

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE LADIES SOLICITED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. TELL YOUR VALUABLE RECEIPTS, HOW YOU MAKE FANCY ARTICLES AND ABOUT THE DESIGNS AND CARE OF YOUR "ROSE GARDEN."

Easy to Scale Fish. Use a curry comb when scaling a fish. It is easier to handle than a knife and prevents the hands from smothering fishy and the scales from working under the nails.

To Hang Heavy Washing. To protect the corners of sheets, tablecloths, and blankets when ready to hang on the line after washing, double in center, bringing ends together, then throw ends over line, pinning securely. There will be no switchbacks corners when they are dried in this way.

Welsh Rarebit. Heat half a pint of good ale in chafing dish blazer and put with it a pound of shaved soft cheese. As it melts add a saltspoon of dry mustard and one of salt, a pinch of cayenne and a tablespoonful of cream. Stir until all is hot through and smooth and serve on buttered toast. If you have no cream, substitute butter.

Onion Pickles. Take small white onions, pour boiling salt water over them, let stand three days, then pour off and add fresh brine. After three days take vinegar according to quantity of onions, two ounces tumeric, beat vinegar hot, cover jar, stand ten days, pour off, put in fresh vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, celery seed, mustard and mixed spices.

Cheese Ramakins. Beat light two eggs and add to them a tablespoonful of melted butter, a three tablespoonful of grated cheese, a saltspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Work to a smooth paste, add a tablespoonful of cream with which has been mixed a tablespoonful of flour. Beat all together, spread upon rounds of buttered toast, and brown these in the oven.

A Coin Trick. Rub a coin against a smooth, upright surface for a little while, then press it hard and take your hand away from it. You will be surprised, perhaps, to see the coin stick to the wood. The reason is that in rubbing the coin over the wood and then pressing it hard you drive out all the air between the two objects, and the pressure of the atmosphere keeps the coin in its place.

Cheese Pudding. Heat in a double boiler a pint of milk to which you have added a tiny pinch of soda, and as it warms put in a cupful of bread crumbs and soak them for ten minutes. Add to this two eggs beaten light, a table-spoonful of butter and a cupful of grated cheese. Season to taste with salt and a pinch of red pepper and bake in a pudding dish in quick oven, covered, for fifteen minutes, uncover and brown. Serve at once.

Use Soda in Dishwashing. Washing soda can make dishwashing easier. Sprinkle one table-spoonful in the washing pan, put in plenty of water, and let hot a few minutes. Even the corners will be found to be free from grease. Covers, frying pans, bread tins, can be cleaned by boiling for a few minutes in this solution. Silver, too, can be cleaned by boiling it a minute or two in a weak solution of washing soda. Rinse in clean water and wipe with soft cloth or chamamois.

Make Your Vinegar. Mix six pounds of light brown sugar with five gallons of water. Put in a keg, tack a piece of cloth over the bung-hole. Lay the keg on its side in the back yard, where it will get the sun all day. At the end of three months you will have a better vinegar than you can buy. If you wish to make it in the winter, place the keg back of the furnace and it will take a much shorter time to make.

Vegetable Soup. Cook two cups of navy beans in water to which a little soda has been added. Rinse two or three times, then put them into a kettle, cover with several inches of water, add a good-sized onion, a sliced, and a stalk of celery, or the dried celery leaves. Cook until the vegetables are well done.

Washings. Old Turkish towels are singularly useful things unless they are turned into furniture polishers or washrags, and one of the objections to the last-mentioned way of using them has always been that the hems were too thick and that they were hard to handle. This, however, is obviated when the raw edges are finished with a coarse button-hole stitch. It is no trouble whatever to do, and takes no longer than hemming does. The stitches sink into the loose threads of the toweling, and the result is perfectly satisfactory. The best thread to use for the raw edges is the best quality cotton, even when the stitches are as much as a quarter of an inch apart the material will not ravel.

Waterproofing Matches. Into some melted paraffin (care being taken that its coals are perfectly dry) dip a few ordinary paraffin matches. After withdrawing them and allowing them to cool, it will be found that they scratch almost as easily as before being coated with the wax. They can be held under water six or seven hours and all will light as easily as before immersion. When the matches are scratched the paraffin is first rubbed off and the match lights in the usual way.

Matches treated as above would be very useful on camping or canoeing trips, as they do not absorb moisture. Since more rubbing is required to light them than the ordinary match it would be practically impossible to set them on fire by accidental dropping.

Potato Starch. Rub up five-twentieths part of weight of well-washed raw potatoes on a grater and boil the pulp thus obtained for a few minutes with three parts of clean water. Then take it from the fire and gradually stir in fifteen-thousandths part of pulverized alum, and finally beat it up with wood spoons until perfectly clear.

Care of the Eyebrows. If the eyebrows commence to fall out they will need a stimulating lotion. Make some strong sage tea, to half a pint of the tea add one table-

spoonful of alcohol. Apply this to the eyebrows with a soft brush once a day, taking care to follow the natural curve of the eyebrows. The sage tea will help also to darken them.

Etiquette of Conversation. Do not interrupt another when speaking. Do not find fault, though you may gently criticize. Do not talk of your private, personal and family affairs.

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not speak yourself to lose temper or speak excitedly. Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of any one present.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather. Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "You see" and "You know."

Do not talk loudly. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said, that you may understand.

With the exception of one or two western states where women suffrage prevails, women's political rights are more advanced in England than in this country. For years they have been eligible to serve on parish and county councils, and with certain requirements of condition and property, they have for many years voted at municipal elections. And now a lady has just been elected mayor of a city of 12,000 by the largest majority ever given a majority candidate.

Few children's hymns have gained greater popularity than "Little Drops of Water, Little Grains of Sand," the author, Mrs. J. A. Carney, has just died at Gatesburg, Ill., at the advanced age of eighty-five. This charming, simple little song with its familiar analogies has been sung by children everywhere and has gained for its author a lasting fame that many a more pretentious writer of poetry might well envy.

All the world is wondering what Holland will do with Castro, who has ignored the ultimatum sent him. He seems to be having a little respite at present, but when the Dutch do move he will probably find that they do things thoroughly. Not unlikely it may prove another instance of the mill of God grinding slow, but grinding exceedingly small.

The man who gives liberally reaps bountifully. This may not always be true of money, but it is of kind words and deeds. They multiply in the giving and besides brightening and helping the lives of others they cause a thousand benedictions to descend upon the head of the giver.

The one fly in the box of ointment of satisfaction over the triumphal cruise of the American fleet is the apathy or coldness with which it has been greeted by the Chinese. Probably the reason for this is the fact that only one-half of the fleet is visiting Japan. Still the apparent displeasure of the Celestials is not likely to disturb our relations with China nor cause the officers and enlisted men of the fleet any loss of sleep or decrease of their enjoyment.

HUNDREDS OF READERS WILL APPRECIATE IT

ADVICE OF NOTED AUTHORITY, ALSO GIVES A SIMPLE PRESCRIPTION.

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, using great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble weather is here, and also tells what to do in case of an attack. Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce of Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Karon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple home-made mixture at the first sign of rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Any one can easily prepare this at home at small cost.

Druggists in this town and vicinity, when shown the prescription, stated that they can either supply these ingredients, or, if our readers prefer, they will compound the mixture for them.



COUNTY COURT

Be it remembered, that at a regular meeting of the County Commissioners of Clackamas County, held in the Court House in Oregon City, for the purpose of transacting business for October, the same being the time fixed by law for holding a regular term of said court, present Hon. Grant H. Dimick, County Judge, presiding; T. B. Killin and W. H. Mattson, commissioners, when the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

In the matter of claims allowed:

Table listing various claimants and amounts under different districts (District No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20).

Table listing various claimants and amounts under different districts (District No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37).

Table listing various claimants and amounts under different districts (District No. 38, 39, 40, 42, General Roads, Circuit Court, Justice Courts, Tax Department, County Clerk, Recorder, Assessor, Tax Rebate, Current Expense, Court House, Jail, Pauper, Election, Glass & Prudhomme Co.).

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

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

Getting Profit From Poultry.

Poultrymen estimate that it costs 1 cent apiece to produce a hen egg. The estimate is based on the fact that the hen lays 120 eggs in the year. In other words, where the fowls are confined to runs, and the feed must be purchased, it costs 10 cents per month—or \$1.20 per year, to maintain a hen. If the hen is an indifferent layer and gives but sixty eggs in a year, her eggs cost the poultryman 2 cents each.

It is argued by some farmers that their hens cost them practically nothing, as they have free range and can gather all the food they need. They hide their nest for what they are not stolen by animals are subsequently found by the farmer, generally after having become stale or bad.

It is a mistake to allow laying stock the freedom of the farm. Large runs and comfortable houses and proper egg-producing food would soon be a revelation to the farmer.

An experiment conducted by the Cornell Experiment Station in 1902 showed that the average cost of feed per dozen eggs was 3.2 cents, or about three-quarters of a cent per egg. The cost per hen for the year was \$2.65.

At that time wheat was sold at \$1.45 per 100 pounds, while at present it is \$2; bran sold at \$1.35 per 100 pounds, and now we pay \$2.40. So at the present increased price of feed the cost of feeding the hen is easily 20 cents per year more than it was in 1902.

To make poultry profitable on the farm it is necessary to breed for better laying. This is done by installing trap nets in the hen houses, and each year picking out the best layers and breeding only from such.

The farmer must grade up his stock; he must drive out the drones, and must encourage the workers. The farm must produce better poultry and more of it.

There are advantages on the farm for poultry raising that the poultryman does not have, and if the latter, in many ways, handicapped, can make poultry keeping a successful business, the farmer should at least make the work a valuable adjunct to his income.

Properly managed poultry can be made the most profitable crop on the farm—investment, expense and labor considered.

Corstalk Litter. The refuse from corstalks that have been shredded as food for cattle, together with cut straw, makes good bedding for the cow.

Plant Life in Arctic Circle. The remarkable development of life in the Arctic regions where the sun is weak is thought to be due to atmospheric electricity.

Prairie Hay and Corn. As the result of some experiments in fattening cattle, it was shown that when prairie hay was fed with corn alone it gave small, unsatisfactory gains and very little profit.

Value of a Cow. A Denver dealer in dairy cows places the valuation of an animal by fixing the price at the rate of \$12 a gallon of milk given daily rich enough to show 3 1/4 per cent of fat.

Feed for Poultry.

In raising feed for poultry it should be borne in mind that corn and wheat can always be purchased on the market, and, therefore, it is better to grow sorghum, broom corn, pop corn, millet and sunflowers, which afford a greater variety and are not usually found in the markets.

Training the Colt. No man is fit to handle colts or horses unless he has perfect control of his temper. Any one can do much more with coaxing than with harsh treatment, for when an animal becomes afraid of its trainer it loses confidence and will not improve in that man's hands.

There are no iron-clad rules that can be given in regard to feeding the farm team. If all horses were alike in regard to their appetites, their capabilities of assimilating nourishment from their food, their disposition in regard to worry, or fretting, as it is called, and wasting their energy, then one could gauge the amount of feed according to the needs of the horse, and the amount of work he has to do and be guided accordingly.

Feeding Horses. There are no iron-clad rules that can be given in regard to feeding the farm team. If all horses were alike in regard to their appetites, their capabilities of assimilating nourishment from their food, their disposition in regard to worry, or fretting, as it is called, and wasting their energy, then one could gauge the amount of feed according to the needs of the horse, and the amount of work he has to do and be guided accordingly.

It is well known that sows not infrequently attack and destroy their young, or if prevented in this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die from want of nourishment. When this condition of things is not caused by a diseased condition of the uterus it is said that the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty drops of spirits of camphor with out to three drops of tincture of opium into her ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side to which the application was made, and remain quiet in this position for several hours, without interfering with her pigs, and on recovery from her stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural journals without any injurious effects. It is also said that the eating of pigs by the parent sow can be readily prevented by rubbing them all over with brandy and making the same application about the nose of the sow herself; or saturate a small woolen cloth with kerosene and carefully moisten the hair of the pigs with it, but be cautious not to get much of it on their tender skins. Usually the kerosene dressing impairs the sow's relish for raw pig.

The Ox-Team. I like the ox-team so serene and slow. Instead of garage, chauffeur, and all that. Let's talk of good old Saxon yoke and bow.

Whoa, Buck! gee, Star! I'll watch the shad bush shed its living snow—If it is June—and sniff the fir and pine.

Instead of gasoline; and, as I go, The joy of life—the open way is mine. And if a neighbor's children or his dog Gets in the way, it gives my nerves no jar.

For murder and heart-failure shun the jog Of honest Buck and calm, sleeked Star. Gee, Buck! back, Star!

The touring car is Satan's latest snare. To tempt the world to devility and crime. The ox-team may be slow, but gets you there Decent and whole, if not ahead of time.

Give me the good and take your gaso-line! The cricket's chirp, and keep your fenish horn; I'll choose the wood road, where God's steps have been, And die as naturally as I was born.

Whoa, Buck! back, Star! The broad sow is apt to become logy and spend too much time lying down. Some corn can be fed, but care should be taken that the brood sows do not become overfat.

Scatter some whole grain on a platform of some size so that she will be obliged to walk around it and stand while she is gathering it up. The dairyman who keeps three or four brood sows and raises a quantity of pigs in connection with cream or butter selling and the production of milk for use on sea-going vessels, in fruit, has a continual source of propo-

With the higher pressures of gas, souring of milk was delayed indefinitely; as bottles charged under pressure of 175 pounds for the inch remained sweet for five months. The milk thus treated makes an agreeable drink, and it is believed that the process will be valuable for preserving milk for use on sea-going vessels, in hospitals, and elsewhere. Full details at

(Continued on page 10.)