

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

WINTER-MADE BUTTER.

Care Will Result in As Fine Quality Winter As Summer.

You can not produce first-class winter butter unless you churn often. To churn every other day is better than once in three days, while to put it off to every fourth day is execrable practice. And yet a vast amount of butter manufactured on the latter plan is marketed every winter, much to the disgust of the dairy trade.

It is found primarily in country stores, where it has been exchanged by small dairymen at a second-rate price for groceries.

The tradesman ship it in lots to the city market, where all the way through, whether it ends in the larder of a baker or on the table of the poor workman, it is classed as inferior and sells for a low price.

And yet the original material from which this butter was made was as good as that which is employed in turning out the 25 and 30 cent article.

The inferiority of quality and consequent loss to dairymen follows, because they ignore the right principles of butter making.

This could all be obviated by churning cream when it is fresh and pure; i. e., slightly matured, but not bitter, and manufacturing it into butter according to modern principles.

Cream should all be secured from the milk in at least 24 hours, and then the cream should be matured and churned within the next twenty-four. This can be done usually by keeping it at a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. It is where cream is kept at near 40 degrees, and for several days, that it develops that bitter flavor ruinous to butter quality.

The Art of Plowing.

There is an art in plowing. In other words, there is a way to do the work and get the best results, and there is a way that will be quite the opposite.

On the ground that does not need furrows for drainage, plow from the center, and to the center alternately, and in this way keep the field free from ridges and furrows, especially at the corners.

S. B. Hartman, an experienced farmer, says he has seen fields having the soil so plowed away along the lines running from center of field to outside corners by continually throwing furrows toward the outside of the field, that crops would hardly grow on a strip 8 to 10 feet wide, while much good soil was piled in a ridge along the fences where little use could be made of it except to grow briars and weeds. Starting the field in the center a few times will correct this. Some attempt to correct the ridges along the fences by plowing lands along each side. This throws the furrows from the fence, but creates a ridge along the back furrow and does not fill the low placed at the corners.

By doing a little measuring before starting to plow, and occasionally while the plowing is in progress, to see that the sides and corners are kept equal distances from the fence, almost any shape of lot can be plowed from the center. The furrows left from the last plowing will also help in plowing from the center.

It is better to plow rather shallow in case the soil is dry in the spring, than to plow deeper, say 7 or 8 inches. But it is best not to turn up too much subsoil excepting where it is intended to fertilize heavily, or where it is intended to get the surface soil deeper than that already on the field.

Plowing is not so simple an operation as it would appear, and it is surprising how few farmers are really good plowmen.

Wintering Bees.

D. H. Stovall says a neighbor who makes a good living from his apiary successfully winters his bees through the cold months in a cellar provided for the purpose. He states that bees may be successfully wintered in cellars, provided the cellar is given over entirely to the bees and used for no other purpose. There is always an unhealthy odor, that is as disastrous to bees as to anything else, emitted from decayed fruits, vegetables and such things as are usually stored in cellars. The bee cellar should not be entered nor disturbed any more than is absolutely necessary; it should be made a quiet, unmolested home for the little honey-makers.

Fall Culture of Orchards.

The orchard should not be cultivated in sections where the ground is very rough. One authority says that in such sections cultivation should not be thought of at any time of the

year much less in the fall. This is especially true in those hilly sections where there is a great deal of rainfall during the winter, but where the ground does not freeze. On such soils the ground will be mellowed by the cultivation, and when the winter rains come the best part of the soil is washed away.

Fall cultivation, however, will be a success in the more level sections where the ground will freeze during the winter, thus preventing washing. Turning the mellow ground up to the action of the frost renders many of the insoluble mineral plant food elements available for the tree, and it has been proved that mineral elements are the most needed by the tree in developing and maturing fruit. The cultivation should be done between the rows, leaving the ground reasonably porous, so the freezing will be as beneficial as possible. But the dirt must not be allowed to remain in large lumps, so that the roots of the trees will be unduly exposed to the cold weather.

Average Potato Crop.

It is estimated that the average potato crop will be short 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, and the winter price will be 10 per cent higher than the highest figure reached in the retail market last winter. The responsibility for this short crop is laid at the door of the late spring, the dry spell in summer, and the recent heavy rains. A large New York dealer says that about 30 per cent of this year's crop will be used by the manufacturers of denatured alcohol and starch products, and that only 70 per cent will be left for food.

Missouri Sheep.

A new breed of sheep is said to have been developed by William Buckman near Clapper, Mo. The new breed has all the best points of Rambouillet, Shropshires and Cotswolds. To start with he used twenty Shropshire ewes and crossed them with a Rambouillet buck, and the ewes secured from this cross were then crossed with a Cotswold buck. It is claimed that they inherit the hardy traits of the Rambouillets, the mutton qualities of the Shropshires and the heavy fleeces of the Cotswolds.

The Asparagus Bed.

Burn off the asparagus beds now and clean the ground thoroughly applying manure plentifully. All bushes and weeds that have not been cleared from the ground will serve as harboring places for mice and insects. When the materials on the surface of the ground which have been destroyed by frost are dry, and the grass also dead, it is not difficult to burn an entire bed over and thus consume many seeds on the ground.

Believes in Spraying.

J. A. Anderson, a former well-known citizen of Forest Grove, gives some personal experiences, showing the value of spraying. At his present home at Beaverton he has an apple tree standing near the house. A limb of it extended up alongside the building, and in spraying the tree he found he could not spray the limb without splashing on the house, so he left it. He sprayed twice during the summer for codling worms. Last week he picked the apples from that tree, getting over ten boxes. On all the tree that was sprayed he did not find more than ten apples with worms in them, but on the limb not sprayed he did not get a single apple free from worms. It is needless to say that he is now thoroughly convinced that spraying is a success.

Cows in Labrador.

There are but few cows in Labrador. No wonder. The natives procure their milk for the winter and then kill their cows. The milk is kept in barrels, where it freezes and never threatens to sour throughout the entire season. When one wishes any milk, he has simply to go to the barrel and cut out a slice.

Grass Eggs.

When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass she lays what are known as "grass eggs." Grass eggs are poor stuff; they have an unpleasant flavor and the yolk wobbles around in a weak and watery white, and is green and dull in color. The term is one applied by candlers, who discover while testing that there is a pale, greenish hue to the eggs, and that they are not at all of the bright fresh color that we find in healthy eggs.

Wheat Crop Shortage.

According to government estimates, the crop shortage of winter and spring wheat will be 110,000,000 bushels (nearly 15 per cent less than last year); corn, 400,000,000 bushels, or 14 per cent less than last year; oats, 220,000,000 bushels, or 21 per cent short. The grain shortage, however, is somewhat made up throughout the West, especially, by the more abundant grass crops.

Profits in Onions.

Some Missouri farmers who have raised 400 bushels of onions to the acre are not only adding to the good health of their fellow sojourners on earth who eat onions, according to the latest scientific theories, but are adding largely to their bank accounts by selling "injuns" at \$1.25 per bushel.—Brookfield Gazette.

Trimming the Trees.

In trimming the trees it should be remembered that the wound made by cutting off a limb close to the trunk of a tree will soon heal over, while the wound made by cutting off the limb two or more inches from the trunk leads to decay and sometimes causes the ultimate loss of the tree itself.

Notes.

Exposed manure, according to the Canadian experimental farm test, loses about one-sixth of its phosphoric acid and more than one-third of its phosphate.

For wounds from barbed wire apply carbolic acid, one part, with lard, eight parts. Cleanse the wound first. Manure should not come in direct contact with tree roots.

Thrifty young trees are more likely to live after being set than larger, older ones.

Low stout trees are preferable to tall slender ones.

Look out for hen lice; hens won't give good results in egg production if troubled with vermin.

One good breed of chickens on a farm is worth more than ten different breeds.

Wool is the product from feeding just the same as fat is to the flesh. It is doing things at the right time that obviates many losses among the flocks.

Professor Fritz Knorr of the Colorado agricultural college has found tobacco growing wild in great profusion in the Montezuma valley of Colorado. It is believed that tobacco was raised extensively in this valley ages ago by cliff dwellers.

A camphor farm will be established near Floresville, Texas, under the management of the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture. A farm now in operation near Charon, Texas, gives promise of being highly profitable.

Don't use hens for hatching if you are farming poultry on a big scale. Ducks lay in the morning and should not be turned out too early. Renew the nest material often; clean out all old straw before putting in the new.

The farmer engaged in diversified farming has the least to worry about crop failures, especially if he is engaged quite extensively in the dairy business.

Never prune a tree unless there is a good reason why a limb or branch should be taken off. Apples should not be closer than 35 to 40 feet apart; pears, 20 to 25 feet.

If sheep are fed sulphur with their salt at all times it is not only a preventive of worms, but flies will not bother them so much during the hot days of summer, nor will ticks or lice stay on a sheep that is smelling strongly of sulphur. We do not believe that wolves would be as apt to tackle them either but that is hard to determine.

Coarse oat meal is one of the best materials to feed little chickens. It is not costly and there is no waste in feeding it.

Every farm should have at least a small flock of sheep as scavengers. There are so many things that sheep will consume that they are considered necessary adjuncts to farming if the waste materials are to be utilized. Hogs give returns so quickly that

even if a small profit only is made on each lot, these profits can be made so often and so quickly that the rearing and feeding of hogs is one of the paying occupations on the farm.

Many of the diseases of pigs are contagious and it is a safe plan the first moment a pig is observed to be sick to remove it to a separate pen.

About the first thing to learn after buying a cream separator is how to clean it. Simply wiping with a cloth does not clean it. Use a brush and scrub it with hot water.

One germ produces another in 20 minutes in warm milk. Get the milk cooled as soon as possible. It should be cooled to 40 degrees if possible.

More than 800 Missouri boys are growing corn this season to produce prize ears to show the greatest yield at the state corn show in Columbia in January.

Dogs and horses enter into the meat supply of the German empire since that government barred the importation of American cattle and hogs. According to George N. Ifft, American consul, there were slaughtered for food in the kingdom of Saxony last year 13,000 horses and 3700 dogs. Horse flesh is generally advertised in the German newspapers.

The draft horse has achieved the industrial supremacy in America as in Europe. We can supply the demands of the world if we will meet this industrial demand with the size and quality the market demands.

CHAS. ZINZEL MEMORIAL CONTEST.

On the evening of Saturday, November 23, there will be given in the Methodist church of Canby a literary and musical entertainment dedicated to the memory of the late Charlie Kinzel. About 12 boys and girls will speak in contest on the saloon question. One contestant will recite "A Memorial to Charlie Kinzel." The speakers will be divided into two groups, and a solid silver medal will be given to the best speaker of each group. Special temperance music will be rendered, including two duets, and songs by a quartette and a children's chorus.

Mrs. Ada Wallace-Unruh, of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon, will preside. She comes to Canby to organize the women and children for temperance work and will address a mass meeting there on Saturday afternoon, November 23.

Oregon City people are invited to attend the contest. The entertainment is free to all.

Do you know that Pinesalve Carbolic acts like a poultice in drawing out inflammation and poison? It is antiseptic. For cuts, burns, eczema, cracked hands it is immediate relief. Sold by Huntley Bros.

Soothing Syrup for Wall Street.

A correspondent writing from Washington says: "Soothing syrup of some sort and in some quantity is to be administered to Wall Street when Congress meets. At least that is the hope of the leading financiers. The Street has been crying for the remedy and apparently will not be happy till it gets it. The Treasury Department has done all that it properly could in the past fortnight to relieve the situation. It has put out large deposits of government money in National banks and has pointed out to the banks how they can increase their note circulation and thus add to the total supply of money available. All this is well enough, but the Stock Exchange wants some concrete assurance from the White House that the government is not 'agin it.'" With this end in view two of the most prominent financiers of New York, H. C. Frick and President Gary, of the Steel Trust, called at the White House this week and begged the President to insert something reassuring in his message when it came to the financial paragraph. The President is engaged in writing his message now and it is well known that he will recommend currency legislation. This is one of the most pressing needs of the nation from a business standpoint. It is well known that he wants to recommend the best line of action possible and to this end he has taken the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller of the Currency. It is quite possible that he absorbed the views of Messrs. Frick and Gary as representing the large business interests, and it is understood from men with whom these gentlemen talked after their call at the White House that they were assured that there should be "nothing alarming to the business interests" in the message. Now what the President considers alarming and what the business interests consider alarming may not quite coincide. Probably the President's idea will be to refrain from saying much that is actively unpleasant. But whatever form the soothing syrup takes, the financial world will have to make the best of it.

Mr. King's Impression of California.

Word received from W. S. King, who left ten days ago for Uma, Ariz., tells of big crops of fruits and vegetables all along the railway from Oregon City to Los Angeles, Cal., where he and Mrs. King made their first stop. Mr. King says there are hosts of Eastern people coming to that resort now to get away from the cold in the East. One thousand arrived one day last week and the rush has set in in earnest.

The weather there is warm and dry, not unpleasant to him, he says, if the flies would leave his bald head alone. Thinks, however, it is almost too dry and warm for pleasure. Little excitement is noticeable on account of the financial flurry in the East.

Money transferred by Postal Telegraph.

MY SHIPS.

If all the ships I have at sea Should come a-sailing home to me Laden with riches, honor, glory, gold, Ah, well, the harbor would not hold So many ships as there would be, If all my ships came home to me.

If half the ships I have at sea Should bring their precious freight to me, Ah, well, I would have wealth as great As any king that lived in state, So rich a treasure there would be— If half my ships came home to me.

If but one ship I have at sea Should come a-sailing home to me Ah, well, the storm clouds well might frown, For if the others all went down Still rich and glad and proud I'd be If that one ship came home to me.

If that one ship went down at sea, Weighted down with gems and wealth untold, With riches, honor, glory, gold, The poorest soul on earth I'd be, If that one ship came not to me.

O skies, be calm; O winds, blow free, Blow all my ships safe home to me; But if thou sendest some a-wreck, To never more come sailing back Send any, all that sail at sea, But send my loveship back to me. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE FARMER IN THE DELL.

They say that times are growing skerry, And a panic has struck Wall Street; And flattened out the bulls and bears, That speculate in stocks and wheat.

And hard times stare us in the face, Privation, and hunger as well; But I'm not the least uneasy, Quoth the farmer in the dell.

My bacon house is full of meat, My granary is filled as well; I'm out of debt and some ahead, Quoth the farmer in the dell.

And you may talk of all your panics, You may suggest hard times as well; To tell the truth I'm not a keerner, Quoth the farmer in the dell. S.

FIRST OREGON NEWSPAPER.

Its Home Was in Oregon City—Copy Well Preserved.

The Marshfield Times says: Secretary Walter Lyon, of the chamber of commerce, has on exhibition in his window on Front street, the first paper ever published in Oregon. It is the property of Mrs. Matson, of this city, and is a real historic rarity.

The paper is a four-page issue, of four columns, and was printed at Oregon City February 5, 1846. The country was then a territory, but the editor, W. G. T'Nant, was in those long past days as optimistic regarding the future of the country as are the present inhabitants, and his theory was that it was destined to make a great commonwealth. The paper has passed through many hands, having been sent via the Isthmus of Panama by a man from The Dalles to a relative in Iowa. It was brought across the Plains later on by a woman, and finally fell into Mrs. Matson's hands. Mrs. Matson has it framed in a mounting which gives the interested person a view of both sides and all four pages of the issue.

Human Hearts.

"Human Hearts" will be presented at Shively Opera House Monday, November 18. Any play that teaches a great moral lesson, is bound to do good to a community. Some of the greatest sermons ever preached against evil deeds and associations are embodied in the plays of the stage. The lesson of life is presented to the listener in a way that makes an impression on the mind and gives him food for thought. While the spectator is listening to the text of the play, his visual sense is being attracted by seeing the scenes enacted before his eyes, that are being described in the words to which he is listening. See "Human Hearts."

LETTER LIST.

Letter list for week ending November 15, 1907:

Women's list—Mrs. John Thornton, Mrs. A. L. Thomas.

Men's list—L. G. Beebe, E. M. Cramer, John Emier, Hemberg Erickson, Me. Foe, Wm. H. Gott, Fred Hansen, Chas. Morris, Bones Osborn, R. A. Rosmer, Ed R. Wilson, B. F. Weddle.

Reclaiming Farms Abandoned.

Land near Echo, Oregon, abandoned by homesteaders who came to this State in the early days is being filed on. It has been shown that it is among the very best wheat land in the west end of Umatilla county. It lies from two to 12 miles southwest of Echo and those who are now filing on it in 160-acre tracts expect to make some of the best farms in this section. Early settlers on some of these lands had planted poplar trees and had made all arrangements to locate permanently, but abandoned their claims for land they thought might be better. Since then it has been lying idle.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG THE WHISKIES OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

FOR SALE BY E. MATHIES.

PREPARE THE MIXTURE

RECIPE EASILY MIXED AND MANY SWEAR BY IT.

SAID TO BE SPLENDID

Many of Our Citizens Speak Well of the Home Prescription Which Helped Them to Health.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A local druggist is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from our home druggists.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive Kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October, of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

Heckel & England

The Hub Saloon has changed hands, Carlson & Block selling out to Heckel & England. 523 MAIN STREET

W. S. EDDY, V. S., M. D. V.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto, Canada, and the McKillip School of Surgery of Chicago, has located at Oregon City and established an office at The Fashion Stables, Seventh Street near Main.

Both Telephones. Farmers' 132 Man 1311

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THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG THE WHISKIES OF THE OLD SCHOOL. WITHOUT A PEER. For sale by E. MATHIES.

TIME CARD.

O. W. P. RAILWAY			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Portland 1st & Alder Sts.	Oregon City	Canemah	Canemah
14:00	5:40	5:48	6:00
6:25	7:20	7:30	6:25
7:00	7:55	8:05	7:00
7:35	8:30	8:40	7:35
8:10	9:05	9:15	8:10
8:45	9:40	9:50	8:45
9:20	10:15	10:25	9:20
9:55	10:50	11:00	9:55
10:30	11:25	11:35	10:30
11:05	12:00	12:10	11:05
11:40	12:35	12:45	11:40
12:15	1:10	1:20	12:15
12:50	1:45	1:55	12:50
1:25	2:20	2:30	1:25
2:00	2:55	3:05	2:00
2:35	3:30	3:40	2:35
3:10	4:05	4:15	3:10
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4:55	5:50	6:00	4:55
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8:25	9:20	9:30	8:25
9:00	9:52		9:00
10:00	10:52		9:35
11:00	11:52		10:00
12:05	12:52		11:00
			11:55
			12:00
			12:00
			12:00

To Milwaukie only. Via Lent's Junction, daily except Sunday, leave on Sundays, 4:30 a. m. A. M. figures in Roman; P. M. in black.

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We give you a personal invitation to make this bank your depository—whether you have a small sum or a large one to lay aside for safe keeping.

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