PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

MODERN METHOD IN AGRICULTURE

Farming Involves Knowledge of Carpentry, Blacksmithing and Machinery.

TOOLS AND COMMON SENSE

Improved Equipment Is a Feature of Present-Day Farms, Which, Well Cared For, Means Economy and Profit.

Attention was called last week to the need of exact account-keeping on the farm-the telltale index to success or failconsequent on the introduction of modern methods. While Oregon continues to be a country of magnificent distances especially while communications between farm and town are confined to roads, and poor roads, too, it is needful that the farm, ranch and orchard be selfcontained. That is, they should not be obliged to go or send from farm to town causing delay, stoppage or inter-

ference in farm work, Progress toward more profitable results on the farm is marked especially by improved implements and machinery. Who an compare the outfit of a well-equipped farm of today with that which sufficed 29 or 30 years ago, and fall to see that much greater cost and complexity of the apparatus which is now thought needful is involved? So entirely is this admitted by miversal experience that farmers often fall to take note of what this means. Obviously, first, a heavier outlay in equipping the farm. Self-binders, gang-plows, steel rakes, mowers, cultivators, threshing machines, and the rest, not only cost much more than the old tools, but the man set to run them must know more, and be able not only to work these machines, but to understand their construction and adjustment.

Practical Mechanics Needed.

More than that, the valuable workman m the farm is not paralyzed by a sudden breakdown, but can mend or remake a roken lever, weld a broken rod, drill and writes a cracked plate, lengthen, shorten and refix a broken beit. There is today much less excuse for ignorance or in efficiency in these matters than there was before the Agricultural Colleges had insisted on students in agriculture and horriculture qualifying also in carpentering and blacksmithing. Such knowledge will spread the faster when manual training becomes a necessary part of the public school course-as surely will be the case

But that the workman should know "E. W. Hall, the representative of how is of little use unless he has the tools Rhoades, Sinkler & Butcher, the Philato work with. A Buffalo forge and its delphia firm which had made a first pay-But that the workman should know shop and store of supplies of nails, bolts, 250 or 255 go invested will save its cost in the first year. And in the dull, rainy days of Winter there will be farm gates days of Winter there will be farm gates to make, dairies and stock sheds, stables and barns to repair, bee hives and supers to make and outfit, and a hundred other obs to fill in every spare hour. Who ha not seen a thresher break down in some slight but essential part, and a whole crew of men and horses stand idle until a man on horseback has sped to a town six miles or more away to get a needed repair? Who has not had to stop cutting hay or grain until some trivial rod or missing bolt has been restored to work. Therefore a man to know how, and tools and materials for him to work with, are

Value of Common Sense.

A note in the Corvallis paper said that the Agricultural College expected some where about 800 students this con term. If it were 1600 instead of 800, Oregon would be the gainer. Intelligence gained in such fashion is what must leaven the lump of farm life in Oregon. With familiarity with machines and estimation of their value will come the knowledge how to care for them. It is by no means common, now, to see the selfwork, or the plow standing rusting in the furrow. Not many years back they could be seen in every county in Oregon. Even yet the implement shed is too often a neglected corner of the barnyard through the Winter months. Eastern visitors often refer to the warsely. shown on some Oregon farms. Doubtless the farmers are on the up-grade, but have

WHERE WHEAT IS STILL KING Bramwell was here as the direct rep-

Eastern Oregon Grain Is of the Highest Quality.

The quality of the Eastern Oregon wheat crop leaves nothing to be desired. This, from the Pendleton Tribune, is confirmed elsewhere:

"This year's wheat is the best that I have seen in this country for 15 years," said Mr. Byers, of the Byers

gluten and will make the very best of r. Bluestem wheat, which usual-runs at about 58 pounds to the hel, this year ran up to 62. Besides this, the wheat has a clear bill of health, very little smut thus far being

It seems that Washington intends to its standard weight in wheat. Some time ago the ertland Chamber of Commerce asked the Washington Commission to change the grade to conform with the Oregon rules, making the test weight for No. 1 wheat 59 pounds, instead of 58. Washington now accepts 58 pounds as the test, and there will be no change. The change would mean that all wheat failing below the 59-pound test would have to be classed as No. 2, and it would work a hardship on the pro-ducer, although the exporter might be small gainer by such a change. From Condon it is learned that the sw railroad is doing great things for

the farmers in Gillian The long wheat haul to Arlington has been cut out, and the wheat men in this region will all get their haul-

their farms.

The haul of 2000 pounds of wheat from farm to warehouse per horse used is good in any country, and over any dusty road. But it is no feat to be recorded where roads are both smooth and solid. Let the good roads movement go on and prosper until Mr. Zeuske finds imitators in every country. This is clipped from the Pendle-This is clipped from the Pendle-

ton Tribune:

"E. W. Zeuske, of North Cold Spring, was in town yesterday. He has sold his wheat, 1850 sacks, for 52 cents a bushel. Mr. Zeuske has finished hauling to the warehouse, and the last load was one of the biggest of the season. He boasts of owning good horses and with six of them he hauled 85 sacks, or 12.022 pounds, of wheat to Helix, which was his last load of the season. He says if any of the boys can beat that he will buy the cigars."

Condon is no large town, and the country round it is young. Yet the wheat farmers have mastered the

wheat farmers have mastered the great principle of good equipment of their farms. Fourteen headers of one make is a good showing:

There were 14 McCormick headers sold in Condon this season, Dunn Bros. sold seven and W. L. Barker & Co. sold seven."

MUNICIPAL WATER RIGHTS

McMinnville Secures Supply-City Ownership at Eugene.

events of the week are in line with the movement for municipal own-ership of city utilities. The water com-mittee of the city of McMinnville has secured the water rights and reserves in the Cowles Creek Basin, including most of the rights of way for the pipe lines. Preliminary surveys have been made and the elevations and supply of water have proven satisfactory. The committee is proven satisfactory. The committee is to make estimates of cost on which to base the bond issue.

The estimates are based, it is under.

stood, on providing for the supply of a city of 4000 people. But, beyond the streams now to be utilized, other creeks are found which, being gathered in, will keep McMinville in pure water when she has doubled that population.

The other case was at Eugene. This is noticeable for several reasons. The amount in question was considerable (understood to be \$200,000), and a necessarily heavy burden to be laid on a city of from 6000 to 7000 people. Then, a proposition by responsible capitalists, backed by a first payment of money, was pending for the supply of water and electric light on not unreasonable terms. Great debate had been held in the newspapers of the city for and against the proposition. only did the newspaper differ in the vice they gave, but in their columns the taxpayers had ventilated their opposing views. The unknown quantity was the vote. In the Eugene Register the result is stated as follows:

"For condemnation, 492; against con-emnation, 161; for light bonds, 504; against light condemnation, 163; for water bonds, 501; against water bonds, 151.

The supreme test is over. Municipal switching carried by overwhelming materities. The people of Eugene have again declared their desire for public control of electric light and water. The vote was not heavy, being some short of 700. It now remains for the Council to proceed and carry out the wishes of the people and provide for building the conveniences necessary for rurnishing the utilities."

So heavy a majority is necessarily decisive. A fortunate thing for the whole community that no room is left for dis-

Some results, not altogether pleasant, were inevitable. They are stated in th extract from the Guard, which follows: accompaniment of blacksmith's tools, a ment on the Lane County Electric Com-carpenter's bench, well equipped; a work-shop and store of supplies of nails, bolts. shop and store of supplies of nails, bolts, reporter that the payment would be for-screws, rivets and the like, should be and feited and the deal for the plant, also local water works, had been

> trying to operate plants in opposition to the city plants. "This syndicate had big plans for the future in the way of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in Eugene and vicinity. The improvements contemplated This, of course, is is now all lost to

"The city will, as soon as possible after the bonds are issued, begin the work of building the electric plant up the Mc

After going so far on the municipal ownership road, still further steps may perhaps be found possible. It does not necessarily follow that building and operating an electric road or roads in and about Eugene, and even effecting communication with other communities in the to construct and own.

SUGAR BEETS FOR PROFIT

Oregon Lands Pay Well in This Crop

New Factory Planned. Adaptability of Oregon lands to

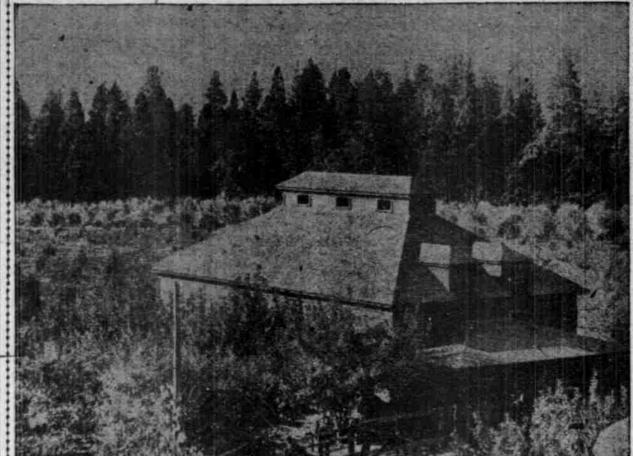
sugar-beet culture is receiving general attention. Wallowa County lands have been for some time under con-

as to the adaptability of the soil of this valley to the growth of sugar beets was desired by him, made a tour of this valley Tuesday as the guest of the Enterprise Commercial Club. Mr. resentative of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, and was authorized by that company to say to the people of this valley that as soon as the railroad was completed as far as Enterprise, it was prepared to enter into a contract to erect a sugar factory, provided the erect a sugar factory, provided the people in return would guarantee the

requisite acreage."

When the question of sugar-best cultivation in Oregon was first taken up, some 10 or 12 years ago, samples of seed were sent out through the Agricultural College, and instructions on culture were also distributed. tions on culture were also distributed There were many responses from wide-ly separated points, and samples of the product were sent in to the college in great numbers for analysis. The content, of course, varied very widely But reference to the analysis will, it is believed, show that the very great majority were considerably above the minimum, and a large proportion above the average mentioned in the United States department bulletin. Among them, beets raised on the tidelands on Yaquina Bay ranked equal to the best in Eastern Oregon. Present investigations appear to be confined to Eastern Oregon points. It would be quite worth while for some of the Willamette Valley and coast countles farmers to take the matter up again. No doubt the Agricultural College would take in hand the necessary analyses. Such a crop works in with rotation on the farm, and is profitable both for itself and for the inducement

to raise still more stock. Women, from their sedentary habits are often subject to headache and consti-to six Carter's Little Liver Pills.



HOOD RIVER PRUITDRIER

RISING SHEEP VALUES SHOW THE WAY TO PROFIT.

Winter Feeding on Irrigated Land Yields Good Returns-Big Crop of Alfalfa Here.

In Lake and Klamath Counties sheep have been reaching comparatively higher prices than cattle, and many flock-owners are taking advantage of the tide. Read the following notes from those counties:

"L. E. West, buyer for the Carstens Packing Company, of Tacoma, has been in Klamath County for the past two weeks buying stock for shipment to Tacoma. West came here from Lake County and has purchased 10,000 head of mutton in the two counties. He bought 1000 plished by gravity force. head from I. D. Applegate last week, pay-ing \$3 a head. Mr. West has not bought any cattle here yet, but expects to do so. On being asked by a representative of the Republican how he found stock conome one of the most important industries of the county.

Gold in Bohemia District.

The Bohemia district, in Lane County, is attracting wide attention. The reported strike in the Champion group may rival Sucker Creek in values, but there is no chase of a deer luring hunters on the mance over the find in Bohemia. A spe-

The Sucker Creek sensation, caus by the boy hunter, Roy Briggs, find-ing a rich pocket of gold in Southern Oregon, is almost duplicated by the recen; finds of the Oregon Securities Com-pany, of Bohemia. The reported strike pany, of Bohemia. The reported strike two weeks ago is far excelled by late developments. They have opened up two more chutes of ore in the Champion group that surpass the Helena or any finds in the middle of the state,
"The ore is literally covered with gold.

A Cottage Grove man just came in from there, and said he saw about 20 pounds of ore mortared that yielded \$300 a ton; also a teacupful of decomposed matter

"As the ore is being taken from the drifts and upraises, gold can be seen all through the quartz. At three different places where the gold is found there is no immediate sign of disappearing, and no estimate can be made as to how much there is, but many tons have already been blocked out. These finds are the principal topic of conversation on the streets, but the officers of the company are quite reticent.

Josephine County.

A Grant's Pass correspondent sends the following general account of de-velopment in Josephine County: GRANT'S PASS, Or., Sept. 16.-Work is now under way of installing 40 more stamps and an additional boiler and engine at the Granite Hill mine, located eight miles from Grant's Pass, Manager Last Wickersham has a large force of men at work and he expects to have this new equipment in operation by October 1. This will give the Granite Hill 20 stamps and make it the second largest quartz mill in Southern Oregon, the famous Greenback mine, that is turning out \$500,000 in gold each year, having 40 stamps in operation and 20 more that are being set and soon to be in operation, holding the honor of the big mill of this district. has now reached a depth of 400 feet. and the vein at that level is fully as rich as on the upper levels, while its width has materially increased. Though in operation but a year yet the Granite Hill has proved to be one of the big gold producers of Southern Oregon, and now that it is being fully equipped it will pay big dividends to its owners, who are Chicago capitalists, for the Granite Hill, like every other big mine of Southern Oregon, is operated by other than Oregon capital.

The Greenback mine, owned by New York City capitalists, the largest holder being W. H. Breevort, is having its producing capacity greatly increased. I wenty stamps are being added, giving the mill 60 stamps. The work of seted and it is the plan of Manager R. N. Bishop to have them crushing ore by the last of this month.

Heretofore steam power both for the mill and the hoist, has been used, but electric power is hereafter to be used. The current will be from the Gold Ray station on Rogue River, of the Conder Power & Water Company, and trans-mitted to the mine, a distance of 41 miles, over the three aluminum cables that pass through Rogue River Valley by way of Grant's Pass. These cables will be capable of carrying 23,300 volts, and in addition to supplying current at Grant's Pass, will give power for a

number of mines. The Greenback Mine.

The workings of the Greenback have reached a depth of 1200 feet, and con- section

trary to the belief of many persons, who hold that Southern Oregon is a pocket district, the mine has held both its value and its width, and gives no evidence of losing either.

The Opp mine, near Jacksonville, is nother of the big Southern Oregon mines that are to have equipment in creased. This mine was equipped last year with a fine ten-stamp mill, oper ated by electric power from Gold Ray, and has been a big gold producer for the ten months that it has been in operation, J. W. Opp being the superintendent. Recently the mine was sold by the Jacksonville owners to New York parties and it is now under the man agement of Foster & Gunnell, of Grant's Pass. The mill building was arranged for 20 stamps, but only ten stamps were installed at the time it was built. The new owners will put in the remaining stamps and complete the equipment of the property. Over 2000 feet of tunnel work is done on this mine and it is in as good working shape

The Oregon Belle, another fine min-ing property, near Jacksonville, has had a ten-stamp steam power mill late-ly erected on it. The milling of ore was commenced two weeks ago and very ditions here, Mr West said, I believe you satisfactory results are being had, the have better cattle here than we have in plates showing up gold in a manner that indicates good dividends for the New York owners. Foster & Gunnell

are also managers of this mine.

The Oregon Belle has a fine and complete equipment. Over 2010 feet of tunnel work is completed, two power drills, operated by compressed air, being in use. A tram railroad brings the ore to the mill, the cars being operated by gravity, and drainage is also done by gravity, making a big saving to perating expense.

The Gold Pick.

Another mine that is not owned by Oregon capital, and which gives promise of becoming a big gold producer is the Gold Pick, on Bolen Creek, near Holland. This property is owned by Seattle men and Frank Powler is manager.

Extensive development has disclosed a large body of high-grade ore and so encouraged are the owners that they are now having a three-stamp mill put on the property. It will be operated by water power, that is capable of supplying power for a 20-stamp mill. The last of this machinery was delivered from Grant's Pass three weeks ago and it is expected to have the mill in opera-tion by October 1. This mill will be operated steadily until next Spring, when, if the mine maintains its present fine showing, it will be enlarged to a ten and possibly a 20-stamp mill, will

The Homestake mine near Woodville of which Frank Trowbridge is manager, and Indiana capitalists are the owners, is equipped with a five-stamp mill, which will be put in operation power will be electric and will be taken the wires that carry current from Ray station to Grant's Pass, Greenback and other points. An electric power pump placed on the bank of Rogue River, will force water to the mill for battery and concentrator pur-

A ten-stamp mill is being erected on the Millionaire mine near Gold Hill by Indianapolis. Ind., parties, the mine being in charge of J. E. Davidson. Electric power will be used from the Gold Hill and Gold Ray station, and its entire mine equipment will be the best to be had. Extensive development work has been carried on for the past year and a half and the mine is in a shape to at once be operated to the full capacity of the mill. The mines named are only part of

those in the district around Grant's Pass that are having their present equpiment enlarged or being newly equipped. On many other properties it has been practically decided by the owners to put in mills. This Winter and next Spring fully 20 mills will be added to the list of Southern Oregon producing properties. It is a low estiing claims being developed in this dis-trict besides the vast number that are mere prospect holes of uncertain value. Southern Oregon is held back by the lack of capital. If Portland moneyed men would invest here as do Eastern capitalists this district would soon be-come one of the greatest gold producing and wealthiest sections United States. Portland gets almost the entire trade of Southern Oregon and can always control it if only the effort is made. It would be to the interest and

orchards, timber, electric power sta-tions and railroads and town property. The ties of investments are the strongest factors in drawing trade to a city. Portland capital placed in Southern Oregon would hold and develop a trade that would not be exceeded in vol-

QUICKSILVER PROPERTIES IN CROOK COUNTY PROMISING.

Big Strike in Bohemia District. Grant's Pass Correspondent on Josephine County Mines.

Not only in Josephine, but in Crook County, the hidden wealth of Oregon in quicksliver is being developed. The following item is from the Madras Pioneer:

"The cinnabar properties lying on Look out Mountain, near Prineville, are altracting wide attention. Tests made with samples of the ore from this group of for rapidly getting out ore as any mine samples of the ore from this group of in Oregon. The ore is brought to the mines show them to be rich in quicksilmill on tramcars by gravity and the ver, and the quantity of the ore is said drainage of the mine is also accom- to be almost unlimited. A furnace for the treatment of the ore has just about been completed on Lookout, and it will be "blown in" within the next few days, These properties are owned almost en-tirely by business men at the county seat, and local capital is drawn upon for the development of the property. The quick-silver mines of Crook County may be-the north. I find the stock all in good condition and there appears to be plenty of cattle, especially in the southern part of the county and across the line in Call-fornia. There are not many sheep here, we buy most of ours in Lake County."

"Numerous sales have been made in the past ten days. The Herald reports: H. ngcamp, of Bly, 6300; from E. Casebeer,

The 2500 head of sheep belonging to the John Reid estate were sold to Reno buy-W. A. Sherlock is in the market for

20,000 mutton sheep." Over in Yakima.

In the Yakima Valley, Wash., the sheep industry is of great importance, as is in-dicated by the following clippings: . "Sheep are bringing good prices now," said Arthur Coffin, one of North Yakima's biggest dealers, recently. "Lambs are worth \$2.25 and ewes will bring \$2 and up section will be shipped East: in fact, within the next 30 days over 25,000 sheep will be shipped to Chloago from North

vool holdings in North Yakima. pound higher than they received last year for wool. The last lot of wool in the valley is at Ellensburg, in the hands of

ages of irrigated land, at distance from railroad, to what purpose can they put it. If to grain, the queation of haul comes in at once; in view of the comparatively low value of the product, the cost of transportation is prohibitive. If to alfalfa, how can a market, or a use, be found for it? A heavy tonnage of al-falfa hay means that a large number of animals must be there, on the ground, to consume it. In the corn states the small farmer gets cettle to feed through

Winter and turn out fat in the Spring for the Chicago market.

The same action is now taken in the Malheur country on a considerable scale. Thus, the problem what to do with their hay is solved in the best way. In older countries the sale of hay off the farm is prohibited in case of leased land, since he store of fertility is so reduced. Every inducement is offered to the leaseholder to obtain stock to feed the hay on the farm. Cattle fed on the alfalfa hay add substantially and materially to the worth of the land. Eighty thousand tons will feed many a steer.

Thousands of Cattle.

The Ontario Argus prints this: "A deal was closed and the contracts signed at the Bank of Ontario Monday which mean that about 1000 head of range cattle will be fed in this vicinity this Winter and 7300 tons of surplus hay will thereby be consumed.
"D. Magill, a John Day stockman

disposed of 1500 lend of 3-year-old steers to farmers who will feed them instead of placing their hay on the market. The deal represents about \$55,000 capital. The cattle will come from Bear Valley, in Grant County, Oregon, and will be delivered here prosperity of Oregon's metropolis to Oregon, and will be delivered here aid and encourage the development of about October 15. Mr. Magill will also the immense and varied resources of feed 350 head of his own cattle here, this section, of which mining is only and has already purchased sufficient hay for that purpose. Another John Day stockman is figuring on Wintering 100 head here. "Contracts were s

"Contracts were signed for 1625 head, as follows: A. A. Brown, 175 head; A.

have been receiving good prices for their crop until last year, when the stockmen decided that they were asking too much and as a result a large amount of last year's crop was left

Alfalfa in the Valley.

The Salem Statesman notes: "James loClain, who lives on E. E. Gillem's farm, four miles south of town, brought in a load of alfalfa hay yesterday, which reminds one very much of Eastern Oregon. Mr. McClain says there is no reason why alfalfa cannot successfully here. He has 14 acres in hay that he has been cutting for five years. This year he has cut three crops that have averaged about two and one-half tons to the acre, and or-dinarily he gets four crops a year. The hay is grown on river bottom land, but has never been irrigated. The hay sells readily for \$9 a ton."

Very soon such crops will be too common to attract any attention. Then the wealth of Western Oregon will have been materially increased. The Kapsas experiment station gives, in a recent bulletin, the following results of the use of alfalfa and rape pasture in fattening hogs. Oregon farmers will, it is hoped, take notice.

The Kansas experiment station took 33 shoats, averaging 52 pounds in weight, and divided them into three as near equal lots as possible. One lot was placed on a half acre of nifalfa pasture, one on one acre of rape and no green feed. All were fed the same kind of grain and had access to water. The results obtained in this experiment show that It took 71 pounds more grain to raise 100 pounds of pork without pasture than with it. The rape pasture that contained one acre and pastured ten pigs for 98 days had 202 nounds of pork to its credit, as compared with the lot without pasture, and there were 204 pounds of pork to the credit of the half acre of alfalfa pasture. This experiment emphasizes the great value of pasture for hogs, and also the superior value of alfalfa. A large per cent of the barren hog pastures, or those grown up to weeds, could easily be own to rape, and thereby made to yield a handsome profit on the investment of seed and labor.

Cattle Are Low.

The following note from a Klamath paper gives the price obtained on a recent sale of cattle at \$18 per head. On such a basis it is no wonder that the sheep industry moves ahead, and that cattle ranges are being put on the market for sale. This paper says: "The only cattle sale reported is that H. R. Duniop bought about 200 head of cat-A. Currier, of Paisley, at \$18 per head."

Buying California Butter.

California butter should be imported into Clatsop County in this year of grace passes understanding. The fol-lowing ellpping from the Astoria Herald led to the looking up of some figures on the subject. With the acreage available for the very best pasture and hay land for dairy purposes in easy reach of the Columbia River, this same county could produce enough butter to take care of Astoria, and all other towns and villages in the county, and send a large surplus to Portland the year round. Soil climate, rainfall, all conduce to the creation of one of the very finest darry countries in the world, where grass grows and thrives the year round-and yet they import California butter!

The price of butter has again gone up, having advanced from 50 cents to 70 cents a roll in the past two weeks. The rise is due to the dry weather, which has had the effect of curtailing the supply of butter in the country adjacent to Astoria. The merchants here now pay the farmers 60 traveling all of the time, selling cents a rell for butter and retail it for 70 tag contracts direct to the dea cents. Of late, considerable California and Portland butter has been shipped in the Astoria, the local creameries being units proposed to organize a mu A. Champagne, the Rossburg buyer bought several bands. From C. E. Sherlock and H. J. Leehman, 1800; from Turpin & lee to support the dealer of considerable California sumer, or both, and get reports of hop conditions every day. In other words, it to Astoria, the local creameries being units proposed to organize a mutual co-opdustry has not been sufficiently developed here, and as a consequence money is sent to Portland and California every year for butter. However, the farmers are going

Suggestions of Interest to House-

wives in Their Annual Industry. The following is taken from the last

issue of a well-known health fournal, and to \$150. These prices will mean heavy is suggested housewives who are now shipments and most of those from this putting up their Winter supply of fruit, is suggested housewives who are now as well worth a trial: "The berries selected for canning should be fresh and firm. Place in a clean cold

"Coffin Bros. have sold the last of their jar as many as possible without crush-They ing the fruit. Seal the jar without the had 72,000 pounds and they got 17% cents rubber, and place in a cold oven, with per pound for it. This is 5 cents per an asbestos mat between the can and the floor of the oven. "When the oven is filled with cans, so

Robert Hamilton. All the rest of the placed as not to touch one another, it Yakima wool has been sold to Eastern should be gradually heated, care being and Western mills."—Herald. taken not to heat too quickly, especially if gas is used. After ten minutes, increase of irrigated land, at distance from quite hot, and allow the fruit to re-main from 20 to 30 minutes. Hard fruits, such as pears, peaches, apples and plums, require longer cooking.
"While the fruit is baking, prepare a

syrup, allowing one cup of sugar to each quart of water used. Very acid fruits may require more sugar. Let the sugar dissolve, and bring the syrup just to the bolling point.
"When the fruit is cooked, fill the cans to the brim with the bolling syrup, seal them in the usual way, and allow them to stand until cold. While cooling it will be found possible to seal them a little

tighter at intervals, as the glass con-When the can is perfectly air-tight, dip the top in liquid paraffin wax, deep enough to cover. When treated in this

way, the fruit will keep for years.
"For the saving of time, and the ex-cellent results obtained, this method has been found superior to any other."

Trying to Save County Bridges.

BAKER CITY, Or., Sept. 17.—(Special.)

—Forest fires, which have been raging in
the mountains around Sumpter, were parfially extinguished by rain in that region today. But the fires which have been burning nearly all Summer in the Cornuopia region are still destroying valuable

imber. The fires came from the Powder Range and crossed over to the south. For days they threatened the mine building and machinery on the Cornucopia lead and threatened to destroy a valuable county road. The County Commissioners had men out fighting the fire for several days this week in an effort to save the bridges and plank roads which had been constructed through the mountains to the mines. The fire even spread over the foothills and destroyed haylands and ranch prop-

SPECIAL EXCURSION BATES.

Very Low Ninety-Day Tickets East Offered by O. R. & N. A. A. Brown, 175 head; A. Brown, 250; J. Quackenbush, 175; Tensen Bros., 250; Moody Bros., 250; John Roy, 250; J. A. Waiters, 100; C. E. Amidon, 150; E. B. Gay special excursion tickets to Eastern Conklin, 100; W. C. Langley, 75; W. H. Pullen, 100.

"About 80,000 tons of hay is raised and Washington streets, Portland"

GROWING INDUSTRIES IN VARI-OUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

Estacada Tiles and Pottery-New Works in Contemplation for This City.

Mention has before been made of the orick and tile factory at Estacada, on the Oregon Water Power line. The enterprise is fast assuming its intended shape, and, when completed will be adequate to supplying a large demand heretofore filled by imported goods. The clay beds, of im mense thickness, are of divers colors and densities. There is no apparent reason why they should not be adapted to art productions. The following is from the Estacada News:

"Work of construction on the Estacada Brick & Tile Company's new brick factory a-progressing as rapidly as is possible. The foundation for the large dryshed is completed, though work on the shed has been delayed somewhat have delayed somewhat because of the walt for timbers. The millwright work is being done in the main factory. This building is three-story, with three rooms, the boiler-room 20x34, the engine-room 16x34, and the pressroom 20x34, on the ground floor. The concrete basements for om 20x34, on the ground floor. The concrete basements for the drypan and the four-mold drypress are finished. The plant is to be equipped with a four-mold Chisholm. Boyd & White drypress, a nine-foot drypan and a fine automatic clay-mixer, besides numerous sieves and other apparatus. All the work is under the supervision of Charles Smith, who has been building brick plants and making brick all his lifeti

Troutdale Industries.

Troutdale, from its easy connection with Portland, seems almost a suburb of this city. It is growing fast, as shown in the following interview with Mr. Chapman, a

leading resident, given to the Record:
"Mr. Chapman lives at Troutdale, and
of course is loyal to his home town. Speaking of it he said: Troutdale is perhaps known as one of the best tie and stock markets on the Pacific Coast. Hundreds of thousands of ties are shipped annually, mostly from Proctor & Beers' and Kelly & Wyland's mills. Outside capital is very much in evidence in Troutdale, said Mr. Chapman, 'the Union Meat Company hav-ing an investment of about \$150,000 in their packing plants and farms situated in and near that city. They employ about 100 men and have a monthly payroll of over \$500, besides large expenditures along other lines. Here cattle, sheep and the stub-born pig (except his squeal) are complete-

ly used up and marketed."
"Continuing, Mr. Chapman said: "The
O. R. & N. has a modest payroll amount-O. R. & N. has a modest payroll amount-ing to nearly \$300 per month. The Sand, Lime & Brick Company, manufacturers of pressed and other brick, has recently made valuable additions to their plant and has an increasing working force. All this will add greatly to the city's promi-

It is doubtful whether the following should find place among the industries of the farm or be dealt with as an associated industry. The hopraisers of the Sacra-mento Valley are alive to the benefits of co-operation, and go one step farther than the Hood River fruitgrowers and their union. But they stop on the road to full co-operation, as will be seen. They individually own their crop and its proceeds. But they arrange for joint action in going out to reach either consumer or

man, as may seem best to the agent they jointly employ:
"The growers believe they can maintain an office, have one of their own members traveling all of the time, selling and placdirect to consumer or dealer, and await the pleasure of the merchant-gro ers, who will not buy their hops until the price runs down close to the cost of pro-duction."

New Industries in Portland.

Two important announcements are just made, looking to the establishment of industries in Portland or its immediate PROPER WAY TO CAN FRUIT eighborhood. The first is a wool-scouring plant, to be placed in Sellwood. The enterprise at Pendleton has had great success, its work of this season having far overpassed that of previous years. The Portland plant will, doubtless, find its

scope in handling the Western Oregon wool. There is ample room for both.

"The purchase by Thomas Ross, of Las Vegas, N. M., of 13 acres in Sellwood from the Portland Woolen Mills Company was consummated yesterday. The consideration is 1999, and Mr. Ross will move his wool-scouring plant from Las Vegas in time to have the wool crop of 1906 treated there. The purchase means much to the Northwest, to Portland and to Sellwood, as it will cause the bulk of the wool of three states to be shipped hither for scouring before it is finally sent to the various woolen mills of the country. At present wools are shipped in the grease, and this incurs extra expense in freight. Mr. Ross hopes to have the scouring mills in position for business by March 1, 1996."

Drop-Forging Plant.

If the drop-forging plant referred to in the next item takes firm hold here and grows, it will be one of great advantage to the state:

"Portland will be the home of a drop-

forging plant before Spring opens. This will be the first establishment of an enterprise of this character in the West.
"Secretary Laber, of the Board of Trade,

gays the persons who will bring the plant here have been corresponding since last May. On the strength of representations made an agent was sent West. He ar-rived in Portland early in this week and left yesterday, after stating, among other things that the data furnished by the Board of Trade was even more conserva-tive than he had expected, and he was authorized to make known the fact that the factory will be located on a site to be chosen later, in a part of the city where oth water frontage and trackage can be

"The owners are now in business at Hartford, Conn., and they will continue that establishment, but intend to rein-corporate in Oregon under another name, and for that reason will not divuige their identity to the public. The question of securing electricity for power and oil for securing electricity for power and oil for fuel purposes was thoroughly gone over, and the agent left fully satisfied on that point. All sorts of mining, milling and longing machinery will be manufactured by the concern, and, in fact, any charac-ter of steel work not treated by the ham-mering process. There will be in the neighborhood of 50 men employed by the company when the foundry is opened, but this number will be increased as its scope this number will be increased as its scope

Has Sold Thousands of Bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers and Diarrhoea Remedy and Never Had a Disatisfied Customer.
Mr. E. E. Eubanks, proprietor of the
Corner Drug Store, Johnson City. Ill.,
says: "I have been continuously engaged
in the retail drug business since April,
1883, and have sold during that time thousands of bottles of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I can
truthfully say that I have never been
asked to refund a customer's money who
was dissatisfied with this remedy. I take
pleasure in recommending it to all of my
customers who are in need of such a medicine." all druggists are authorized to
refund the money to any customer who
is not satisfied after using this remedy.
It is for sale by all druggists.