

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

Source of Rain.

Every year a layer of the entire sea, 14 feet thick, is taken up into the clouds, the winds bear their burden into the land and water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back through rivers.

Wild Boar a Hard Fighter.

For sheer devilry and insane ferocity the boar stands pre-eminent, and for courage he has no equal among animals, says Recreation. A wild boar charging has been known to bring an elephant down on its knees, and one well authenticated fight is recorded between a boar and a full-grown tiger in which the boar more than held its own. Tigers have the greatest respect for wild boars and treat them accordingly.

In matter of speed the horse has not yet been foaled which can catch a boar in its first burst. I have seen a man on a thoroughbred Arab try to cut on a boar in breaking back to cover, and the boar literally walked around him.

Mixed Manure.

Cow manure, although the least concentrated and most watery of all farm manure, is the backbone of all farm fertility on account of its quality. When mixed with horse manure it makes what is commonly called barnyard manure, which is well adapted for most crops. When kept by itself without plenty of litter there is danger that the liquid part of the cow manure will leach away. A common practice is to throw the two kinds of manure together in the gutter behind the cows, thus absorbing the liquid at once. Where many cows and but few horses are kept, leaves and other refuse must be used quite freely under the cows to secure manure easily managed, abundant and of good quality. The liquid part is half the farm fertility.

Value of Poultry Manure.

The value of the hen manure is seldom taken account of in the poultry yards, and yet it is quite an item of profit. Scientists have long ago sounded loud praises for the fertilizing power, proving that in quality it exceeded any of the commercial fertilizers on the market.

It is claimed that an adult fowl is capable of producing nearly 100 pounds of highly concentrated dung in a year, but the bulk of this manure is, on many of the farms, allowed to go to waste. Much of this is lost by fowls being allowed to roost in the farm yards, the wagon shed, or some other outside building.

E. T. Brown says that all successful farmers and market gardeners realize that before they can get anything out of the soil they must first of all put it there, and thus in the keeping of fowls on the land an opportunity is afforded to such man of obtaining a first-class manure already distributed at practically no cost. It is sometimes stated by those who use any argument they can against poultry keeping that other classes of stock will not follow fowls in a meadow, but never has this proved to be the case unless, probably, the land was too heavily stocked, when the manure would speedily cause foulness.

In cases where poultry are confined in runs the gravel or earth around the house over which the fowls are constantly running should be swept at least once a week, the manure collected, and stored until there is sufficient quantity to sell. Not only does such a plan represent greater profit by reason of the sale of the manure, but the land can be more heavily stocked, as the danger of tainted ground is thus largely overcome.

Cultivation of Oats.

At Cornell University oats were sown broadcast, in the usual manner, the yield per acre being 37 bushels. On another plot the oats were drilled in, 15 inches apart, the handwheel hoe being used to work between the rows. This may appear to some as giving a large share of labor in that manner, but as the yield on the drilled and worked plot was 61 bushels per acre, the method is worthy of attention. A man with a wheel hoe can go over a large piece of ground in a day, and it is possible that the method will pay.

A Rhinoceros Mummy.

The Illustrated London News recently reproduced a photograph of a mummified rhinoceros—presumably the woolly Siberian species—discovered in the oil strata of Austrian Poland. The skin of the head, of one fore limb and of a considerable portion of the body is preserved, and appears to be in a wonderfully good condition. The preservation of the soft parts is due, of course to the oil in the stratum, which has probably converted much of the tissue into a kind of adipocere. Although horns of the aurochs have been discovered in peat, says a writer in Knowledge, this is the first instance that has come under my notice of the preservation of the skin of an extinct animal in oil.

Bee Bread.

Do you know that the bees get bread as well as honey from the flowers?

Watch closely some time, and you will see the whole performance. You must keep your eyes very wide open, though, or it will be over before you know it.

First, Miss Bee sucks up the precious drop of honey which the flower has stored away for her. She always knows just where to find it, too, though each blossom has its own particular kind of pantry. Then she gathers her flour. This, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is generally packed in tiny boxes, with slits in the side, and Miss Bee has only to put in her funny little feet and scrape out the precious flour.

We call it pollen, but the name does not matter. To Miss Bee it is flour,

and she packs it away carefully in the wee baskets on her hind legs, first moistening it with a drop of honey. When she has as much as she can carry she flies back to the hive and stores away her load for future use. The bread made from this flour requires neither raising nor baking.

The pollen grains are crushed, soaked and kneaded with honey, and the bread is ready for the baby bees, who are the only ones that eat it.

Cleanliness in Milking.

Experiments prove that milking in a stable where the circulation of air carries out the dust, wiping the udder with a damp cloth, and scalding the utensils with live steam from boiling water, will not only reduce the bacterial content of the milk, but largely increase its keeping qualities as well as that of the finished product.

Apple Tree Canker.

Treatment recommended for canker of apple trees is to paint the affected trunk with a combination of one pint whale oil soap, three pints slacked lime and four gallons of water; thickened to right consistency with wood ashes or with Bordeaux mixture thickened with lime until like whitewash.

Location of Beehives.

Beehives should never be faced toward the north. In a northern latitude exposure in winter is almost sure to cause the loss of the colony, by the rigorous north winds blowing in at the entrance, and the confinement of the bees, caused by the entrances being shaded on mild, sunny days when the bees in the hives facing southward fly freely.

Cows Exposed to Cold Rain.

The Arizona Station has recorded the results of a cold rain on the flow of milk of the station herd. The cows were exposed for three days to a cold rain. During this time the herd decreased 37 per cent in milk yield and continued it until it reached 50 per cent, and it was a month until the cows gave as much milk as before the storm. This is what might be called a cash illustration of the value of sheltering cows from cold rains.

Work of the Bureau of Soils.

The greatest fear of the American soil tillers, exhaustion and unproductiveness of land, is rapidly being dispelled by the experiments and investigations of the Bureau of Soils at Washington. This branch of the Department of Agriculture has received little advertising; it does its work quietly and the cities hear little of it, but to the great and small farming districts, to the hesitating planter and to the dependent settler it is a great boon and a daily counselor. It has shown the way to scientific farming; it has made briar patches into grassy, fertile plains, swamps into blooming cornfields, sandy prairies into acres of production. In short, a man can learn in an hour from the Bureau of Soils what his father spent years in ascertaining, and he can learn it with greater accuracy. From a map or a report he can see what crop his land will best produce, what it will not yield, and perhaps, that it will bring him undreamed of produce and wealth.

The Bureau of soils has made many farmers rich, and the number that make use of the bureau is increasing daily. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, the authorities of the bureau, under the direction of Prof. Milton Whitney, have asked for \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1909, and they have some assurance that this amount will be appropriated by Congress. What will be accomplished with the \$500,000, if it is granted, can best be gauged by a consideration of what has been done with the \$200,000 spent in 1907.

In the main the Bureau of Soils devotes a large portion of its attention to surveying, mapping and classifying the land of the United States and determining the constituents of soil in such a precise manner that a farmer wishing to plant a certain crop can determine in advance the advisability of such a course by a moment's reference to the report of the bureau. Irrigation and its success must be largely redited to this department. Reclamation owes its inception to the bureau; fertilization and erosion are studied in their most technical phases and reported in simple language, while the transplanting of seed and the adaptability of soil complete the main uses of the bureau.

The maps issued are used not only by farmers and agriculturists, but by landowners of all classes, including real estate and railroad men. From every part of the country comes requests asking that particular portions of land be surveyed; thousands of maps and reports are asked for, and many letters of appreciation and thanks are on file at the bureau. To chart every necessary portion of land in the country is the ultimate aim, but at present the bureau is ten years behind, even in those regions where survey will mean a certain and immediate increase in the value of soil. More than 40,000 requests come to the bureau in a year from struggling farmers, from cattle raisers, from importers, Chambers of Commerce, from Boards of Trade and from various state departments of agriculture and geographical surveys.

Excellent Health Advice.

Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at Jones' Drug Store, 50c.

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PAPER MILLS IN EAST SHUT DOWN

GENERAL STRIKE IN PAPER AND PULP FACTORIES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—General Manager Whitecomb, of the International Paper Company, made a statement today, embodying the attitude toward the strike which now, it is said, is in force in all its paper mills. He said:

"A strike started at all the paper mills of the International Paper Company this morning, practically closing all the mills operated by the corporation that were manufacturing paper. Only a few of the ground wood mills and sulphite mills are as yet affected, although it is possible that, if the strike continues, all of the plants of the company will be closed in due time, as it is not practicable for the company to run its pulp mills for any great period while the paper mills are not in operation. The company employs approximately 1000 expert paper-machine operators and about 5500 other mill employes, not taking into consideration wood operators."

Mr. Whitecomb continued: "It happened that a few foremen belonged to the Papermakers' union. The salaries of the foremen were for the time being reduced approximately seven per cent, this reduction being the only change that has become effective."

Spiritualist Officers.

The New Era Campmeeting Association held its business meeting last Saturday and the officers reported the camp to be a success this year financially, as well as in all other ways. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. L. Dutton, Liberal; vice-president, Mrs. L. L. Irwin, Barlow; secretary, F. E. Dutton, Liberal; treasurer, John Burgoyne, New Era.

ALL TIRED OUT.

Hundreds More in Oregon City in the Same Plight.

Tired all the time; Weary and worn out night and day; Back aches; side aches; All on account of the kidneys. Must help them at their work.

L. W. Hill, of 328 Front St., Salem, Or., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are not a new remedy to me, as I have used them on different occasions when ever the necessity has arisen. I have enjoyed the best of health all my life except for a touch of kidney trouble at times. Back aches bothered me then, and when this has been the case, I have gotten Doan's Kidney Pills at a drug store and a few doses have eradicated the trouble. I am a firm believer in this remedy and know of several other people who have used it with good results. I am only too pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills whenever the opportunity occurs."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

COMPANY G LEAVES FOR AMERICAN LAKE

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN GO INTO CAMP FOR TEN DAYS NEAR TACOMA, WASH.

In command of Captain Franklin A. Loomis, First Lieutenant William R. Logus and Second Lieutenant Charles E. Burns, Jr., the members of Company G, Third Regiment of Infantry, Oregon National Guard, 45 men strong, Monday morning departed for a ten days' stay at American Lake, near Tacoma, where they go into camp with the regulars and national guardsmen. They left on the second section of the Southern Pacific overland, and had a special car. The boys were garbed in fighting khaki and a large crowd of their friends were at the station to bid them farewell. In addition to the commissioned officers the members who left were:

First Sergeant Charles Hidy, Quartermaster-sergeant J. C. Spagle, Sergeants A. L. Kuehl, W. E. Kuehl, Gaylord Godfrey, L. C. Miller; Corporals Carl S. Moore, E. Blanchard, R. C. Woodward, L. P. Barnes; Privates Andrews, Berry, Bowen, Brown, Bruce, Crandall, Criesler, Farnell, Green, Gillett, Harris, Ketchum, King, Kellogg, Nelson, Meed, McDonald, McLoughlin, Ream, Rettinger, Shupe, Scripture, Shaw, Sumner, Shannon, Sinnott, White, Wink, Truscott, Musicians Blanchard and Young, Cook J. C. Doller.

The military train from the South rolled in a few minutes later and there were 10 cars with national guardsmen, with five cars filled with baggage. The Roseburg company left their lunch behind and filed a wire into Portland for a supply of eatables while making a brief stop here. The boys were not issued rations until their arrival at American Lake and had a march of two miles into camp after leaving the train.

Teachers at Mount Pleasant.

The Board of Directors of the Mt. Pleasant School Monday night elected Miss Mabel Smith, of Eugene, teacher of the primary grades. The position of principal has not yet been filled, though the board has made an offer to a teacher, who has not signified her intention of accepting it. The Mount Pleasant people may add the ninth grade to the course this year, as several eighth grade graduates would like to return. Last year there was only one teacher employed at Mount Pleasant, but the place is growing rapidly and now has about 70 pupils, with excellent prospect of an increase in this number. New individual desks will be purchased and installed in the advanced room. Seven applications have been received for the primary work. The taxpayers held a meeting last week and made a special levy of three mills, which upon a valuation of \$192,000, will produce a revenue of \$576.

Cascasweet is for babies and children, and is especially good for the ill so common in hot weather. Look for the ingredients on the bottle. Contains no harmful drugs. Sold by Jones Drug Co.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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CLACKAMAS TAVERN WOULD RETAIL BEER

ARTHUR ERICKSON PETITIONS FOR A LICENSE BUT WILL RUN INTO A REMONSTRANCE.

Arthur Erickson, proprietor of Clackamas Tavern, intends to request the County Court to grant him a license to sell beer. He has, through Arthur Erickson, announced his intention of filing a petition at the September term. It is not whiskey and other strong beverages that Mr. Erickson desires to unload upon the pleas-

ure loving public, but just plain beer from the bottle.

It is certain however, that a vigorous remonstrance will be filed against the aspirations of Mr. Erickson, who is rather well known in the North End circles at Portland. Residents of Gladstone and Parkplace, who live in the Abernethy precinct, state emphatically that no license will be granted for the sale of liquor if they can help it.

She Likes Good Things.

Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, of West Franklin, Maine, says: "I like good things and have adopted Dr. King's New Life Pills as our family laxative medicine, because they are good and do their work without making a fuss about it. These painless purifiers sold at Jones' Drug store. 25c."

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We have for sale some fine river front properties.

Have made some nice additions to our list in last few days.

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