

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

TYING UP COWS.

The Milkers Should Be Given as Much Freedom As Possible.

I will tell you how I tie my cows, and why. The cows stand in double stalls and are tied with a chain, two cows in each stall. The stalls are six feet six inches wide, seven feet from hay-rack to edge of drop, and the drop is eight inches deep and 18 inches wide. The partitions between the stalls are four feet, starting from hay-rack. The hay-rack in front must be high enough so cows can't reach over it.

Each cow has a manger, three feet long, one foot wide and about ten inches deep. The bottom of manger ought to be about 12 inches from the floor, then the cows don't have to crawl up to clean out the bottom of it. That is when they drop their dung on the platform and get dirty.

That size stall will not be large enough for Holsteins or very large cows. I find them about right for Jerseys and Ayrshires, unless it is a very small cow. My cows can lick themselves anywhere at any time and there is no trouble keeping them clean.

No shallow drop or hole scooped in the floor for cows to eat out of for me. It would be impossible to keep the cows clean unless you had a man there to remove the manure without delay.—Jersey Bulletin.

A Simple Way to Make Cheese.

The making of cheese is a very simple process, and almost anyone can turn out a good article with a little practice. I will give a method by which anyone can make cheese successfully. Take evening's milk and strain it into some clean vessel and let it stand in a cool place until morning. Evening's milk should be warmed to about 96 degrees before adding morning's milk. A good way to warm it is to set a pail of boiling water into the milk. Prepare the rennet by soaking in one gallon of warm water for 24 hours before using. Add as much salt as it will dissolve, strain and let settle and it is ready for use.

Use a tablespoonful for each three gallons of milk. If it is much over half an hour coming increase the quantity; if much less, decrease it. As soon as it is well curdled take a knife and cut the curd into blocks so that the whey can escape. As soon as the whey is mostly out of the curd take a basket and place a cloth in it so as to receive the curd. As the curd

hardens continue to strain off the whey. Chop the curd fine, add salt—1 ounce to each 5 pounds of curd—and it is ready for the press. Put the curd in a tin hoop made like a peck measure without a bottom. It is a good idea to have two sizes, as the amount of curd will differ at times.

Almost anyone with a few tools and a little ingenuity can construct a press that will answer the purpose very well. A simple way is to mortise a beam into a post so that it can work up and down, and hang a weight to the outer end of the beam. The hoop with the curd in it should be turned or reversed every eight or ten hours. From eighteen to twenty-four hours is generally long enough to press a cheese. Now comes the curing period, which requires considerable care and attention. The cheese, when taken from the press, should be rubbed with lard and a bandage of new muslin pinned loosely around it. The cheese must be greased every day. Do not remove the bandage, but apply the grease on it. In from four to five weeks the cheese should be ready for home use or market.

Success of the Road Drag.

Charles E. Smith, who carries the mail on Rural Route No. 26, in the Creve Coeur region, believes in the theory of the Post Office Department that the rural route carriers can create a sentiment for good roads among the people they serve. His route is over dirt roads, which at certain seasons become quite muddy and are cut by wagon tires till they are hard to travel. He had advocated dragging the roads frequently so as to cut down the ridges and smooth over the gullies and give a better surface to the road-bed. In order to show his faith by his works he improvised a split log drag last year and dragged all the roads successfully, demonstrating that his method of caring for the highway really does make them passable in bad weather.

Sulphur to Preserve Meat.

Writing to the London Morning Post, a correspondent says: "I observe reference to an invention by a Frenchman as to preserving meat by sulphur fumes. It may be of interest to some respecting this matter that I have in my possession now a piece of beef treated in that way by me at Halifax, N. S., in the year 1879. It has been freely exposed to the air since that time, and so far as I can see has remained unchanged. As I

had on several occasions felt the want of something of the sort on shooting expeditions, to provide for the possibility (not unusual) of being too far from camp after tracking wounded game or other causes, I looked about for a convenient form of a small emergency ration of meat. I cut some strips of beef about 6 inches by 2 inches by 2 inches, hung them in a glass jar, attached a small thimble containing a little sulphur by a wire to the cord, lighted the sulphur and closed the jar with the cork. The sulphur burned until all the oxygen in the jar was consumed and then went out. As I anticipated, this preserved the meat, and when taken out and dried it remained quite sound."

Movable Henhouse.

Here in Newport county, R. I., the most successful hen man house their birds in small, movable buildings.

We have learned by experience to build small, cheap houses of cull lumber on skids. Place them 25 to 50 feet apart in rows, and move them as often as need be a few feet on to clean ground, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. The grass and weeds will spring up and purify the ground long before it will be time to cover it again. Cement blocks may be cheap for a permanent building, but I can see but few situations where it would be best to use them for hen-houses.

The Milk Train.

The State of Maryland is doing good work in spreading hygienic knowledge by means of a "milk special" train. This railroad train has one car, which is used as an auditorium, in which farmers in the vicinity where the train stops are invited to attend a thirty-minute lecture, with demonstrations on the production of clean milk. Two speakers occupy fifteen minutes each at all stopping places.

The Feeding of Dogs.

Very few dog keepers, and, indeed, very few dog keepers, should be fed on meat; nor should he be fed from the table at meal times, as he will soon become a nuisance, especially when there are visitors. If he is always fed at the conclusion of a certain meal—dinner, for instance—he will wait patiently until the prescribed time. It is a good plan to feed after one's midday meal, giving plenty of green vegetables, bread and potatoes, with a very few scraps of finely-cut meat, the whole well mixed and some gravy poured over it. If two meals are given, one should be at breakfast time and one in the evening. One should consist of only a little oatmeal and milk or a piece of dry dog biscuit. "At no time should the dog have more than he will eat, and if he leaves anything on his plate except the pattern, his allowance should be reduced or a meal omitted."

Flushing the Ewes.

Flush your ewes at breeding time. Rape or cabbage are the feeds for this purpose, but when these can not be had, use a light grain ration. Oats is one of the best feeds. Both ram and ewe should be in a thrifty, gaining condition at breeding time in order to insure a high percentage of lambs. See that the ewes are properly tagged before turning the ram in with them.

A Lesson in Reclaiming Waste Lands.

On King Island, formerly a barren sand heap, rising above the sea between Tasmania and Australia, accident has given a suggestive lesson in the use of certain grasses for reclaiming arid wastes. A few years ago a shipwreck cast on shore some mattresses stuffed with yellow flowered clover. A few seeds took root, causing a large area to become covered with rich verdure. The power of clover and other leguminous plants to fertilize poor soil through their nitrogen-absorbing bacteria is well known.

Reasons for Pruning.

The chief reason for pruning trees are to modify the vigor of the tree; to produce larger and better fruit; to keep the tree within manageable shape and limits; to change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood production, or vice versa; to remove surplus or injured parts; to facilitate harvesting and spraying; to facilitate tillage, and to train to some desired form.

Domesticated Elephants.

Domestication of the elephant seems to be making good progress in the Congo. Of the 25 young elephants at Apt, 19 are kept at work eight months of the year and turned out in the forest during the rainy season, but do not join the wild elephants. They return to work willingly.

Crop Rotation.

There are some crops that will not follow each other, nor will they follow certain other crops, while, on the other hand, there are some that will grow year after year on the same land and also follow any other crop. This must be studied carefully while making out the plans for the following season.

Currants for Horses.

It is said that dried currants, given to horses occasionally instead of oats will increase the animals' power of endurance.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

Mule-footed hogs are becoming the rage in some parts of Northern Missouri. Farmers say these hogs are better to eat and they bring 30 per cents per hundred more on the market. Each foot is one solid piece, as the mule, hence the name.

Notes.

Have you a set of tools, or are you trying to make a home and bring up the boys without any tools for them to use? We have known men who could hardly drive a nail in any place where they might want one; and when it came to mending a broken tool on the place the only way it could be done was to hire some one to do it.

At Pendleton, Oregon, arrangements have been made to have monthly market days for livestock and farm produce. The business men of that city

have subscribed sufficient funds to carry on the initial sales day, but afterwards these occasions will be self-supporting.

There is a heavy demand from all parts of the country for tips from loganberry plants, the growers in the western part of Oregon having more calls for the stock than they can fill at present. One grower in Marion county, Oregon, recently sent 50,000 tips to Germany.

The milk condenser at Amity, Oregon, is nearly complete, being entirely enclosed, floors nearly all laid and some of the machinery has arrived. This building will have about 8,000 square feet of floor surface and is modern in every respect.

Keep the cream as near 60 degrees as possible while waiting for the churn. Hot cream makes soft, white butter.

Breeding at too early an age dwarfs the size and thus greatly impairs the future usefulness of the cow.

A trembling machine, insufficient speed, sour, curdled, slimy, or cold milk, and over-feeding the separator caused a loss of butter fat in the skim milk amounting to from 8 to 12 pounds of butter per cow per year.

In New Jersey, where the poultrymen have plenty of sand, earth floors are used in brooding houses. They clean twice a year, carrying out all the old sand, and bring in fresh, using it five or six inches deep. They rake it over from time to time with a fine-tooth rake, and have good results.

In producing milk we get no return from the food consumed until the question of support is first satisfied. Therefore keep the cows which do not use the food nutrients for making beef, and then feed them all they will eat.

If you are raising draught horses, lay the foundation for big, sound horses with full muscular development.

To go two or three miles at too rapid a gait is much harder upon a horse than to go twice the distance if properly driven. To get the full capacity out of a horse, without injuring, use moderation in the beginning of every task imposed upon them.

A cement milk tank is the latest use to which cement has been put. It can be built in one corner of the cellar or milk house. The water will remain cool much longer in it than in the old-fashioned wood tank and it will be impossible for germs to hide in the pores.

More birds die from overfeeding and eating sour feeds than from any other causes combined. Make them work for what they get, just as you have to do. On the other hand, do not be so careless that you will permit them to eat sour feed. If the wet mashes cannot be kept sweet, feed the material dry.

Manure is most valuable when the liquids and solids have been saved together. Neither is a complete fertilizer alone, but together they supply all the demands of the crops.

Keep the pullets thrifty and growing from the very beginning. They will begin laying sooner than if they have to shift for themselves.

Birds that are raised in large numbers should have meat or ground bone, as it is possible that even free range will not supply enough animal food.

Bees never attack when their stomachs are filled with honey or other liquid sweets. This is their normal condition when swarming and therefore they are then harmless, and also when returning laden to their hives.

A cheap remedy for mites, and one most farmers have right at hand, is vinegar. Put it on with a sprayer. Two quarts in a ten-quart pailful of water will help a lot in ridding the premises of these pests.

Judging by all signs, it's going to pay mighty well to pull tests this winter. Butter is already gaining in price and a top-notch record will, no doubt, be established before next spring.

A feeding experiment at the New Jersey experiment station showed that the protein in alfalfa hay could be successfully and profitably substituted in a ration for dairy cows for that contained in wheat bran and dried brewers' grains and for this purpose is worth \$11.16 per ton, when compared with the wheat bran and dried brewers' grains at \$17 per ton.

SHALL WOMAN WOO THE MAN?

By Mrs. John A. Logan.

Doubtless a woman has the right to try to win the man upon whom her affections are centered, and beyond question the right has been exercised many times.

The only question is as to the means employed. If she steps outside the bounds of propriety and womanly modesty, she is exceeding her right, and will probably fail in her designs by provoking disgust and aversion in the mind of the man she attempts to win.

Too many women lose sight of the potency of modesty to attract the admiration of men. To marry a man without first winning his affections is a fatal mistake, and almost invariably results disastrously, because, if upon the intimate acquaintance which follows marriage, either discovers that the other has been practicing deception and is really lacking in the qualities of head and heart that caused him or her to surrender, disgust is inevitable.

In trying to win the person whom you propose to take for better or for worse the first and most important step is to be absolutely frank and sincere, and thereby command respect and confidence, after which the avenues to the affections will be opened as the acquaintanceship becomes more intimate.

The question of rights should not enter into the relations of men and women; both should observe the recognized laws governing their intercourse and avoid at all times familiarity—an unfailing source of contempt.

There is no doubting the fact that much unhappiness between married people has had its beginnings in familiarity between them. Often, without the parties realizing the fact, they inspire disgust by lack of modesty and of dignity.

One can be affectionate and even

Ben Franklin

who used to run a newspaper down East years ago, also edited an almanac which contained some wise sayings. Here is one of them:

"The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality. He that gets all he can honestly and saves all he gets (necessary expenses excepted) will certainly become rich."

What Ben said was not only true at that time, but it still holds good at the present day. There is no better way to save than to have a bank account. We will be glad to have you start an account at this bank.—you are not tempted to spend it.

The Bank of Oregon City

demonstrative without being familiar and careless. The moment a man loses respect for a woman, or a woman for a man, it is impossible for them to live together harmoniously. All true affection is founded on respect and confidence.

The matrimonial tragedies that have occurred in the world had their origin in the loss of respect for each other of the parties to their tragedy. Once respect and confidence are gone fatal culmination of their union is soon reached.

It is manifestly improper for a woman to make a bold advance to win a man, and in most cases she hazards her chances of success, as it is natural for a man to resent what he considers unwarranted eagerness to attract his attention.

It is claimed that we are happier in the pursuit than in the possession of the object of our affections. If this be so, one must pay more attention to the innumerable little things which contribute much toward our happiness. The thoughtful suitor or husband does not wait to be reminded of little courtesies and kindnesses that express so much to the recipient.

The same may be said of women. Those who are unselfish and thoughtful of those whose love they wish to win and keep can succeed without arousing any suspicion that they have designs, if they are careful never to neglect the performance of the offices prompted by loving kindness.

No words need be spoken, but let actions prove that the fulness of the heart prompts the attentions bestowed. Sometimes women forget themselves and publicly express so much, if their feelings are enlisted, that they cause embarrassment. This sort of thing comes under the head of immodesty, and should be carefully avoided by women.

One likes to feel that the old-time custom of men making all the advances toward women of their choice was and is the proper way of wooing. It seems more a keeping with the modesty so attractive in women, and, beyond question, such marriages are happier.

A BILL

Authorizing the President to Appoint a Commissioner to Supervise the Erection of Monuments and Markers, and Locate the General Route of the Oregon Trail.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint a commissioner who shall, under the directions of the President, erect such monuments and markers of granite and other material as he shall designate and locate the general route of the Oregon trail and fittingly commemorate the valorous deeds of those who established and traveled said trail from the left bank of the Missouri River to Puget Sound.

Sec. 2. That said commissioner shall, with the approval of the President, determine the position, character, markers and the inscriptions they shall bear.

MIXTURE CURES RHEUMATISM

SAYS MANY PERSONS HERE CAN BE MADE HAPPY AGAIN.

PRESCRIPTION GIVEN

Tells How Any One Can Prepare Simple Home-Made Mixture, Said To Overcome Rheumatism.

There is so much Rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice, by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffer from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

Our home druggists say they will either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription ready to take if our readers ask them.

FOR SALE—27 acres onion land, 12 cleared; good fences, new house, poultry yards and house, stable, 100 fruit trees, 1/2 acre small fruits; spring water; 4 miles from Oregon City. Good reason for selling. Apply E. Hughes, R. F. D. No. 5, Oregon City. 1-3t

The business men of Lebanon have signed agreement to close their places of business each evening in the week, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock.

Pine salve Carbolyzed acts like a poultice, draws out inflammation and poison. Antiseptic, healing. For chapped hands, lips, cuts, burns. Sold by Huntley Bros.

KEEP BRIGHT AND YOU WILL KEEP BUSY

Electric light is the magnet that draws trade. The bright store is the "hypnotic eye" of business. People can no more resist the attraction of a brilliant, Electrically lighted store than they can resist the clarion call of a brass band.

Is your competitor with the Electrically illuminated show windows, bright interior and sparkling Electric Sign getting an advantage over you? The moth never flutters around the unlighted candle! Up-to-date stores nowadays consider shop-window lighting a necessity, whether they remain open after dark or not. Competition forces modern methods.

A show window brilliantly illuminated with Electric light will make many a sale "the night before." Electric light compels attention, makes easy the examination of your display, shows goods in detail and fabrics in their true colors.

And don't neglect the Electric Sign. It is soliciting "tomorrow's" business every moment it is lighted—burning your name in the public mind. It is a solicitor that never becomes weary—never stops work—costs little.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

C. G. MILLER, Agent

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