

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

STUDYING SOILS.

The Farmer Has Time Now to Look His Soils Over.

At this time of the year land is generally selected for certain purposes, and unless one has a knowledge of the character of the soil there may be a heavy loss in consequence.

It can be laid down as a fact that where we find hard wood trees flourishing the soil is rich and in such a section the climate is healthy. Such small grains as wheat and oats will yield good crops in the land where the sugar maple, the beech and the white and black oaks grow.

A wet soil is indicated where we find willow, poplars, birch, red maple, black ash and elms. By drainage such land is often made available for farm purposes, but it is better for grass than either grain or fruits.

We find a strong, rich soil hard to work but of great fertility when once brought under cultivation, where the hickories, buckeyes and black walnut grow.

The chestnut thrives best in a light, thin soil, a soil adapted to the growth of corn, rye, vegetables and small fruits, but which, unless strongly fertilized, can not grow good crops of wheat or oats, or the general fruit trees.

Soils are classified as loamy, clayey, sandy, chalky and peaty. A loamy soil is best adapted for most purposes while the others can be improved by supplying such mineral constituents as the soil lacks.

For a clayey soil, sand and lime or chalk will make up the deficiency. On a sandy or gravelly soil it will require clay-kaolin or loam.

It is rather expensive to get a clayey soil in a fertile condition, but when well manured such soils will yield immense crops.

Sheep on the Farm.

"Sheep return more fertility to the soil than any other animal. The cattlemen on the big western farms are just beginning to find that out, and many of them, particularly in Texas, have sold their cattle and gone into the sheep business.

"Sheep are the friend of the small farmer who has none too much money and cannot afford to go into cattle. Our people are learning to like mutton because our farmers are learning how to grow and fatten it, and the demand will increase rapidly. There is no doubt that sheep can be raised with profit on any farm where cattle and hogs can be made to pay."

We do not believe that any regularly conducted livestock farm is too rich for a flock of sheep. It is certainly true that the land with much poor soil cannot afford to get along without the flock. On the land whose owner is addicted to the grain-growing habit, caring very little for live stock and their uses, the flock might be profitably maintained where other stock might be out of the question. Their advantage lies principally in the fact that they are easily confined and fed to advantage upon the vegetation that would otherwise go to waste. In the case of the noxious weeds the proportion that were destroyed would depend largely upon the number of sheep and the scarcity of better feeding.—Ez.

Lousy Stock.

Dip or wash the animals with a 1 or 2 per cent solution of a tar disinfectant, such as kresol. A convenient way to apply the remedy to the larger animals is with a spray pump, and to sheep and hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. After treating the herd, the stables, sheds or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a 2 per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or whitewash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent reinfesting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards, it is advisable to move the herds to other corals. Tar disinfectants in 1 or 2 per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks. Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy stock will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, nor will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of the tar disinfectant solution used greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.

Solid Land Values.

People who have their money invested in farm lands and other real estate have no cause to be alarmed over the depression in values that have come

to industrial stocks and other kinds of securities incident to the financial flurry. Thousands of people all over the country who have sold their holdings of that kind are looking for real estate investments, and this will hold up real estate values to a high notch. There is nothing that can hurt the values of farm lands but a succession of crop failures, and that is something that is not liable to happen in this section of the country. The farm you own is worth every dollar now that it was worth three months ago.

Burning Out Stumps.

The following method of disposing of large stumps is very efficacious and labor saving. Whether it would be applicable to small hard wood stumps I do not know, but it is worth a trial. The principle is the same as in burning charcoal, and I presume it would apply to any wood that would make charcoal. To clear land of large stumps, dig a fair sized hole down by the side of the stump and build a fire of pieces of good firewood, laid snugly against the stump. Gradually cover the fire with soil, and keep covered; if well started and kept covered by occasionally throwing more soil on where it is likely to break out, the fire will continue burning until the whole of the stump is burned into charcoal. On some of our large fir stumps, 19 or 12 feet across, the fire will burn two months or more, and will follow roots down 10 or 15 feet under ground.

Free Horse Clinic.

New York is to have a free clinic and hospital for horses that are ill or disabled and whose owners cannot afford to give them proper treatment. A committee has been appointed to select a site and secure the necessary funds to finance the institution. A similar committee has been appointed to establish a farm upon which fire, police and draft horses, disabled in the service of the city, will be cared for when turned over to the society's care as provided for by the law enacted by the last legislature. The two committees will co-operate with an idea to making the farm a temporary home for convalescents from the horse hospital.

Wine Germs Reproduce Flavor.

According to a report to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures, wine germs, which make it possible to duplicate the famous wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy or the Rhine, are among the latest subjects of experiment.

The germs are obtained from the dregs of casks which have contained genuine old wine, and those for each particular brand are placed for safe-keeping in a substance prepared from Japanese isinglass and from fruit juice. In the jelly-like mass the germs soon establish a colony. When needed, sufficient germs are placed in a tube of sterilized fruit juice, and, mixed with ordinary wine, impart to it the exact bouquet desired.

Weeds.

Prof. Bailey says a weed is nothing more or less than a plant that is not wanted. Corn is a weed in a potato field, and rye is a weed in a buckwheat field. Corn may be a weed in a corn field when the corn is planted too thick. Dandelions are commonly regarded as weeds, and yet in many gardens they are grown for greens and are crops and not weeds.

Winter Care of Sheep.

A sheep should never be allowed to fall off in condition. Its constitution is weakened permanently. The clip of wool is seriously injured. No animal is so difficult to restore to good condition as the sheep, and there is none where a loss of flesh tells so quickly upon its outward covering.

French Milk Powder.

By a new French process, milk powder is produced by forcing the liquid under high pressure through a tube only 1-250ths of an inch in diameter into a closed chamber heated to 167 degrees Fahrenheit by a current of warm air. The milk expands to vapor, the air current carries off the water, and the solids fall in powder.

Soiling Crops.

The farmer who makes any pretense to dairy interests soon learns to know the great value of soiling crops. When the early summer drought dries up the pasture there is nothing like having a supplementary crop to draw needed supply rations from for the milch cow.

Eradication of Prickly Pears.

The government of Queensland, Australia, has decided to offer a reward of \$50,000 for the eradication of prickly pears in the state.

Plumping Poultry.

"Plumping" poultry is done by dipping the fowls ten seconds in water

nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body.

Notes.

A sow that does not become a good mother should be discarded. There is no animal so easy to fatten when it has no exercise as the pig.

Do not milk dirt into the milk. See that the cows' flanks, udder and teats are clean before you begin to milk.

There is one consolation for the farmer who keeps scrub cows. The manure is of some value anyway.

Cold and over-feeding will kill the young calf more quickly than anything else.

Churn before your cream gets old and bitter. One reason for the great amount of poor dairy butter on the market is in the fact that the churning is not done when it should be.

A high-spirited horse is generally an animal capable of enduring much hard usage, if it is only properly managed and controlled, but very often these animals are made more excitable than they really are by nature by the bad judgment and fussiness of the driver.

When corn is fed to pigs it will bring nearly twice as much as when sold by the bushel. Nothing should be sold off the farm that can be turned into something more valuable, or that can be marketed in a more concentrated form. It is transportation charges that largely reduce the profits.

Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable. They are big eaters by nature and unless they have a good range to forage over they will not thrive well.

When the house is ready for the fowls, they should be called. The least hint of rough legs must be given a dose of coal oil and lard before being placed in the building.

Scatter your grain in litter of some kind and let the chickens work for their grain, but have pure water always convenient.

A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to become a valuable horse; without intelligence it will always be sluggish and will never have any attachment for its master, nor manifest any desire to serve him.

When your hens appear droopy in cold weather, look for the large gray louse on the head and neck. Melted lard applied in small quantities is a good remedy.

The manure is not a small item of profit from the poultry house. In cleaning out the poultry house the droppings should be put in barrels or boxes and kept dry.

WINTER TIMETABLE ARRANGED.

Principal S. P. and O. R. & N. Trains Are Changed.

Numerous changes will be made in the timetables of the Southern Pacific and O. R. & N. lines in Oregon, effective next Sunday. The new time of departure and arrival for the trains affected puts the service on a winter basis. This is the only significance of the changes.

On the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon train 13, now leaving Portland daily at 11:30 p. m., will get away at 11:55, and will make local stops between Roseburg and Ashland, arriving at Ashland one hour later. Train No. 14, which now pulls into the Union Station at 11 p. m., will arrive at 11:15.

Train No. 16, which now arrives at 7:25 a. m., will pull in at 7:55. Trains Nos. 15, 11, 12, 17 and 18, all on the main line, will operate on the present schedule.

On the O. R. & N. several changes will be made in the schedules. Train No. 1 will reach Portland at 8:50 p. m., instead of 8:20. Train 5 will arrive at 10:20 a. m., instead of 9:45. Train No. 6 will leave Portland daily at 6 p. m., instead of 7:40, and will make all local stops. Train No. 4 will leave Portland at 8:15 a. m., instead of 7. There will be no change in the time of trains Nos. 8, 2, 7 and 8.

It is believed by the passenger department of the Harriman lines that the new schedules will serve the convenience of the public better during the winter months, when there is greater difficulty in operating than at other seasons of the year.

Getting Their "Peck of Dirt."

City Market Inspector Sarah A. Evans, of Portland, roasts the state pure food commissioner as follows: "All that Pure Food Commissioner Bailey knows about the inspection of milk is to determine the amount of butter fat in it. The milk might be full of filth and disease germs and he would not know it. We will never have a clean supply of foods in this city until we have our own laboratory and chemist, for the state inspection of foods in Portland is a farce."

NECESSARY TO SAVE COUNTRY.

Lawson Says Roosevelt Alone Can Prevent Disaster.

Boston, Dec. 23.—Thomas W. Lawson tonight asserted that President Roosevelt's election is necessary to save the country from disaster and that any other Republican, or even William J. Bryan, would be so satisfactory to New York financial interests that "they will willingly finance either or both parties through the campaign to any extent necessary."

Mr. Lawson adds that Mr. Bryan is "clean, honest and unpurchasable," but the money power believes that it can "discredit him at the beginning by showing the world his success in handling a situation which has almost stumped President Roosevelt to handle and control."

To stop that pain in the back, that stiffness of the joints and muscles, take Plinules. They are guaranteed. Don't suffer from rheumatism, back-ache, kidney trouble, when you get 30 days' treatment for \$1.00. A single dose at bed time proves their merit. Get them today. Sold by Huntley Bros.

A Permanent Appointment.

By NANCY BRENT.

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Mrs. Darnley looked up eagerly when her niece came in.

"Was it hard?" she asked, letting her magazine slide to the floor.

Eleanor Wynn unplanned her nobby little sailor hat and leaned back on the couch pillows, with a sigh of relief.

"All examinations are harrowing," she said, her eyes still dilated with recent mental strain. "I never saw such long columns of figures in my life, auntie. I shall dream about them for weeks. It seems almost impossible to hope that I added them correctly. The rough draft letter writing and arithmetic didn't bother me a bit, but those pages of rapid addition were awful. I shall be—so—ashamed—if I fail to pass



HE SETTLED HER COMFORTABLY IN AN OLD BILL.

after all the interest and kindness you have shown."

Mrs. Darnley saw tears rush to the girl's eyes and picked up her magazine with seeming unconsciousness.

"Run and take a nice bath, my dear. There is half an hour before dinner. You needn't dress—come in your kimono. I wouldn't worry if I did fall on a civil service examination. Lots of well educated people have got so rattled they wanted to spell cat with two t's."

The girl wiped her eyes furtively as she started from the room.

"There was a horrid woman sitting next to me during the exam. She—she—added every blessed one of those figures—in a loud whisper," and Eleanor, ashamed of her tears, made a dash for the door of her own little hall bedroom.

When her father after an attack of pneumonia had been left with a lung trouble that his physician said would be fatal unless he at once left for a southern climate, the girl had resolutely insisted upon his using the greater part of their small bank account to start for Arizona. Then, deprived of her father's salary, she had been forced to leave college with the determination to seek work. Her aunt's letter advising her to come to Washington to try the examination advertised by the civil service to secure 150 clerks for a year's work on an extra rush had caused the motherless girl to invest her little money in the chance that she might be one of the fortunate ones. She settled down in her aunt's tiny flat to await in suspense the two or three months necessary to hear the results of her examination.

Mrs. Darnley came home one afternoon much elated.

"I met John Dabney on the street, my dear. You don't know who John is, of course, but that doesn't make any difference. He's the nicest man in town. He's been out west for three months and just got back. He's a dear, and he knows one of the powers that be—or is—down at the civil service commission. He offered to go down and find out just where you stand on the list of eligibles."

When John Dabney arrived that evening he looked at the slender girl in amazement.

"Miss Wynn, I have to congratulate you. Eighteen hundred people took that examination, and only ten of them made a higher average than you. There is no doubt about your getting an appointment, but," turning to her aunt, "it seems a pity for a mere girl to be shut up in an office adding figures all day."

"But it's only for a year," the girl said, with the youthful enthusiasm of one who never worked for a living and knew nothing of how long and tedious a year may seem.

When the official appointment finally arrived, it was John Dabney who accompanied the girl when she reported to take the oath of office. Later he often made the excuse that she was a stranger and needed piloting home after office.

One hot afternoon in August he met her on the stone steps near the main entrance of the large government building.

"Your aunt is waiting for us at the junction," he said, raising her red parasol and, after the manner of men, holding it at an angle that let in all the sun and gave occasional digs at her

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Gold Pen, Finger Purse, Hand Bag, Jewel Box, Handkerchief Box, Glove Box, Framed Picture, Fancy Bottle Perfume, Calendar, Work Box, Photo Album, Autograph Album, Music Roll, Card Case, Toilet Set, Manicuring Set, etc.

Something you Might Buy for the Men and Boys

Box Cigars, Cigar Case, Smoking Set, Shaving Set, Gillette Ready or Yankee Shaving Set, Bill Book, Card Case, Fountain Pen, Ink Well, Necktie Box, Ash Tray, Paper Knife, Pocket Knife, Toilet Set, Traveling Set, Fancy Pack Cards, Bridge Set, Collar and Cuff Box, Match Box, Stamp Box, etc.

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hat. "We three are going to run down to Chesapeake bay for dinner and a cool breeze. We will get back by 12 o'clock tonight."

After dinner they left Mrs. Darnley with a book and strolled down the beach until they came to an old pier, used only occasionally by small boys with their fishing tackle.

"Let's walk to the end of this, it gives a feeling of being in the middle of the ocean. Except for the narrow strip of boards reaching back to the beach we can imagine we are stranded on a desert island."

He settled her comfortably in an old sill lying across the end of the pier and took out his cigar case. "Now tell me how you like office life and if you want a permanent appointment."

She shrugged her shoulders in the darkness.

"I'd rather stay home and wash dishes all my life than accept a permanent appointment," she said intensely. "It's bearable when I think that it's only for a short time—father is getting well rapidly, you know—but I could not be brave enough to face the thought that I was there for life. There are more brave, discontented women in Washington than I ever dreamed of—all ages, from twenty to seventy. Did you ever hear of the 'office face'?"

"I don't think I ever did," laughed Dabney. "Is it worth looking at?"

"It's pitiful," she said, watching the waves, flecked with moonlight, dash and break against the logs of the pier. "Whenever a new girl comes in, fresh from the outside world, she creates a sensation. Her fresh complexion, her hopeful ambition, are interesting and enjoyable to the clerks who have been there for years, but they also watch her with a pathetic tenderness. Not one who stays in service five years fails to get that look which Washingtonians call the office face. There is a set expression of apathy. The expression of the eyes changes. I don't know exactly what it is, but the woman who has the desk next to mine told me that she could walk down F street in the afternoon, look into people's faces and pick out every man and woman who had been in office for any length of time. Even the men lose the independent look which the average business man gets with years."

"Poor little girl! A few months even have been sufficient to rob you of your enthusiasm," he said, noticing that her face had grown thin and pale from the unaccustomed sedentary life. "Eleanor, are you determined to go back to college next fall to finish your course?"

"If all goes well with papa, I only lack one year. It seems a pity not to get my diploma."

"But if you are going in for—er—dishwashing," he suggested, "is the diploma really necessary?"

Eleanor looked at him reproachfully.

"Stupid! Are you as literal as all that? Haven't you ever heard of mere figures of speech?"

"Figures that set me to doing some rapid mental calculation, yes." He leaned toward her, and the moonlight showed her both the mirth and seriousness of his eyes. "I was going to invest in some—er—dishes to be washed and offer you the job," he said.

"You are a very queer man!" she gasped, laughing finally at a mental picture of John Dabney investing his thousands in an innumerable pile of dishes.

"It's not a joke, girl. I've been thinking of it for weeks."

She clasped her fingers around her knees and, leaning over, gazed at the lights of a boat far out.

"It is not a very hard job washing dishes for two," she said finally.

He unclasped her hands and held them firmly in his own.

"Eleanor Wynn, I'm going to swear you in to a permanent appointment right this minute," he said jubilantly. "It's for life, remember."

Adventures of a Stained Glass Window

The east window at St. Margaret's, Westminster, wandered about for more than 200 years before reaching its present position and was the subject of a seven years' lawsuit. Henry VII, for whom it was intended, died before the window arrived from Dordrecht, and it came into the possession first of the abbot of Waltham and then of General Monk. Stained glass was anathema in Puritan days, so the window was buried until the restoration, when it was brought to light. Refused by Wadham college, it was bought for 50 guineas and erected in a private house and years later was bought for 400 guineas by the committee charged with the restoration of St. Margaret's and placed in position in the church. The lawsuit to which we have referred was brought by the registrar to the dean and chapter on the ground that the window contained superstitious images, but after seven years' legal wrangling the church wardens proved victorious, and the beautiful window was suffered to remain undisturbed.—London Quiver.

Gossip.

"It is a pity that there are so many people who tell falsehoods." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but think how much worse it would be if we had to accept all the gossip we hear as positively true."—Washington Star.

Attraction.

Rival—What a color Miss Smythe has tonight. I wonder if she paints. Adorer (turning wistful eyes toward the central figure of an admiring circle)—I don't know. She certainly draws well.

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