

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXX.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1899.

No. 26.

The Churches.

METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Main and Lane streets. Sunday service: Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. L. A. Walker, Superintendent; Glass Meeting at close of the morning service; Epworth League meeting, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—On Fowler street. Sunday service, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Cass and Main streets. Services on second and fourth Sunday morning of each month and every Sunday evening. Special services announced from time to time.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Services every Sunday morning and evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Lane and Rose streets. Sunday service: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. O. P. Colwell, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner of Pine and Woodward streets. Sunday service: Preaching both morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. P. C. E. at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. A cordial welcome and greeting awaits all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Cass and Rose streets. Sunday service: Public worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Y. P. C. E. at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 7:30 p. m.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 222, hold their regular communications at the I. O. O. F. hall on second and fourth Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend punctually, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

LAUREL LODGE, F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

PHILETIAN LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellows Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W. meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

R. N. POST, NO. 29, G. A. R. meets the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7 p. m.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 10, MEETS the first and third Fridays in each month.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. of P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD, OAK CROPS No. 12, meet at the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg, every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday evening. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

Professional Cards.

BROWN & TUSTIN, Attorneys-at-Law.

W. R. WILLIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

J. A. BUCHANAN, Notary Public.

S. M. HAMBY, DENTIST.

IRA B. RIDDLE, Attorney at Law.

F. W. BENSON, Attorney-at-Law.

A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at Law.

DR. GEO. E. HOUCK, Physician & Surgeon.

New Store! New Goods!

Ziglers' Grocery

A FULL STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy GROCERIES

Country Produce Bought and Sold

TAYLOR & WILSON BLOCK

Low Prices! Free Delivery

Judge us

Judge us by what we are doing. Judge us by the continued increase of buyers. Judge us by the DRY GOODS your friends have purchased of us. Judge us by our Prices. Get your friends to tell you how much they paid. That is all we ask.

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily. WOLLENBERG BROS.

SOMETHING NEW! NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! EVERYTHING NEW!

The People's Store I. ABRAHAM, Prop'r.

A complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Capes, Jackets, and a fine line of Millinery Goods.

Everything New, purchased for Cash direct from Eastern manufacturers, especially for the Fall Trade. Call and examine Goods and Prices.

OUR LINE OF Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes and Druggists Sundries, Is Complete and of Excellent Quality.

We give prompt attention to all Mail Orders.

A. C. MARSTERS & CO. Druggists.

Spring

Will soon be here and we have a fine line of NEW CARPETS arriving, also

WALL PAPER

In Latest Designs and Colorings and the Price on all goods are as cheap as consistent with good goods.

No trouble to show goods.

ALEXANDER & STRONG

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry on the Farm.

My ideas on this subject will be directed more particularly to the farmer, rather than to the fancier, and, I trust, may be the means of stimulating some one to more earnest and faithful work in the poultry industry.

We know well what life is on the farm. The crops which pay best are the ones we are turning our attention to most. Poultry, on many farms, no longer comes in at the end of the line, but is made one of the important crops, and to make it such we would say:

In the first place a suitable location should be selected where the poultry house will be sheltered from the north wind. A building warm and roomy can be put up for a small sum.

A PRACTICAL HOUSE. The most practical poultry house for the farmer's flock of chickens, I think, is a shed building the length and breadth to be governed by the number of birds divided into three apartments, one for laying, another for brooding, and the third for a scratching room—this last is most needed for use in winter.

After the threshing machine has come and gone, and while the oats and wheat chaff is nice and dry, have a wagon load of this put in the scratching room, close the door, and when the wet, cold days of early winter come on give your fowls access to this litter and every day throw in a little grain and you will be amply paid. When you find the hens busy you find eggs in the nests. A lazy hen is no profit when it comes to eggs. Be a careful observer and notice the individuals in your flock. When you find one that does not get out and hustle a little for a living, serve it on your table. These little things must be looked after.

Where one has a farm leased or rented and does not feel able to build a poultry house, I would advise making a straw bed for the purpose. Every farmer knows how this is done. Put down posts with forks at the top, and with poles make a frame work for the straw. When the grain is threshed have the machine set so that it will throw the straw on top, and all sides except the south. If this is properly done a better place can be built for chickens. Leghorns can be kept through a severe winter without confining freezing; eggs will be more plentiful than you have ever had them. These straw houses never seem to get filthy as there is so much litter and the fowls kept up such a scratching and every year or two a new one can be made.

On some farms where we find large barns for sheltering and protecting stock we see some old, dilapidated, leaky building used for the fowls, and this is so filthy that we wonder how a chicken can live and occupy such a place. There is no profit where fowls are kept in this manner, nor would be in any stock so abused.

A farmer who has large barns, granaries, hay sheds, and all the modern improvements on a well-regulated farm, came to me this spring and said: "I am going to build my wife a good poultry house. Our chickens are in the habit of roosting in the trees, on fences and nearly anywhere, and this winter has about used them up; of course we never see an egg in winter. I would like for you to give me some plan for a warm, convenient house."

I advised him to put up a shed 30 feet long and 12 feet wide, divided into three apartments, make the east division 8x12, this room to be used for laying and setting hens, the next room for brooding and the third for a scratching apartment; the building to face the south, and using enough glass to make the last two rooms sufficiently light. In building this house I consider the first step toward success in the line of poultry.

Cleanliness is very essential to success, it prevents disease and vermin to a large extent. The droppings should be removed every week regularly, the nests kept clean and removed once a month. Scatter air slaked lime about freely and use all the wood ashes in the poultry house.

Do you want to get rid of those little mites you call "chiggers"? You can do it if you will. Your house may be so infested with them that you are compelled to close it to keep the mites from sapping the life out of your chickens—walls, floor and nests alive with them. Procure a quart of corrosive sublimate, prepared in turpentine by the druggist as strong as it can be made. Sift lime with boiling water for white wash, add the corrosive sublimate, thoroughly wash every crevice and inch of surface while the mixture is hot, as it penetrates much better than when cold.

Three times a year, while you have these "chiggers," white wash in April, June and September, using the sublimate only in June, as this is the time they get in their best work. At other times make the white wash strong with carbolic acid. Keep the house thoroughly clean as above suggested and the latter part of the second year after declaring war you will find the enemy gone, and will not return unless you become careless. Eternal vigilance is the price

one must pay for success. There must be no "Careful today and careless tomorrow," kind of work in this matter.

EGGS IN WINTER. March, April and May is the time for hatching out the laying stock; pullets will begin laying in October and November, and with proper care will continue all winter—and on winter eggs bring much of the profit, which comes by judicious feeding and care.

On New Year's day of '94 a neighbor remarked that she didn't get eggs enough to make a cake. I was then getting from fifty to sixty eggs each day. My hens had a warm breakfast of scalded bran and oats; at noon a head of cabbage and the vegetable scraps were given them and a little oats thrown in the scratching room; late in the evening a liberal supply of corn on the ear was given them. Water or milk was furnished them at noon and evening, and grit (crushed oyster shells) was always before them. These hens paid me handsomely for my regular care.

WHY EGGS ARE CHEAP IN SUMMER. Eggs are very cheap now, and yet the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. What is the cause of these low prices? I am sorry to say it, but this is the season why eggs drop to even cents this time of year. How very careful we should be in gathering up eggs for market. Gather them daily, leaving no wet eggs unless they be chins ones, and market them every week, being careful no soiled eggs or one that is doubtful finds its way into your egg basket. In this way you can gradually work up a special egg trade with your dealer, and to hear him say to a clerk when you take in some thirty dozen each week, that those need not be candled, will be some reward for your carefulness.

This is my plan and my eggs bring two cents more per dozen than the market price. I take an indelible pencil and mark each egg with an X; this is a guarantee and the consumer always finds them fresh and consequently calls for them. With many there is a lack of judgment in the handling of poultry products. A woman took thirty dozen eggs to market last December and fourteen dozen were spoiled. When the dealer told her she seemed surprised, and said she didn't see why they should be spoiled, for they had all been saved since August.

There are but few successful ways of keeping eggs. Should you want to hold them two or three months, the best plan is to pen up all the males. After ten days separation the eggs should be packed in cases and kept in a cool place, and the cases turned frequently. It is the fertility of the egg that causes decay.

RAISE THOROUGHBREDS. Should farmers raise thoroughbreds? I firmly believe that to obtain the best results they should. Where spring chickens or broilers are raised and sent to the large markets, as a rule, the pure bloods bring the most money. Why is this? It is because of their uniform color, shape and general appearance. It costs no more to feed and raise them than to raise a scrub.

What a pretty sight to see a farm stocked with one variety of pure bred chickens. The owners are proud of them, and care for them properly as a rule.

One lady friend has 300 White Leghorns, not a colored bird on the farm, and while she does not sell eggs for hatching nor eggs for breeding purposes, she says nothing could induce her to raise mongrels. She has much to say about the large number of eggs she sells every year and the beauty of having them all uniform in color.

Some argue that they can not afford to purchase thoroughbred stock—this is not true as a rule, only imaginary. From a sitting or two of eggs, giving them extra care, a trio or pen of birds can be raised, which will give you foundation stock for a large flock. A better plan than purchasing eggs is to buy a trio or pen of fowls; this is more satisfactory to both purchaser and seller.

There is considerable inquiry among farmers regarding incubators and brooders for their use. We have had considerable experience along this line and will have something to say about them and other matters in another article.

one must pay for success. There must be no "Careful today and careless tomorrow," kind of work in this matter.

EGGS IN WINTER. March, April and May is the time for hatching out the laying stock; pullets will begin laying in October and November, and with proper care will continue all winter—and on winter eggs bring much of the profit, which comes by judicious feeding and care.

On New Year's day of '94 a neighbor remarked that she didn't get eggs enough to make a cake. I was then getting from fifty to sixty eggs each day. My hens had a warm breakfast of scalded bran and oats; at noon a head of cabbage and the vegetable scraps were given them and a little oats thrown in the scratching room; late in the evening a liberal supply of corn on the ear was given them. Water or milk was furnished them at noon and evening, and grit (crushed oyster shells) was always before them. These hens paid me handsomely for my regular care.

WHY EGGS ARE CHEAP IN SUMMER. Eggs are very cheap now, and yet the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. What is the cause of these low prices? I am sorry to say it, but this is the season why eggs drop to even cents this time of year. How very careful we should be in gathering up eggs for market. Gather them daily, leaving no wet eggs unless they be chins ones, and market them every week, being careful no soiled eggs or one that is doubtful finds its way into your egg basket. In this way you can gradually work up a special egg trade with your dealer, and to hear him say to a clerk when you take in some thirty dozen each week, that those need not be candled, will be some reward for your carefulness.

This is my plan and my eggs bring two cents more per dozen than the market price. I take an indelible pencil and mark each egg with an X; this is a guarantee and the consumer always finds them fresh and consequently calls for them. With many there is a lack of judgment in the handling of poultry products. A woman took thirty dozen eggs to market last December and fourteen dozen were spoiled. When the dealer told her she seemed surprised, and said she didn't see why they should be spoiled, for they had all been saved since August.

There are but few successful ways of keeping eggs. Should you want to hold them two or three months, the best plan is to pen up all the males. After ten days separation the eggs should be packed in cases and kept in a cool place, and the cases turned frequently. It is the fertility of the egg that causes decay.

RAISE THOROUGHBREDS. Should farmers raise thoroughbreds? I firmly believe that to obtain the best results they should. Where spring chickens or broilers are raised and sent to the large markets, as a rule, the pure bloods bring the most money. Why is this? It is because of their uniform color, shape and general appearance. It costs no more to feed and raise them than to raise a scrub.

What a pretty sight to see a farm stocked with one variety of pure bred chickens. The owners are proud of them, and care for them properly as a rule.

One lady friend has 300 White Leghorns, not a colored bird on the farm, and while she does not sell eggs for hatching nor eggs for breeding purposes, she says nothing could induce her to raise mongrels. She has much to say about the large number of eggs she sells every year and the beauty of having them all uniform in color.

Some argue that they can not afford to purchase thoroughbred stock—this is not true as a rule, only imaginary. From a sitting or two of eggs, giving them extra care, a trio or pen of birds can be raised, which will give you foundation stock for a large flock. A better plan than purchasing eggs is to buy a trio or pen of fowls; this is more satisfactory to both purchaser and seller.

There is considerable inquiry among farmers regarding incubators and brooders for their use. We have had considerable experience along this line and will have something to say about them and other matters in another article.

Tar in Drinking Vessels. If breeders, or those who keep fowls in the South would pay attention to the tar prevention for roup, sore heads, etc., which the editor of the Review has long advocated we believe these afflictions could be reduced in virulence to a minimum.

The fact that we used this preventive successfully for two seasons while keeping fowls in Georgia, when other yards suffered much loss, while we did not have a sick bird, gives us great faith in the preventive, which consists simply in coating the inside of drinking vessels with pine tar, and giving the birds an occasional dose of Crab Orchard salts during the summer months. After the annual time for the appearance of sore-heads, the tarred drinking vessels can be dispensed with until the next summer.—Fanciers Review.

Practical Thoughts. Western reared poultry has within the

past two years found its way into every large market.

The supplying markets is a new innovation, yet a single concern interested in the trade has had over 300 tons of dressed fowl in cold storage at one time.

The bulk of the immense quantity of poultry required to supply the demands of our shippers comes from our farms; there are but few ranches in the West devoted exclusively to "practical poultry culture," and we have but few "practical poultrymen."

Kansas City, through her location, is now about to become the great primary hog and cattle market of the world.

But the passing of cattle ranges means that poultry culture is to become a still more important factor as a source of meat supply.

The fact that our farms, without the aid of artificial methods, have in the east furnished almost the entire crop, shows that the farm is the natural place for the work; nowhere, with careful handling, can better growth be secured or more vigorous breeding stock be produced.

Fruit growing, dairying and poultry culture should find a place on every farm—they combine naturally and each directly or indirectly contributes to the success of the other.

Where only natural methods are employed the orchard is the ideal run for growing chicks.

We have seen the horticultural, thoroughbred hog and poultry enthusiast increase the mortgage on his farm that he might continue to plant trees and improve his stock; and we have seen this same enthusiast come out free from debt, the result of these investments, while his less progressive neighbors went further "into the hole."

To raise commercial poultry extensively upon the farm at a minimum of labor, expense and vexation, to practically secure free range and still have chicks under control and protection; the orchard should be divided with long fences constructed of a base board and two-foot wire netting, that the chicks of different ages may be separated; and each long run should have a cross fence near the brood-houses to prevent the chicks running down into tall wet grass, bog hunting, in the early morning.

In these smaller yards the morning feed should be placed so that the chicks can get at it with the first ray of the morning sun—a chick, hungry, chafing under restraint, and endeavoring to get out of a brood-house is not going to grow but will werry the flesh off its bones.

The profits from poultry culture, on the farm, could be greatly increased by devoting the winter months, when work is slack, to the artificial rearing of broilers, thus taking advantage of the high prices paid for such stock in the early spring months.

This would require the construction of a perfectly warm and moisture proof broodhouse, the purchase of a trust-worthy incubator and brooder; but such a house could be made to serve many purposes and the other appliances would prove useful throughout the natural season.

A good incubator of medium size is something that should find a place wherever any considerable number of chicks is reared, even in the natural season, for the reason that a large number of chicks are more easily handled if of the same age and size. As to which are the good incubators the best differ.

Those who are seriously considering exclusive "practical poultry farming" we would advise to also seriously consider the renting or purchase of a small place where fruit growing and dairying on a small scale can be made a part of the work.

To make poultry culture a business requires a little time and more than a single incubator and brooder—the profit on a hundred chicks sent kept the wheels greased a great while. Two or three hundred good young laying hens can be counted on giving quick returns and will help pay expenses in starting a poultry farm.

Right now is none too soon to build brood-houses, engage stock and order incubators if the desire is to embark in the broiler and egg business the coming season. There is an important thing to learn about the business besides keeping stock in a vigorous condition, managing incubators and brooders, etc., and that is to dispose of the stock to the best advantage, and—economy.

WOODWARD THE RUSTLER ROSEBURG Does Up

ALL COMPETITORS! We are always in the Lead, and mean to keep there.

The Golden Harvest is upon us, and farmers age smiling because Woodward leads to their interest.

BUGGY HARNESS TEAM HARNESS These are all Leather and Warranted.

SADDLES At Reduced Prices. Consult your purse and be sure and see Woodward before buying.

W. G. WOODWARD

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Blood Poison—I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it. Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbonate, Pa.

Scrofula Sores—My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin. Mrs. S. S. Woods, Farmington, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappears

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shasta Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between St. Paul and Chicago, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the west in adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

EAST AND SOUTH THE SHASTA ROUTE OF THE Southern Pacific Co.

Express trains leave Portland daily.

South	North
6:00 P. M. Lv. - Portland - Ar. 9:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M. Lv. - Roseburg - Lv. 12:30 A. M. 8:30 A. M. Ar. - San Francisco - Lv. 8:30 A. M.	

Above trains stop at all principal stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shogren, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Engle, Cottage Grove, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland inclusive.

Roseburg Mail-Daily.

Shasta, M.	Lv. - Portland - Ar. 6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M. Ar. - Roseburg - Lv. 12:30 A. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central & Eastern railroad. Express train daily (except Sunday).

Shasta, M.	Lv. - Portland - Ar. 8:30 A. M.	7:30 P. M. Ar. - McMinnville - Lv. 1:30 A. M.	9:30 P. M. Ar. - Independence - Lv. 4:30 A. M.

Direct connection at San Francisco with Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail steamship lines for JAPAN AND CHINA. Sailing dates on application.

Manager, C. H. MARKHAM, G. F. & Pass. Agt. t. PORTLAND, OREGON.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from I. B. MOORE, Ticket Agent, of V. C. LONDON, Box 5, etc.

WOODWARD THE RUSTLER ROSEBURG Does Up

ALL COMPETITORS! We are always in the Lead, and mean to keep there.