

# OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

## FEEDING FOR GOOD BUTTER.

The Kind of Food, and Proportion Used, Figures Largely.

An experiment on the effect of wide and narrow rations for milk cows has been made at the Pennsylvania station. Nine Guernsey or grade Guernsey cows about sixty days from calving were used. Corn, stover and chopped wheat were fed with different amounts of Buffalo gluten meal and linseed meal, so as to give rations with certain nutritive ratios. Seven of the nine cows used in the trial required less digestible food for a pound of butter in the periods when the rations richer in protein were fed. There was a small apparent increase in the efficiency of the food in the periods when the narrower rations were fed (i. e., the rations rich in protein). The percentage of fat was better maintained and, in fact, increased slightly in the periods when the richer rations were fed.

Our markets are treated to entirely too much poor butter. The conservative dealers will not deal in butter grease, and they complain that really first-class butter must of necessity remain high in price, because so little good butter is to be found in the markets.

Uncle Sam has a worthy movement on foot and is making a great effort to save to the people what should be one of the cheapest possible kinds of food. Already he has given the subject much attention.

## Good Days for Farmers.

The last two years has been the golden age of American agriculture. More advance has been made than in any twenty or thirty years in the nation's history. Land has increased enormously in value since 1896, and is destined to go higher in the farming sections. Prices for products have been good all the time and are better now than ever. If the importance of agriculture and the farmer increases at the same rate in the future—and it is sure to do so—the agricultural life will be considered the ideal one, and to own a good farm the very acme of felicity.

## Destroying Thistles.

No weeds can thrive if kept down. Some are annuals, coming from seeds, and every seed that germinates ends that particular plant if the farmer will but stir the soil when such weeds are in their first stages of growth. Even the Canada thistle, considered one of the most persistent pests known to farmers, though growing from both seeds and roots, can be destroyed with effort and determination. Known as the Canada thistle, the weed is really a native of Europe being early introduced into Canada and spreading into every portion of the United States. Experiments made at the Idaho station show that it is not as difficult to get rid of it as has been supposed, although laws passed for its destruction by several states have been of no avail. It spreads slowly compared with some weeds, due principally to lack of fertility in the seeds, most of the seeds being light, only the heavy ones germinating, and they are not carried far. But its progress by means of long, white root stocks is rapid, a large field being covered in that manner in a few years, and it then assumes a strong hold on the soil. It is perennial, with slender stems, the leaves being prickly, the heads congregated on the top of the stem, while the flowers are rose purple. It may be carried from one point to another in hay, on the tops of freight cars or by various other modes.

## Advantages of Fall Colts.

Fall dropped colts are more convenient on the average farm than those born in the spring. Some of the horses on nearly every farm are idle all winter anyway and the mares might better be nursing colts and giving them a good start than to be eating their heads off and giving nothing in return. When the spring comes and the mare is needed for farm work the colt can be weaned and the mare can do her work without annoyance from the colt. One has to be careful of a mare in hot weather while a colt is sucking her, because overheating her often gives a colt the scours. By having the colt come in the fall the mare suckles him while she is doing no work, and she can give him a much better start than when he is born in the spring.

## Pleasure and Profit in Ducks.

No farmer or poultry raiser who has a stream or pond on his place should fail to improve the opportunity thus offered, and add to his stock at least

a breeding pen of ducks, if he has not them already, and especially desirable is it provided there are children in the household, as they will afford an endless amount of amusement to the little folks in watching their Indian file march to the water, their swimming, diving and their standing on their heads in the shallows to reach kernels of corn thrown to them and which, sinking through the water, rest temptingly on the clear, sandy bottom. Their nightly return to the farm house or room and the collecting of the eggs in the morning, give the little ones cares and pleasures they would not otherwise have. And this alone, to say nothing of the eggs for cooking or the luxury of a roast duck occasionally, is abundant reason for their presence in the poultry yard.

## An Object Lesson.

One of the most telling exhibits at the Walla Walla fair this fall was that in which apples from the Lennon orchards were displayed side by side from trees that had been sprayed and from trees which had not been sprayed. The spraying was done under the direction of the experiment station at Pullman. It was an object lesson that could not fail to impress even the dull observer. A statement accompanying this exhibit was: "Twenty-five apples cover the cost of one tree," in spraying. Another statement: "Ninety-eight per cent of good fruit" from trees that were sprayed.

## Where Money is Wasted.

We hear some of our farmers telling about how they wintered their stock, but we have not heard them say how they wintered their farm implements. The man who wintered his farm tools in the corner of the fence was in to renew his note in the bank, and the man who deposited his money at the bank and his farm machinery in the corner of the fence came in to draw his money out to buy new machinery.

## Wheat Exports Compared.

The exports of wheat from the three great wheat exporting countries of the world—United States, Argentina and Russia—for the cereal year recently completed, extending from September, 1906, to August, 1907, inclusive, were as follows: United States, 107,648,000 bushels; Argentina, 104,248,000; Russia, 95,112,000 bushels.

## Condensed Animal Census.

There are in the world today, approximately, 429,539,000 cattle of all kinds, 634,284,000 sheep, 138,456,000 swine, and 105,738,000 horses and mules, including buffaloes and reindeer, asses, camels and goats, making a grand total of 1,308,017,000 domestic animals for a total population of 1,625,183,000 in all countries.

## Propagating Currants, Gooseberries.

Make cuttings of currants and gooseberries when the plants have matured the shoots of the present year's growth, and are dormant and clear leaves. Cut them about ten inches long, cutting just under a bud at the bottom, and about half an inch under a bud at the top. Insert them in the soil in rows their full length, so that the bud at the top will be about level with the surface. A slight mulching of straw or leaves between the rows to prevent too hard freezing will be of advantage.

## Caring for Apples.

Most storage men believe that apples should go into storage as soon as some varieties it may be well to allow the fruit to lie on straw on the ground for two or three weeks to secure higher color. If any disease be present, the sooner the fruit is put into refrigerator the better.

## Town and Country Kickers.

The kickers on the farm are not so hard to get along with as the kickers in town. On the farm there is the kicking cow, and our long-eared friend, the mule, while in town there is the old mossback who wants all the municipal improvements without paying for them. The cow may be sold for beef, the mule traded for a shotgun, but nothing but a funeral will get rid of a town kicker.

## Notes.

When a cow becomes accustomed to being fed and milked at a certain time she becomes restless and uncomfortable when the hours are changed.

Oats will add greatly to the milk flow of sucking sows, and has a very soothing and unexcitable nature.

There are three kinds of cows in this country: The special purpose; the general-purpose; and the no-purpose. The latter are in the majority.

Butter fat is too valuable to be fed to pigs and calves. The separator will take all the fat out and leave skim milk, to be balanced up with corn meal and flax seed meal.

With many products, how to sell is a matter of equal importance with how to produce.

One of the greatest dangers of in-breeding is that it will result in feeble constitution.

It is a bad plan to throw out whole eggshells where the hens can find them. First you know they will be picking into the whole eggs. Better smash the eggs up just as fine as you can.

Weeds make bitter milk and the creamery patron with a weedy pasture for his cows should not be surprised if some of the milk is refused by the butter maker.

There are a few importers who buy cheap, inferior stallions and clamor to sell them cheap, but good stallions cannot be bought cheap in France, Belgium, Germany or England, and good mares are so high that most importers will not buy them as they cannot sell them for what they cost.

The breed of sheep we want is the one that gives early maturity.

To feed economically fattening pigs should have all they will eat up clean at each meal, but no more.

A large number of breeders have made large sums of money from the sheep, but it all takes hard work.

"Anything worth getting is hard to get" is a good old saying.

The sheep that go into winter quarters in poor condition are under a disadvantage all through the cold weather.

The turning of the scale between failure and success often rests with the well prepared seed bed.

You had better not attempt to grow timothy in your young orchard. The trees need thorough cultivation for a few years. When they get to bearing fruit you can raise crops of clover and vetch between the rows to great advantage to both trees and soil.

Young pigs will usually commence to eat when about three weeks old and the more attractive the portions put within their reach the quicker they will learn to make a full feed.

Farmers of Brown county, Wis., have formed a cattle organization with the object of promoting the industry and securing a higher grade of animals for its members.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Bailey says that in Holland an acre of land supports more than three cows. Notwithstanding the superiority of Oregon soil and climate, it is difficult to get the farmer in this country to believe that one cow to the acre can be maintained. It is less a question of soil than it is of management.

Remove all broken limbs from the apple trees as soon as they are noticed. They spoil the looks of the trees and besides the wounds should be covered with white lead as soon as possible to prevent decay or the introduction of fungous diseases.

It comes put up in a collapsible tube with a nozzle, easy to apply to the soreness and inflammation, for any form of Piles; it soothes and heals, relieves the pain, itching and burning. Man Zan Pile Remedy. Price, 50 cts. Guaranteed. Sold by Huntley Bros.

## Sells Shortweight Hams.

A dispatch from Woodburn says: J. F. Gibbons and Ed Osborn were arrested in Salem Friday on a warrant sworn out by E. P. Morcom charging them with selling hams short weight. They disposed of a number of country-cured hams to housewives and so manipulated the scales that the purchasers paid for much more than they got. They were brought to Woodburn and pleaded guilty to the charge. Justice Hayes bound them over to Circuit Court in the sum of \$90 and they put up a cash bail and left for unknown parts.

Rings Dyspepsia Tablets do the work. Stomach trouble, dyspepsia, indigestion, bloating, etc., yield quickly. Two days' treatment free. Ask your druggist for a free trial. Sold by Huntley Bros.

Money transferred by Postal Telegraph.

## TIME CARD.

### O. W. P. RAILWAY

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Portland let & Alder Sts.	Oregon City	Cannonah	Portland let & Alder Sts.
14:00	5:40	5:48	6:00
6:25	7:20	7:30	6:35
7:00	7:55	8:05	7:10
7:35	8:30	8:40	7:35
8:10	9:05	9:15	8:10
8:45	9:40	9:50	8:45
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12:15	1:10	1:20	12:15
12:50	1:45	1:55	12:50
1:25	2:20	2:30	1:25
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