

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

Effect of Drugs in Food.

The results of exhaustive experiments conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture to determine the poisonous effects of such drugs as borax, benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, sulphate of copper, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde and salicylic acid when used as preservatives in foodstuffs have been outlined before the House Committee on Agriculture by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau. The main conclusion is that the expulsion of these and kindred drugs from the body shortens the term of the average man's life in the United States, and that kidney disease, so prevalent among Americans, is largely the result of constant introduction into the system of such substances. Dr. Wiley told the committee he had discovered that salt solution was a perfect substitute for sulphur in the whitening and drying of fruit, and he exhibited samples of apples so dried to prove his statement.

Stable Disinfectant.

Whitewash is one of the cheapest disinfectants and can be easily and rapidly applied with a spray pump. It must be carefully strained before using in the pump, as any lumps will clog the spray nozzle.

Preparing Gold Powder.

Finely powdered gold may be prepared by a most simple process. Fill a small unglazed earthenware bowl with common kitchen salt, cover it and expose it in a good place for it. When the water has all been dried out, put equal quantities of this salt powder and honey on a glass grinding plate and mix in with it the necessary quantity of gold leaf. Grind this up very gently, being careful not to press hard on the mass. The salt acts as a disintegrator, and the honey is used because it will not dissolve the salt. When the gold is reduced to the finest possible powder it must be thoroughly and carefully washed with an abundance of pure water to remove the salt and honey.

Running the Separator.

Three points worthy of attention when using the separator are specified by Professor Oscar Erf, of Kansas: First—The speed of the bowl has an influence on the cream. A change in speed from one separation to another changes the percent of fat of the cream. Second—The temperature of the

milk affects the cream. If the milk is warm the cream will be thicker than if it is cold.

Third—The amount separated per hour is another factor. This is especially important, for if the milk is unevenly fed into the bowl the thickness of the cream is vastly influenced.

Sterilized Wash Water for Butter.

The Kansas Experiment Station considers it both practical and economical to sterilize wash water for butter if it can be cooled and used immediately; otherwise the practice is useless expense.

Process Butter.

The government inspection of renovated butter last year showed a total production of 63,000,000 pounds of such butter, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year.

To Strengthen the Eyes.

Unless one has unusually strong eyes one must not read when one is extremely weary. Exhaustion and fatigue affect all the organs of the body, and the optic nerve is so sensitive that it should receive particular attention. Nor should one ever be guilty of the carelessness of reading or writing facing a window. This, too, is a cruel strain on the sight. Washing the eyes morning and night in water as hot as it can be borne is a wonderful tonic for those useful servants, which are so easily injured. When we consider how we neglect their welfare by using them by fading daylight and insufficient artificial light, by forcing them to do work when they are weary and by denying them the rest for which they long, we have cause to wonder not that they sometimes become mutinous and refuse to fulfill our demands, but that they are ever faithful in our service. They will, as a rule, be as good to us as we are to them.

Garden and Farm Schools.

An agent of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has lately made the statement that the City of San Antonio, Tex., has developed in its public school a system of school gardens that is one of the finest in the country. The expert, who made the tour of inspection through the South, finds great interest in the movement to make gardening and agriculture a part of public education. Soil and climatic conditions have combined to develop thousands of acres of gardens in that section, that ship annual-

ly thousands of carloads of vegetables to the North and East. The school children have caught the agricultural enthusiasm and made a display of the products of their gardens at the San Antonio Fair, closed recently, that was astonishing. Their tomatoes, corn, beets, peas, cabbage, beans and peppers of every variety were as fine as those displayed by any of the professional gardeners.—Buffalo Commercial.

A Cow's Gratitude.

When I lived on a ranch in Western Colorado I saw a remarkable thing done by a cow, writes C. Mitchell to Our Dumb Animals.

Each season our hay, on being mowed, was stacked in a field about 200 yards from the house. We had a milk cow named Turvy. One winter Turvy's calf, which had not been weaned, was kept tied a part of the time to a post near the hay.

One morning my attention was attracted by the persistent cries of the cow. I looked out and saw Turvy standing at the bars. She was calling me and was almost frantic. I snatched up a shawl, threw it around me and ran to see what the matter was.

Quick as she saw me coming she turned and ran back to the stacks.

When I reached the place I found her calf almost choked to death. He had wound the rope with which he was tied round and round the post, and twisted it so tight that his tongue was rolling out and bloody foam dripping from his mouth and nose. I quickly untied him, and his mother, by her every action, showed her joy as the rescue.

Novel Road Making.

"Good Roads" is a subject of such absorbing interest in all parts of our country that any information leading to the betterment of our highways is appreciated. Here is a method of road improvement which has been tried out at the Pope-Toledo factory with good results. This is said to add a high degree of efficiency to speed and driveways, boulevards, etc., as well as beneficial to heavy roads:

The Pope-Toledo Company covers a large area. At the rear of the factory buildings is a circular speedway, while between the buildings are driveways. These roads are subjected to very severe use from testing cars constantly, passing over them, going out and returning to the factory, generally at great speed; heavy traffic of large trucks, heavily loaded touring cars, etc. Naturally, these drives and speedways were quite dust nuisances, to say nothing of the constant repair work to keep the roadbeds in condition. Much experimenting has been done, and the Pope-Toledo people say they have finally hit upon a road treatment which gives excellent results and is very economical. The Pops have already been prominent in "good roads" movements, and these experiments have been as much in behalf of good roads generally as for the preservation of their own roads. The Pope-Toledo factory has its own steel-treating furnaces, some oil-heated. They take the sediment from the oil used in the heaters, which is crude oil, and with an ordinary sprinkling can, such as is found around any flower garden, sprinkle this oil over the surface of the road. Three treatments a season, it is said, makes the roadbeds waterproof, lays the dust and prevents ruts, breaking of embankments, etc. They believe that the average road, first given the proper surface make-ready, and then given this oil treatment, will soon show decided improvement in wearing qualities, easier riding, absence of dust, etc.

Red Glass and Blue.

Red glass hastens vegetation, while blue glass suppresses it. Sensitive plants, like the mimosa, grow fifteen times higher under red glass than under blue.

Hints From the Hired Man.

It is as good practice to grease the ax as the saw. Ever try it?

As soon as the garden stuff is out of the way, turn the chickens loose.

A bone-cutter will pay for its cost in a season in increased egg production.

Do not sow alfalfa in the fall. This rule holds good everywhere except in the extreme South.

Saw a vinegar barrel in two. Cover the outside with coal tar, and you have two durable water tubs for the horses or cows.

If you are making a fine grade of butter or you have fresh eggs for sale, printers' ink in the local paper will help wonderfully.—Home and Farm.

Industry of Bees.

When you eat a spoonful of honey you have little notion as to the amount of work and travel necessary to produce it. To make 1 pound of clover honey bees must deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar, and to do this requires 2,750,000 visits to the blossoms by the bees. In other words, one bee to collect enough nectar to make 1 pound of honey must go from hive to flower and back 2,750,000 times. Then, when you think how far these bees sometimes fly in search of these clover fields, often than not one or two miles from the hive, you will begin to get a small idea of the number of miles one of the industrious little creatures must travel in order that you may have the pound of honey.

How Animals Perspire.

Prof. E. L. Trouessart of the Paris Museum of Natural History, in a recent lecture on animal heat, remarked that the dog, whose respirations in repose number only 25 to 30 a minute, may in running acquire a rate of respiration as high as 350 a minute, says the Youth's Companion. The effect of this acceleration favors the dissipation of animal heat by evaporation from the pulmonary vesicles. The dog perspires very little, or not at all, by the skin, pulmonary taking the place of cutaneous transpiration. It is this fact which enables the dog to pursue its game so long and persistently.

Animals of the cat family, on the other hand, do not possess this peculiarity, and for that reason tigers, panthers and lions lie in wait for their prey, but do not pursue it over long distances. The bird possesses pulmonary transpiration in a very high degree.

The Profit of Packing Meat.

The Fulton (Mo.) Gazette says: "A 200-pound hog when killed and dressed loses 40 pounds, which would leave 160 pounds of meat. Say the two hams weighing 30 pounds, sell at 15 cents a pound and bring \$4.50; sides, 40 pounds, at 12 cents, \$4.80; shoulders, 26 pounds, at 10 cents, \$2.60; sausage, 20 pounds, at 10 cents, \$2.00; lard, 20 pounds, at 10 cents, \$2.00; head and jowls, 15 pounds, at 4 cents, 60 cents; ribs, 8 pounds, at 5 cents, 40 cents—\$16.35 in all—counting the value of the meat which it all sells today for in Fulton. So you see, in place of getting just \$8 for this hog, the feeder gets \$16.35. The general impression, however, is that a 200-pound hog on foot, after being dressed and cured, would leave 140 pounds, including lard, backbone, ribs, jowls, etc.

Taking these figures, the average price per pound for dressed meat is about 10 cents—but make it 10 cents per pound and the cured hog would bring \$14, against \$10 for the 200-pound hog on foot. We believe the farmer would get more money out of his hogs to pack his meat if he could readily dispose of the backbones, ribs and sausage, but the difference in profits would not be as great as this, unless the prices in cured meats were higher than the figures given.

Dairying That Pays.

A few farmers that many achieve a moderate success—some, do not begin to make as much money out of their cows as they should.

There is a good profit in milk, but the farmer must know, first of all, what this profit is, and second, how to get the profit out of the milk. The man who wants to have his cows pay a good profit, and pay this profit all the year round, can not study the problem too carefully.

"Parsifal" at Portland.

A play as broad in its interests as humanity itself; elaborate and spectacular in production, weird in its portrayal of the elemental passions, absorbing as a dream of the highest good, yet keen and intense in its appeal to the individual; such is the description of the Wagner wonder drama which Portland is to see in its new English dress at the Marquam for one week, starting February 16.

It is generally conceded to be a condition of dramatic art that human interests must be paramount, and this condition has been complied with in the translation of "Parsifal." Abstract ideas and poetic fancies are made real in the characters and experiences of living persons. The faith that good shall be the final goal of ill, forms the legend wrought out to certitude in the action of the play. The fertility of low cunning, craft, duplicity and all the unlovely brood of the nether world, when opposed by the nobler intelligence which comprehends but disregards them all, is demonstrated in this thrilling drama, which centers around the personality of the son of many generations of soldier sires, whom his mother would have made a shepherd of but whom destiny made a king. There is sound philosophy and true art in the final description of the personality of Parsifal.

A guileless fool—in the eyes of the foolish—not by wrath, nor by cheap worldly wisdom, but by pity enlightened.

As a spectacle, "Parsifal" is a tremendous enterprise; the scenery is on a lavish scale and the illuminations and electrical effects form a striking feature of the production. An augmented orchestra of 20 musicians will render the soul-stirring strains of "Parsifal" as an accompaniment to the wondrous text.

The hour of commencement will differ from that of the former custom, the long dinner intermission having been eliminated now permits of giving the play at one sitting. The curtain for the evening performance will rise promptly at 7:45. Auditors should be in their seats when the performance begins, as none will be seated during the action of the play.

Seats ordered by mail will be forwarded on receipt of remittance and self-addressed, stamped envelope directed to C. N. Ryan, manager Marquam Grand, Portland.

BOOTH HELPS STUDENTS.

Gives \$500 to Loan Fund of the University of Oregon.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Feb. 10.—Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, has just given the student loan fund of the University of Oregon a check for \$500 to be used as an irreducible educational loan fund for students. The fund will be known as the "Booth Loan Fund" and will be kept separate from the general loan fund, which at present is distributed in loans ranging in amounts from \$15 to \$80 among ten students of the university. Since the establishment of the general fund five years ago, more than 30 students have been enabled to complete their college course who could not otherwise have done so.

The university hopes to establish during the present year a loan fund of at least \$5,000, to be loaned under the direction of President Campbell, or some one designated by him, to boys and girls all over Oregon who wish to complete their education, but who cannot do so without assistance. It is believed that a loan of approximately \$100 a year, at a low rate of interest, to be repaid in two years after graduation, is much more preferable than an outright gift in the form of a scholarship. The fund will be guaranteed by ten men against loss. Two signatures will be required on each note and a small amount of life insurance will be taken out to insure against loss by death.

The present loan fund amounts to approximately \$1000.

Fine Cattle From Molalla.

William Steninger and Major Hunsate, of Molalla, came in from that place Monday with four head of cattle that they sold to Farr Bros. The cattle averaged 1350 pounds each, and the price paid was 4½ cents. The huge heaves were the cause of much curiosity along the road from Molalla to Oregon City and elicited a great deal of favorable comment on their size and general prime condition.

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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Shop remodeled and reopened by February 15 for inspection.

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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.

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