

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

A POULTRY START.

Don't Try to Build Up Flock on Mongrel Breeds.

The mistake that most persons make when they decide to go into the poultry business is that of starting with mongrel fowls and trying to drift into the pure-bred line year after year. They will buy, perhaps, a sitting of pure-bred eggs of pure-bred fowls, and at the end of the season they allow the entire lot to run together, and when the next year's hatching season comes around they decide that they will still keep some of the mongrel hens, if for no other purpose than to furnish eggs for the table. It naturally follows that the two breeds get mixed, and at the end of the next season there are but few of the young fowls that do not show a cross. Another mistake that they make is that of trying to keep more than one breed. Those who have had years of experience and have provided ample yards and houses for each breed may be able to do this, but those who are not so arranged should never attempt to keep more than one.

It is folly to expect to supply every kind of fowls which individuals may ask for, and no one should attempt to do so.

Select one pure breed—one best suited to the needs of near-by markets and the one you fancy most. Dispose of the mongrel fowls on the place and keep the breed pure. Each year select the best males and females and again dispose of those that do not come up to the standard requirements. Year after year small defects will disappear, and you will soon have a flock which will not only be handsome, but at the same time profitable. Don't try to supply all the customers. Make a specialty of one kind and let your customers know that they can get nothing better than you can offer them.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Bottle-Fed Trees.

Science has recently learned a good deal that was previously unknown about the anatomy of the tree, and especially about the circulatory system of the great plant, says the Technical World Magazine. In order that it shall be healthy, it is as necessary for a tree to have a good circulation as for a man. But hitherto nobody has realized the activity of this function in the tree—an activity sufficiently evidenced by the fact that chemical substances injected into cottonwoods

were detected in the sap of the top-most twigs, 30 to 40 feet above the ground, within 10 hours.

Some recent experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station have had for their object merely the feeding of poorly nourished young trees, which, when supplied with a bottle filled at frequent intervals, appeared to suck in sustenance at a rapid rate. So far indeed is this the case that it has been found possible to regulate to some extent the growth of young trees by such means, retarding their development, or making it more rapid as might be desired. It is all a matter of food supply, the "patient" under treatment showing a ready willingness to absorb extra provender and to utilize it in the building of plant tissues.

Plants That Poison One Another.

It is a matter of common observation that grass does not grow so well close to trees as in the open. The same is true of grains. Experiments in England and in this country have shown that the deleterious effects of the near neighborhood of grass and trees are mutual. The trees suffer as well as the grass and grain. This is especially true of fruit trees. The cause is ascribed to the excretion by the trees, on the one hand, of substances poisonous to the grass, and by the grass, on the other hand, of substances poisonous to the trees. It thus appears that the failure of grass to grow well near trees should not be ascribed to too much shade, but to the exhaustion by the tree roots of the full supply needed by the grass.

Selecting Dairy Cows.

While there may be no infallible rule by which a man can be governed in selecting a high-class dairy cow, there are many points that will assist and if carefully considered will prevent disappointment as a rule. Remember that a cow is a machine and is intended to change the different products on which she is fed into something of more value. There are two distinct types of these machines. One manufactures or converts feed into beef; the other into milk. There is a very decided and pronounced difference in the type of this animal that makes beef and the one which manufactures milk. In the dairy type we have an animal that is angular, thin, somewhat loose-jointed and with prominent bones. She is wedge-shaped from the front, with a lean head, moderately long face slightly dished

and a general contented expression of the features. The muzzle is large, mouth large, nostrils wide and open, a clear, bright eye, a broad, full and high forehead, ears medium size, fine texture, covered with fine hair and orange yellow inside. The neck is thin, moderately long, with little or no dewlap, and the throat is clean. Wide space between the jaws, the withers lean and sharp, the shoulders lean and oblique and the chest deep and wide, which indicates vigor and constitution.—Field and Farm.

Ashes and Manure.

If ashes and hen manure are mixed together before being applied to the soil there will be a loss of ammonia from the poultry dropping, which will greatly lessen the value. The ashes should be put on after the manure has been mixed with the soil. In this way the ammonia will be absorbed by it, and remain for the use of the crop. Wood ashes make a valuable application to soils deficient in potash, and hasten the decomposition to coarse manures.

Managing Sheep.

Fatten aged ewes and sell to the butcher. The flock should have fresh blood infused every two years. At four months of age the young lamb should be a good market animal, if fed properly. If you want good, strong lambs, feed the ewes right. Strong lambs from weak ewes cannot be expected. In buying sheep for breeding purposes, endeavor to get one that is better than the best in the stock.

Some breeders add a little copperas to the salt for the breeding ewes. Linseed meal is an excellent tonic, if a little is added to the grain. Sheep naturally drink more often than cattle, and should have water convenient. It is not good policy to feed well and give good shelter and then allow the sheep to drink ice water and cool off.

Clover and Fodder.

Clover and corn furnish a fodder that cannot be easily improved upon for dairy cows. Two factors should be taken into account when determining the amount of grain to feed. One is the extent to which clover or alfalfa is fed, and the second is the production of the cow. The rule with some is to feed one pound of grain to every three pounds of milk production. When clover or alfalfa form a large part of the ration it would seem reasonable to suppose that a less quantity of grain would suffice than the amounts named.

Feed for Breeding Animals.

It is important that breeding animals have laxative feeds when they are put upon dry feeds after being taken from the pasture. Such articles as oil meal, flax-seed meal, etc., should enter largely into the ration. When animals are changed from pasture to dry feeding there is a tendency to constipation, and steps must be taken to have the bowels move freely, or there is danger of serious trouble. In case the above articles do not have the desired effect, Epsom salts or raw linseed oil must be used.

To Measure Land.

To measure an acre, tie a ring at each end of the rope, the distance being just 66 feet between them; tie a piece of colored cloth exactly in the middle of this. One acre of ground will be four times the length and two and a half times the width, or the equal of 16 rods one way and 10 rods the other, making the full acre 160 square rods. Keep the rope dry, so it will not stretch. A rod is 16 1-2 lineal feet. An acre is 4840 square yards, or 45,560 square feet.

Ostrich Farms for Italy.

In view of the importance of the commerce in ostrich feathers, Vice Consul H. M. Byington, of Naples, states that Italians are being urged to start ostrich farms in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. The successful results obtained in California and at Nice are cited.

Notes.

New blood is occasionally necessary for the flock, no matter of what breed.

The term "calf cholera" is given to a peculiar diarrhoea, which attacks calves the day after their birth, and which usually ends fatally on the second or third day.

A man at Richland, State of Washington, claims to be making an average of \$4.15 a day from less than 500 hens.

Put a south window in the poultry house. Sunlight for the hens will mean sunshine for your face when you go after the eggs.

Sand in the craw means health to the hen, and health to the hen means eggs for you. Don't forget to keep your grit box filled.

Horses that are considered safe in every way are generally those which never knew what it meant to be from under the control of their keeper.

One noticeable difference between good and bad horses is, that it is a trouble to keep the good while the trouble comes in trying to sell the bad.

It is estimated that there are \$500,000,000 worth of dairy cattle in the United States. It is claimed that there is a cow of some sort for every three people in the United States.

A dairyman in the East finds by comparison of market prices that the food cost of producing milk has increased 40 per cent in the New England states since 1904.

A horse cannot transmit what he does not himself possess.

It does not pay to feed a poor cow first-class feed and plenty of it, because she will not respond by giving a large quantity of rich milk; but it does pay to give a really first-class animal all she can eat.

Ground alfalfa has become sufficiently a staple to be regularly quoted in San Francisco market reports. It sells there at about \$5 less per ton than bran.

While wool markets have been very dull for a few weeks the outlook is fair for improvement.

It requires more age to develop a heavy-boned animal than it does a

light-boned one.

The leading breeders of Angora goats in Texas are working hard to interest the average goatman of that State in improving the quality of his goats.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world; China, literally, is white with these birds, and day and night the country resounds with their metallic and scornful voices. Children herd ducks on every road, on every pond, on every farm, on every lake, on every river.

As a rule, the earlier fat sheep are put upon the market the better prices they will command.

With the keeping of sheep the land does not deteriorate, but its fertility is constantly increased.

A good sheep is the one best adapted to the particular surrounding and situations of the owner.

The management of the Exposition has secured the services of Col. Henry E. Dosch, of Portland, Oregon, as director of the division of exhibits. The exhibits department is being organized and prospective exhibitors can now receive information in regard to space by applying to Col. Dosch. Already many large firms throughout the country have applied for space.

Col. Dosch represented the state of Oregon as commissioner at New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, Charlestown and at the Fifth International Exhibition held at Osaka, Japan, in 1903. He was the commissioner from the state of Oregon and Lewis and Clark Exposition. The directors of the Japanese exposition recognized Col. Dosch's ability as an "expositionist," and placed him in charge of all foreign exhibits. His services were recognized by the Emperor of Japan, who decorated him with the medal of the Chevalier of the Sacred Treasure. Col. Dosch was also given a diploma of merit for his services at the Osaka Exposition. It bears the signature of the Mikado and the royal seal.

Col. Dosch was also Commissioner General to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Short Married Life.

George Heckel, a local saloonman, has filed a suit for a decree of divorce against Mrs. R. C. Heckel, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. They were married in Oregon City January 6 of this year by Justice of Peace Stipp. Their differences developed in a very few days after their marriage.

Attorney Frank F. Freeman, of Portland, was a business visitor in Oregon City Tuesday.

M. L. Brayton, of Cashmere, Wash., has arrived here, to be present at the bedside of his father, who is critically ill.

E. B. Tongue, of Hillsboro, was in town Tuesday, shaking hands with old friends and meeting new ones. Mr. Tongue is a candidate for the Republican nomination of District Attorney for the Fifth District, and is engaged in putting up his fences.

Eugene C. Thomas, who disposed of the Oregon City Enterprise last week, left Tuesday night for his home in Troy, O., going via San Francisco and Los Angeles. Frank C. Lowing, who has been the right-hand man of Mr. Thomas, leaves Saturday night for Troy to join his family. While conducting the Enterprise both men have made many friends in this county.

AN ILL FATED SHIP.

Mystery and Tragedy That Encompassed the Great Eastern.

There was a mystery about that ill fated ship. Nothing went right with her. She stuck at the launch, and it cost an extra \$350,000 over and above the sum set aside for the purpose to get her into the water. On her trial trip her boilers burst, killing some of the stokers. Then she ran aground and carried on so outrageously that her crew thought her surely bewitched. She had started badly. While she was building a pay clerk sent by one of the contractors with \$6,500 in wages for the men disappeared. It was not unnaturally assumed that he had bolted with the money. His wife and family were left unprotected for, with the stigma of his supposed crime upon them.

Thirty years after her launch the Great Eastern went into the cemetery at Birkenhead to be broken up. While she was being taken to pieces the ship breakers discovered between her inner and outer casings of steel the skeleton of a man. Papers which had fallen from his clothes enabled his identity to be traced. It was the skeleton of the pay clerk who thirty years before had disappeared. There was no money; that was never recovered. The supposition is that the poor fellow on going on to the ship was pounced upon by workmen who knew that he had the money with him; that they stunned him and, having a small place in the side of the vessel to complete, crammed his body in and built him up in it. No reward would have induced a sailor to sail in that vessel had he known of the terrible secret sealed up in her walls.—Chicago News.

Proved.

De Million—I must say I am very much disappointed in you. You told me that when you were married you would prove that you had business ability. Du Porely—Well, my dear sir, I did prove that when I married your daughter.

Doesn't Agree.

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," the physician told Mr. Marks.

"If I had always followed that rule, Maria," he remarked to his wife, "where would you be?"

Carved His Name.

Naylor—That boy of yours seems to be a bright one. He'll cut out a name for himself some day. Popley (angrily)—He's done it already—on our new sign!

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



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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.

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