

## OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

ENTERPRISE READERS ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY OR "BIG CROP" ITEMS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

### POTATO GROWING METHODS.

#### How Tubers are Grown in Two Potato Sections of the East.

There are two sections of country in which potato growing has been developed to a high state of perfection and I am sure our readers will be interested in a brief account of farm practice in these sections.

Around Freehold, N. J., a crop of potatoes is grown every year on the same land. Potato scab is held in check and the land kept in proper condition by sowing crimson clover just after the potatoes are dug, and plowing it under just before planting time next spring. Crimson clover does not ordinarily succeed west of the Alleghenies, but red clover can be used there. It should be sown in the potatoes at the last cultivation. Commercial fertilizers are used in large quantities, 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre, containing about 3 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent potash. The potatoes yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre on the best farms. These farmers can not safely use barnyard manure in their system as it would favor the development of potato scab.

On the other hand, the system of potato growing in Aroostook county, Maine, permits the use of manure. Unfortunately, however, the farmers there take little advantage of this fact. They use commercial fertilizers about as they do at Freehold, N. J. The common cropping system on potato farms in Aroostook county is a three-year rotation of potatoes, oats, clover. In such a system manure may safely be spread on the clover and the summer or fall before the potatoes are planted, or even on the potato land before the oats are sown.

The Aroostook farmer sells both his oats and his clover hay, except what is needed by his work stock. This fact greatly increases his necessary expenses for fertilizer. Dairying would fit nicely in on these potato farms. The oats could be cut for grain or hay and, with the clover hay, fed to dairy cows.

#### Harrowing Improves Wheat.

H. Q. Mott recommends harrowing wheat fields with a fine spike tooth harrow in the spring as soon as the ground is settled enough to go over with a team. It seems to benefit the wheat as well as give a good chance for a stand of clover. He first sows the clover seed and then gives the field a slight harrowing.

### Oregon Horses Superior.

Professor Carlyle, of the Colorado experiment station, was one of the judges at the State Fair, at Salem. He says that experience shows Oregon to have the climate and grass that make an ideal stock-raising country, and there is no reason why we should go abroad for many breeding animals. Speaking particularly of Clydesdales, Professor Carlyle said that Oregon bred horses have no bony defects and that he could not say of the horses he has seen in the Eastern state fairs, and he has attended them all. In size, form and fiber the Oregon horse is superior.

### Future Value of Young Timber.

An item of news of importance to timber land owners is the announcement that a California lumber company, which applied a plan of fire protection to a single township during the summer of 1905, is now preparing to extend the same protection to the rest of its large holdings of cut over land. It built fire lines and inaugurated a patrol system to guard the young growth. A significant point in connection with this use of a fire protection system by a private owner is the fact that it means the recognition of the future value of young timber.

### Hay in New England.

Hay is the great underlying crop in New England. New Hampshire alone raises 6,000,000 tons. To produce a profitable crop the essentials are deep plowing and thorough tillage, says a writer in American Cultivator. Plow in the summer and seed in the summer. Weeds are killed by winter frost, while the grass survives. Plow land every fifth year. Apply five tons of manure to the acre.

### With the Rooters.

The healthy hog is the grass fed hog.

A thoroughbred boar—that's what you want.

Brood sows should be neither poor nor fat.

Good bedding is always necessary in the hogpen.

Don't try to keep more hogs than you can feed profitably.

The more the hogs live in the pasture the better they will do.

Sunshine and fresh air are great disinfectants. Don't shut them out of the hog house.

### Lime to Sweeten Water.

Here is something that is worth many dollars to every farmer to know. Sprinkle lime in your stock water tank and not a particle of scum will form on the water.

When the lime loses its strength scum will begin to form. Wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless but wholesome; keeps the water sweet and saves the livestock.

### Notes.

In setting out strawberries one should know the kind and at what distance to set as some make more plants than others.

It is said that there are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. Duck and pork are the favorite kinds of meat with Chinese.

There is probably no other way in which skim-milk can be so profitably used in Western Oregon as in feeding poultry.

When buying fruit trees, shrubs or vines, it is always safest to get first-grade stock. There is not much difference in price, but a big difference in quality of first and second grade stock.

Action and endurance are hereditary gifts bred in the horse and brought out by artificial cultivation.

An Ohio dairy farmer owning 100 acres of land made a net profit of \$18 per acre last year. This means that at the end of the year he had paid all his expenses and had \$1,800 in the bank to show for his year's work.

To alleviate spasmodic croup spread lard on a cloth and sprinkle with turpentine, or mix the lard and turpentine, spread and apply to the chest.

A pound of crushed oats to a gallon of skim milk is said to be about the best proportion for feeding to pigs to get rapid growth.

One of the best Cotswold hucks in the United States is on the farm of John Wyatt, near Corvallis. He took the first prize at the St. Louis exposition, and again at the Lewis and Clark fair. He is four years old, and at the Lewis and Clark fair was purchased for \$200.

It is the comfortable cow which fills the pail with milk and the milk with butterfat.

Cows, hogs and poultry make a combination on the farm that can't be beat.

Good fruit always sells well.

Small fruit should be found in considerable quantities on every farm.

Disinfectants should be used freely around the chicken house, and especially during the summer.

Keep up the hen's appetite with variety, skip from one kind of grain to another frequently.

Of all the products sold on the farm butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm.

Kindness is an important factor in the dairy, and one cannot begin too early to accustom the calves to being handled.

The best way to keep milk sweet is to separate it immediately after it comes from the cow and keep the temperature down as near the freezing point as possible.

The apple is the best foundation on which to build up a large export trade in fruit.

A very long per cent of the balky and disagreeable horses are made so by ill usage and not by nature.

We have ten chances of life with the sheep as against one chance with the steer and if we choose we can turn three times each year in the keeping of sheep by the sale of wool, lambs or old sheep.

A Holstein heifer at the Nebraska Agricultural College gave 8,640 qts. of milk in one year, that sold for \$518.40.

### Wheat Straw for Paper Mills.

At Lebanon the paper mills are attempting to introduce a new variety of wheat in this part of the state. The wheat is known as Velvet Chaff and is said to yield a crop of grain of a good quality and to be of long straw. The paper mills are interested in this kind of grain because the straw is better and longer for paper making. It has been used around Woodburn for the past few years and is a strong favorite with the growers there. The paper mills have been baling and shipping the straw of this wheat from Woodburn to Lebanon. The paper mills will sow a field of it on their ground and will sell the seed to farmers who desire to try it.—Ex.

### For Summer Coughs.

You must have noticed how prevalent coughs have been this summer. A summer cold is much harder to shake off than a winter one.

People get overheated walking and get into open street cars going fast in the cool wind of afternoon and the mischief is done.

Many colds are caused by the back of the lungs getting chilled. This is why a draught on the back of the neck is so dangerous.

The next time you take cold, try heating your back and keeping it warm for at least an hour. Don't take cough medicines. All contain narcotics and are injurious.

To loosen a tight cough, put a hot-water bag exactly over the spot where the cough seems to come from. Put on all the heat you can bear.

## MARKETS

Farmers, now that the harvest is at an end, are beginning to offer their wheat more freely. Exporters and millers are good buyers, but the market cannot be called an active one, as the railroad facilities are not all that could be desired. Club wheat is quoted at 83c, and blue stem 85c.

Both oats and barley were strong at recent quotations. There is an urgent demand for mill feed and bran and shorts are strong at the recent advance.

The flour market is in a firm position, and while local grades may not be advanced before new wheat flour is put on sale there is likely to be a rise in export flour prices in the next few days.

The hop market is a puzzle, the amount of business done has been less than usual, and at the moment things are practically at a standstill. The farmers are very firm in their determination to wait until next month before selling, especially as the prices offered by dealers who have orders to fill do not come up to their expectations. Picking is now at an end. There have been a few sales of New York hops at 14c during the week, but until the crop is baled little will probably be done.

### Live Stock.

Prices show but little change. Steers are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75, heifers \$3.00, cows \$2.50 to 2.75, sheep \$4 to \$5, lambs \$6, all per cwt.

### Produce and Poultry.

Eggs have made a big jump and are now commanding 30 cents the dozen. And they are not plenty at that while butter is very scarce even at the high prices quoted the past few weeks.

Butter—Choice ranch butter is bringing from 60 to 65c the roll, and creamery 75c to 80c.

Lard—10c to 11c lb. Eggs—27½c per dozen. Chickens—Hens 10c, roosters 8 to 9c young fries 12½c.

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples—Bring 75c per box. Pears—Bartlett's 60 to 70c bu. Plums—Peach 1½c lb, Green Gage 1c, Italian Prunes 1c, Hungarian Prunes 1½c.

Peaches—There are a few Late Crawford's still in the local market and the price to farmers is 70 to 90c.

Watermelons—Choice 90c to \$1 per cwt., Canteloupes 45c to 90c dozen. Green Stuff—Corn 8c to 10c dozen, green and yellow string beans 3c lb, summer squash 25c dozen, crooked neck 35c dozen, potatoes 90c to \$1.10 bu, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, 75c sack, wine plant 2c lb, green onions 40c doz, bunches, rhubarb 3c lb, cabbage 40c, cucumbers 10c doz or pickling 2c lb.

### RETAIL PRICES.

Flour and Feed.

Flour sells at \$4.50 for Valley to \$5.25 for Oregon hard wheat.

Corn—\$1.65 per cwt., cracked \$1.70.

Shorts—90c per sack.

Barley—\$1.15 per sack.

Oats—In sacks \$1.25 per cwt.

Hay—Selling in retail way at \$1 cwt for timothy and 75c for clover, other varieties same proportion.

### NEW ERA.

Mr. Burgoyne arrived home Saturday from a visit to Eastern Washington friends.

Mrs. H. P. Wing and Misses Kate and Ruby Newburg were at the State Fair Portland Day.

The Firwood Lumber Co.'s sawmill closed down Saturday. The mill will be moved to another timber tract owned by the company.

School will open Monday, October 7, with Miss Gans as teacher.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pitts is numbered among the sick.

Mrs. George Kidder, who has been visiting friends in Eastern Oregon for the past three months, passed through here enroute to her home at Mount Pleasant.

Barney Friedrich had a runaway on Saturday; no damage to himself but little to his wagon.

R. J. Brown lost a five-gallon can of cream the past week; hired man upset it on the way to the creamery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur from Sherman county are visiting friends here and enjoying their honeymoon.

Woman—and her weight—are an uncertain proposition. For particulars ask Mr. McArthur.

Mrs. J. B. Thomas, of Sacramento, Cal., is visiting her father, D. Cox, at Firwood.

Mrs. D. McArthur, Mrs. G. H. Brown and Mrs. J. H. Hoffman, with their daughters, were shopping in Portland last week.

### TAKE NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts which Ida M. Robinson, my wife, may contract.

JOHN ROBINSON.

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## WORLD NEWS

A single fir tree cut near Raymond, Wash., a few days ago, yielded three logs which scaled nearly 45,000 feet, the market value of the lumber therefrom being \$425.

In the Oklahoma election on Tuesday the constitutional provision for prohibition in the State for a period of twenty-one years was sustained by a vote of about 40,000.

A New Orleans city official confesses to having stolen \$500,000.

A Juneau, Alaska, dispatch says: Jack Simpkins, who was badly wanted by the State of Idaho as a witness in the recent trial of William D. Haywood, was recognized by several persons on the streets of Juneau a fortnight ago. He disappeared as soon as he heard he had been recognized. Simpkins was a pal of Harry Orchard, who was the leading witness for the prosecution against Haywood.

Luther Burbank boasts of raising seventy-three varieties of apples on one tree.

Mrs. Cassie M. Chadwick, noted witch of finance, who, posing as Andrew Carnegie's natural daughter, swindled Ohio and Eastern banks and capitalists out of millions in loans, on bogus securities, has been stricken with a nervous collapse at the penitentiary, which has left her blind.

Prohibitionists now boast of forty dry counties in Missouri.

A record likely to stand for a good many years was established by the transatlantic liner Kroonland last week, when after a seven days' voyage from the other side she reached New York with just seven more passengers than when she started—an average increase of one a day. The officers of the ship are trying to decide whether to change her name to "Croon-land" and get a pet stork, or to stop calling at ports of Holland, the country in which this bird abounds.

In the whole history of the cotton trade of the United States there has been only one crop larger than this year's—that of 1904-05, when the production amounted to 13,624,029 bales as against 13,539,948 bales for 1906-7.

Barlow Saloon Robbed.

G. A. Simpkins' saloon at Barlow was robbed Monday noon while the proprietor was at dinner, the thief securing about \$40. A man described as of rather dark complexion, weight 180 pounds, middle-aged and wearing a dark coat, was seen loafing around the town during the forenoon and is presumed to be the robber.

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