,  
H. L. VAUGHAN,  
H. N. EVERHART,  
L. W. ROBBINS,  
Committee.

#### Resolutions.

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the Universe has in his infinite wisdom removed from among us our worthy and esteemed sister, Olive M. Straight; and

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with her in the faithful discharge of her duties in the society makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of her. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability she has exercised in the aid of organization by service, contributions and counsel will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in the local paper and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

In T. F. B.,  
F. A. METZNER,  
J. T. SEARLE,  
BERTHA SEARLE,  
Committee.

#### A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg, which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of Piles, Wounds, and sores. 25 cents at Howell & Jones Drug Store.

#### IN FAVOR OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL.

Shubel, May 15.

#### To the Enterprise:

In the coming election the people of Clackamas county will have an opportunity to express their wishes for or against a County High School. According to the views of Mr. Read and those for whom he speaks, it would seem the best that could be done. And perhaps they are right. I am in favor of that plan which will give the boys and girls of our county a thorough high school course, surrounded by influences and circumstances the most favorable. If a high school located at the county seat fulfills this requirement, we should endorse the proposition of locating there; but if on the other hand there appears a safer plan, we should hesitate to act hastily. In my opinion, the district high school would be the most permanent benefit. The combining of three or four county districts, or even more, into one central district, is the prevailing idea of the times. We should encourage it because it is along the right lines. District high schools will result from these combinations. We believe home influences and the calm steady nature of country life will develop and advance intellectual attainments with more vigor, than the risky allurements and distractions of city possibilities.

ROBERT GINTHER.

#### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

##### Huntley Bros. Say they Have at Last Discovered a Positive Cure for Indigestion.

"For years," said a member of the above drug firm, "we have been waiting for some one to discover a remedy that will really cure dyspepsia." "We recently learned that a new remedy, Pepsikola Tablets, had been placed on the market, and on investigation we found that at last there is a remedy that will surely cure."

"We laid in a big supply because we knew that as soon as the people began to know about this remarkable remedy there would be a big demand for it and it is selling beyond our expectations."

"It is not often that a druggist sells a new remedy on a positive guarantee, but unless cured of nervousness, irritable stomach, sour stomach, constipation, palpitation, and other symptoms of dyspepsia, Huntley Bros. will hand back your money cheerfully and without argument."

No one should hesitate on trying a 25-cent box of Pepsikola Tablets as they will not cost you a cent should they fail to relieve and cure the very worst case of indigestion and dyspepsia.

#### SUMMONS.

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

Benedick Schmidt, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Christiana Schmidt, Defendant.

To Christiana Schmidt, defendant above named:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, on or before six (6) weeks from the 18th day of May, 1906, the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in the complaint herein filed, to-wit: For judgment and decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. T. A. McBride, Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Clackamas, made and dated on the 17th day of May, 1906.

T. B. McDEVITT, JR.,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Last publication June 29, 1906.

#### MELDRUM TO BE SENTENCED.

##### Judge Wolverton Names June 8 As the Date.

If Judge Wolverton imposes the maximum penalty on Henry Meldrum, former Surveyor-General for Oregon, he will go to jail with a sentence of 210 years of imprisonment hanging over his head. If the court imposes the heaviest fine the law allows, Meldrum will owe the Government \$21,000. Judge Wolverton this morning set Friday, June 8, as the day on which Meldrum will come before the court for sentence. A motion for a new trial is pending in the case.

Meldrum was convicted in the Federal court November 17, 1904, on an indictment charging him with forging the names of alleged applicants for surveys of Government land. The indictment charged him with having forged fraudulent affidavits in 21 instances, and the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty on all 21 counts.

The maximum penalty prescribed by the Federal statute in each case is imprisonment not to exceed ten years and a fine of not more than \$1000, or both fine and imprisonment.

The names forged by Meldrum on which the surveys were fraudulently asked for and for which there were fees allowed by the Government are: William E. Pardee, George Wolford, Louis Swanson, A. B. Castromb, John C. Farmer, Ralph D. Howard, John E. Davidson, John Benton, Dave Young, George Adams, Gustav Kramer, John Olsen, William P. Scanlon, Charles Edwards, Harry Swartz, Steve E. Young, and Edwin Vaughan and Howard A. Bradley.

In asking that the case be set for final disposition, United States District Attorney Bristol said that the motion for a new trial involved nothing more than low points, which could be settled at any time, and he desired the case disposed of as soon as possible.

The case has been pending ever since the famous 21-count verdict was returned nearly two years ago, and by many has been forgotten. It was eclipsed by the colossal land-fraud trials succeeding it, and was not called to the attention of the court until District Attorney Bristol took action this morning. The vacancy on the Federal bench was in large part responsible for the delay. The case was tried before the late Judge Bellinger.

District Attorney Bristol this morning addressed a letter to George C. Brownell, attorney for Meldrum, apprising him of the fact that the fate of his client is to be determined June 8.—Wednesday's Telegram.

#### TO SHEEPMEN.

A. Thomas, who has been shearing sheep for the past two weeks, reports that the turnout fails to come up to the average shearing of other years. That all the sheep raisers should be very careful in examining their flocks for maggots, as most of the sheep are very taggy on the account of early pasture and should be sheared early to prevent any loss as several of the raisers have sustained by this infernal pest.

This is due to the carelessness of the sheep raiser, who does not trim his sheep before the green grasses come out in the spring, and as the grass begins to grow, so does the wool and all the sheep I have sheared this year I have found new wool from three-eighths to one half inch long under the fleece and that shows that they ought to be sheared and not wait for the sun to melt the grease out of them.

#### CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Signatures  
of  
C. H. Fletcher

#### Drying preparations simply devot-

op dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

#### OREGON CITY MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat—No. 1, 67@73c per bu.  
Flour—Valley, \$4.25 per bbl. Hard wheat \$4.90, Portland, \$1.10 per sack. Howard's Best, \$1.25 per sack.  
Oats—In sacks, \$1.15 per cental.  
Hay—Timothy, baled \$11@12 per ton; clover \$9; oat, \$9; mixed hay \$9.50, cheap, \$8.50.  
Millstuffs—Bran \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50 per ton; chop \$18.00 per ton; barley rolled \$25.50 per ton.  
Potatoes—50@65 per hundred.  
Eggs—Oregon—15@16 per doz.  
Butter—Ranch—35@40; separator, 45@50; creamery 50@55.  
Rutabagas, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and Beets—75c per sack.  
Good Apples—Choice \$2.25@2.50.  
Honey—11@12½c per lb.  
Prunes—(dried) Petite, 3c per lb; tallan, large, 5c per lb; medium, 3½c; Silver, 4½c.  
Dried Apples—Sun Dried, quartered, 4½c lb; sliced, 6c; fancy bleached, 7½c.  
Dressed Chickens—12½c lb.  
Live Stock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live \$3.50@4.75 per hundred. Hogs, live, 6½c; dressed 8½c; sheep, \$4@6 per head; dressed 9c; veal, dressed 6½c; lambs, live \$2.50@ \$3.50 per head.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
At Molalla, every Monday; Saturday on Appointments.  
JHNO W. THOMAS, Dentist

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Saves your complexion. Saves your clothes.  
Saves your temper. Saves your money.  
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Saves your time.  
Requires no changing. No scorching, no dirt.  
Uniform temperature. Is never too cold. Is never too hot. Is always ready. No reheating.

## New Model Electric Flat Iron

A household Convenience that saves Time, Strength and Money.

#### Styles and Prices of Irons

Style No. 1—Regular household, 6-lb. Flat Iron \$4.00  
Style No. 2—Nickel-Plated, 3-lb. Smoothing Iron, for dainty work \$4.00

Fill in the coupon below, specifying the style of Iron you prefer, and mail to us at once.

Your selection will be delivered promptly upon receipt of the coupon, with absolutely no expense to you.

#### Cut Out Coupon

Portland General Electric Company,  
Gentlemen—You may deliver to me one Electric Flat Iron, No. \_\_\_\_\_, which I agree to try, and if unsatisfactory to me, to return to you within 30 days from date of delivery. If I do not return it at that time you may charge same to my account at \$4.00. It is understood that no charge will be made for the iron if I return it within 30 days.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in and mail COUPON TODAY to

# PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

C. G. Miller, Contract Agent for Oregon City

## 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, 56 Warren Street, New York



# Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children. And it is good for their elders, too. Ask your druggist for it.