

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ENGLISH CROP SMALL.

British Grower Tells Method of Hop Cultivation.

Salem—Davis Jones, owner of a hopyard of several hundred acres in Worcester, England, and one of the largest growers in that country, is in the city, the guest of Jack Carmichael, a prominent Oregon hopman.

Mr. Jones made the interesting statement that English and continental hops will not be as heavy a crop as last year, and that from present indications English hops will command at least 30 cents in the market. Last year there were 38,000 acres of hops in England, and this year only 31,000. Thirty cents is not considered a particularly high price in England, but it costs from 18 to 20 cents per pound to produce the crop.

The method of culture is radically different than that in use in this country, and while it is expensive, it is very thorough and effective. The trellis system is used, with a wire one foot from the ground and another near the top of the poles. To each of these wires hooks are attached and the wires are never taken down, the hops being cut off and picked. This method of course prevents cross-cultivation and necessitates plowing in only one direction. The space under the wires is worked by hand with hoes or forks. Fertilizers are used extensively, the usual quantity being about 20 tons to the acre. During the cultivating season the ground is gone over about 20 times. The spraying system used in England is unique, consisting of a main pipe four inches in diameter, from which laterals as small as an inch in diameter radiate in every direction through the fields. On each acre there are two taps for the attachment of hose. The spraying material is forced through the pipes by steam power. Hops are washed five or six times with about the same solution as that used in this country.

STUDENT LOAN FUND GROWS.

University Now Has \$5,000 Drawing Interest for Needy Students.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—The past year has shown a remarkable gain in the amount of the Student Loan fund at the University of Oregon. From a total of approximately \$800 at the beginning of the year it now amounts in round numbers to \$5,000, and the indications are that this amount will also be largely increased during the coming year. Nearly 15 gifts to the fund have been made, ranging in amount from \$25 to \$1,000.

One of the largest of these was made by the D. P. Thompson estate, of Portland, and was for \$1,000. Another gift of approximately the same amount was received, but its donors have requested their names withheld. Senator R. A. Booth, of Eugene, gave \$500, and several others added amounts varying in size from \$150 to \$250.

Loans from these funds are made to deserving students at a low rate of interest, and the plan is to have ten men guarantee the fund against loss. Since the beginning of the University Loan fund some six years ago only one loss has been sustained.

Activity in Gold Mines.

Grants Pass—There will be much activity among Southern Oregon mines this fall. Many mining men looking over the field in order to obtain good options on some of the best paying property. In conjunction with this movement on the part of buyers, some of the owners are introducing the diamond drill. One of these machines arrived this week to be used upon the property of the National Copper company, located 17 miles from this city. It is understood that the Buckley group of mining claims will also have a machine of the same kind here within a few days to make tests on their properties which are in the same neighborhood.

Creamery Reopens in Columbia.

Mist—The creamery belonging to the Nehalem Valley Cream association, of this place, will open for business August 2, with Fred Mann, formerly of a Portland creamery, and E. F. Messing, of this city, as managers. The creamery has been idle since November, when the former manager absconded with several hundred dollars, leaving the association in bad shape financially. The creamery will cover almost the whole Nehalem valley with milk routes. The Nehalem valley is well as most of Columbia county is fast becoming a dairying section.

Gilliam County is Unhurt.

Condon—By the best information obtainable from farmers and grain dealers, the rain during the past week did not damage wheat in Gilliam county to any extent. Threshing crews were delayed for two days, but it has turned off clear again and work has been resumed in the harvest fields. Grain that was ripe will probably shatter some as the result of the rain, but this loss will be more than counterbalanced by the better filling of later grain. There is a great deal of wheat that will not be ripe for ten days or two weeks.

Mutual Insurance Men to Meet.

Forest Grove—B. L. Barry, of Dayton, secretary of the Oregon Society of Mutual Insurance, is sending out to all members in the state invitations to attend the national convention, which is to be held in Portland, August 17, 18, 19 and 20. Secretary Hollis, of the Bankers' and Merchants' Mutual Fire Relief association, of this city, is sending invitations to all the members of his company. A large attendance is expected.

Fine Grain Yield at Weston.

Weston—The Price brothers, James and Marvin, have finished threshing 1,200 sacks of barley with their combine on Dry creek. They have a good yield, averaging 65 bushels an acre. They are now in wheat, which is running between 35 and 40 bushels an acre and is quite free from smut. A. J. McIntyre had 150 acres in wheat, north of town, which yielded 40 bushels an acre.

MAN VS. STEAM.

Railroads in Japan and Corea Compete with Human Muscle.

Both in Corea and in Japan the railroads have a big competition with human muscle. Frank G. Carpenter writes that he has seen men, women and boys hauling great loads in carts from town to town in Japan. They were harnessed up like horses and bent half double as they pulled their vehicles onward. There were carts drawn by bulls or bullocks, and not a few by stork poles. Six or seven hundred pounds is an average cartload for two persons, and 12 miles is a fair day's march. Bullock carts are usually drawn by only one animal, and horse carts likewise. In such cases the driver walks by the animal's head, instead of sitting on the load, as our people do. The freight bullocks and horses are shod with shoes cast about one cent apiece.

In Corea, where the railroads are only a few years old, the transportation methods are even more crude. For thousands of years these people have carried all their goods from place to place, on the backs of men or pack animals, and they do so today. There are bullock carts in the cities, but the country roads are little more than bridle paths, and about everything is packed from one place to another. The porters have a regular trade, and they have one of the strongest guilds or unions of the country. They carry their loads on a framework made of forked sticks which is fastened to the backs in such a way that the burden sometimes rises above the head. This frame is called "the jiggy," and it is in common use.

The jiggy men rest their jiggies on the ground, propping each with a forked stick while they put on the load. They then kneel down and thrust their arms through the two padded loops which fasten them to their shoulders, and rise, carrying the weights with them. The average porter can get up with 200 or 300 pounds on his back, and he can carry 500 pounds at a pinch. The average load for a long journey is 100 pounds, and a porter will take that weight 30 miles a day and not kick. A great deal of goods is carried on pack ponies, and not a little on the backs of bulls which are trained for the purpose. Such bulls are shod with iron, and they are a common sight everywhere.

Clean Farming Profitable.

Honest, now, don't you like to see a farm kept clean of all unnecessary trash and the fields clean of weeds? It really adds to the worth of the farm. In the eyes of the man passing by it is a better farm than the one beside it of equal soil, though weed-grown and brushy.

A great many folks pay no attention to the roadsides. Where a hedge is the outside fence, we have seen hedge brush grow from roots that had been exposed by road grading, until travel had actually been turned to the opposite because of it. This doesn't speak very well for the carelessness of the farmer. Of course there is always so much to do on a farm that some of it never gets done—any one who has farmed for as short a time as one year knows this—but the time required to do a little cleaning up is really shorter than a busy man believes. It is getting started at the work that comes hardest. The excuse of the man who does not have a clean-looking farm is usually that he does not care about selling, and it is worth as much to him that way as any. He does not figure in anything for satisfaction.—Farmers' Mail and Express.

Summer Care of Horses.

A great many horses are laid up every summer with sore shoulders. This can be remedied in a very large measure with sense and care.

A good horse collar is the main part of the harness and it should be of the very best kind and fit the animal's neck perfectly.

The collar should be kept clean at all times and the horse's shoulders well washed and brushed daily.

Much dust and dirt arise in the fields and on the roads during the warm season, and this is caught and held on the moist and sweaty shoulders and collar, there to form hard lumps and ridges.

Every time the collar is put on the horse it should be examined for those ridges and lumps. If any are found they should be carefully brushed and rubbed away.

After each day's work, especially in warm weather, bathe and clean the shoulders with a mixture of warm water, salt and soda.

Hot water is one of the best known natural agents for relieving soreness.

What a Good Cow Will Make.

The milk produced by the average Missouri cow in a year will sell for about \$50 at the creamery or when made into dairy-breed butter. A good cow of the dairy breed will make at least \$50 cash income every year. It has a list of about fifty Missouri farmers who report a cash income of \$50 to \$100 a cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the sale of calves, and pigs fed on the skim-milk. "But," says one, "milking is a tremendous task." As a matter of fact, it takes only sixty hours, worth 15 cents an hour, to milk a cow twice a day for ten months.

The Honey Crop.

The annual honey crop of Maryland is 1,000,000 pounds, which is an average of only 20 pounds to each hive of bees. Prof. Thomas B. Symons, of the Maryland Agricultural College believes that the average production of each swarm should be from 75 to 100 pounds.

Grass and Corn Crops.

Secretary Wilson says: "The greatest crop of America is grass, and then corn. Next after corn is probably cotton; then come wheat and poultry, running neck and neck. The product of the hen coop is now nearly as valuable as that of the wheat field."

The Age of Trees.

The pine reaches a maximum age of 700 years; the silver fir, 425; the larch, 275; the red beech, 245; the aspen, 210; the birch, 200; the ash, 170; the elder, 145; and the elm, 130.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Good Hay Stacker.

The sizes of timbers used in this design for a hay stacker vary from 2 inches by 4 inches to 4 inches by 8 inches. The bottom pieces marked 1 are 12 feet long and 4 inches by 5 inches, the side uprights are 14 feet long, the cross piece 5 is 13 feet of 3-inch by 5-inch stuff; No. 6 is 2 inches by 5 inches, and is bevelled on the front edge to allow the hay to slide over it easily, when being shoved on by the sweep. No. 13 is 8 feet by 2 inches by 4 inches, with the higher end 8 feet above the ground, so that when the stacker is on the ground the weight box No. 14 will be about 2 inches from the two pulleys on the



HAY STACKER.

upper end of No. 13. The rope for raising the stacker should be either 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch and a quarter.

The teeth on the stacker can be made of 2-inch by 4-inch pine scantling 10 feet long and bevelled on the upper side to allow the hay to slide easily. The short upright teeth on the stacker head should be about 5 feet long. They are bolted to the long teeth about 2 inches from the stacker head No. 5 and rest against the stacker head No. 6. The stacker arms No. 4 should be bolted to No. 2 with a large bolt about 12 inches from the ground.

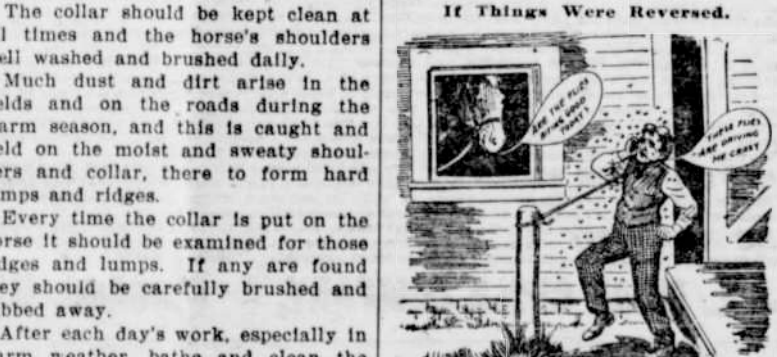
Pure Water by Condensation.

In the big desert of Chili there is a considerable amount of brackish water, but no water that either human beings or stock can drink. Science, however, says the Los Angeles Times, has come to the aid of this rainless section of the country in the form of an ingenious desert waterworks, consisting of a series of frames containing 20,000 square feet of glass. The shape of a Y, and under each pane is a shallow pan containing brackish water. The heat of the sun evaporates the water, which condenses upon the sloping glass, and, made pure by this operation, it runs down into little channels at the bottom of the Y and is carried away into the main canal. Nearly a thousand gallons of fresh water is collected daily by this means.

Conversation of Bees.

In an article on bees and ants by Gaston Bouver in the Revue Hebdomadaire the writer contends that these insects carry on conversation among themselves and that, while this is done by means of their feelers, they are not entirely dependent upon them. "A whole colony," says Mr. Bouver, "in an anthouse or a beehive often responds instantaneously to a signal which may have been given without contact. It is interesting to see an ant laborer for whom a burden is too heavy to go to a fellow, make a sign or give a certain touch with his feeler, and then see the second insect join the first in lifting or moving the object."

If Things Were Reversed.



Moral: Respect the feelings of your horses and protect them from flies.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Scours in Pigs.

The following remedy for scouring in pigs is recommended by a veterinary surgeon: Wash their feed troughs thoroughly with hot water and soap. Rinse with cold water and then wash with soda and water. Do this every morning. Their milk should be kept as cool as possible and free from contaminating influences. Discontinue their run on grass. Put a little powdered sulphate of copper in the water they drink—not over two or three grains to each pig.

Strawberries.

There are three common methods of growing strawberries—in hills, in narrow matted rows or in wide matted rows. We prefer the second method. Arrange the first strong runners by hand, spacing them properly and securing each one in place with a little soil or a small stone. Then, when each row is full, cut off the additional runners that may grow. Keep the ground hoed and cultivated until late fall. The finished row should not be wider than 15 or 18 inches.

Wealth of United States.

The wealth of the United States in 1850 was \$7,000,000,000, speaking in round terms; in 1880, \$16,000,000,000; in 1870, \$20,000,000,000; in 1880, \$43,500,000,000; in 1890, \$65,000,000,000; in 1900, \$88,500,000,000, and in 1904, \$107,000,000,000.

Poisoned Fruit.

Poison used by Japanese fruit growers to kill insects have caused serious illness of a number of persons who have eaten early strawberries at Los Angeles.

TALK RICH OUT OF RICHES.

Critic Urges Criticism as Most Effective Weapon of the Poor.

Everything to-day depends upon talking. It is futile to sentimentalize about the vanity of speech or the solidity of action, like poor Carlyle. There is no action that we can profitably perform toward a millionaire, except strangling him. If we can, at every afternoon tea or society dinner, say everything that is calculated to make the wealthy people present feel very uncomfortable, we shall have done all that is immediately practicable and shall not have lived in vain, G. K. Chesterton says in Hampton's Magazine.

Thus, if I were an American, I should turn off every conversation until it came into collision with the subject of the trusts. If a young lady began speaking to me and said: "Have you seen the Velasquez at Vienna?" I should reply (untruthfully), "Oh, yes—magnificent when he worked in oils"—which reminds me that this oil trust—and so on. If the hostess said with a smile, "Will you carve the duck?" I should answer with unscrupulous enthusiasm, "Oh, I am quite at home with the cold steel; in fact, the steel trust, etc." And if at last people began not to want me at dinner parties, and timid conversationalists fell back on the weather, I should cry, "Have they yet started a sun trust, a wind trust, or a sea trust? That seems to me much healthier than— But you quite understand."

After I had done this for a year or two, even the trusts (though, as their name implies, full of innocent content) might have begun to suspect me.

There is indeed another reason why we must to a great extent rely (for the present) on speech rather than action in our dealings with the monstrosities of modern wealth. Unless our action is mere lynching (and I would never deny that there is something to be said for that), instead of what one calls political, it will not be action against the very rich, but in their favor. They hold all the handles of the political machine; and for the purpose of any prompt action they have only to move the handles. That the poor could conquer the rich at last I believe, because I believe in God—and also in man. But that the rich could conquer the poor by 8:30 to-morrow evening I am quite certain. The whole press would below the same tune over a million breakfast tables.

The servants of the rich would have run a million errands, the solicitors and agents of the rich would have struck a million bargains, before the ordinary stonebreaker had even found his pickaxe. The poor are sure—but slow.

Add to this that worst and wildest work of modern science (more blasphemous than its denial of God)—its invention of scientific war. The sergeant would obey the captain, the soldier would obey the sergeant, and the democracy would lead about the streets before a soldier, sergeant or captain had realized that they were all obeying a swollen and cynical pawnbroker.

Wit of the Youngsters

Little Ethel (aged 3)—Tum on, gwanna; supper is weady. Grandma—Why, dear, you mean breakfast, don't you? Little Ethel—Es, tourse I does, but I tan't say it.

Little Myra had been to parties on three consecutive days. "Oh, mamma," she cried, on her return from the third, "just think, I've had ice cream three times in congestion."

Anxious Mother—Harold, don't you know those are bad boys across the street for you to play with? Little Harold—Yes, mamma; but don't you know that I'm an awfully good boy for them to play with?

"Well, Bobby," said the minister who was making a duty call, "what do you intend to be when you grow up?" "An orphan," promptly replied Bobby, who was still suffering from a dose of parental discipline.

A Successful Expedit.

A certain prominent minister was compelled not long ago to give strict orders that, while he was engaged in the preparation of his sermons, his young son must be kept reasonably quiet. In spite of this, however, there arose one morning a most astonishing noise of banging and hammering, which seemed to indicate that the steam-heating pipes were being knocked to pieces. Hurrying out of his study, the minister encountered his wife.

"My dear, what in the world is Bobby doing?" he asked.

"Why, he is only beating on the radiator downstairs," was the somewhat surprised reply.

"Well, he must stop it," the minister said, decidedly.

"I don't think he will harm it, dear," his wife answered soothingly; "and it is the only thing that will keep him quiet."—Harper's Weekly.

Natural History as She Is Spoke.

Doris lived in the city, and a summer visit to grandpa's farm revealed many wonders. After being treated to the farmer's luxury, cream, she was allowed to go to the barn to see the cows milked. She looked on with much interest for a while and then asked: "Grandpa, which is the little pocket she keeps the cream in?" The Delineator.

Shrewd Scheme.

Traveler in Parlor Car—Porter, that man in front will give you a quarter for dusting him off, won't he? Porter—Yes, sir!

"Well, I'll give you half a dollar to leave the dust on him and not brush it off onto me."—Somerville Journal.

Women say as mean things of the men as they can think of, in public, but in public men are always complimenting the women.

Stowaways.

"Mamma, do you suppose there was a pair of crocodones in the ark?" "Yes, dear, they were probably there before Noah himself went aboard."—Chicago Tribune.

Disenchantment.

They were in the thick of their first quarrel.

"I thought your tastes were simple," said the husband. "I didn't expect to find you such a high flier."

"Yes, you did," she answered; "you know all about my being a high flier, as you call it, but you thought I'd be disgraced!"

Startling Reversal of Form.

Nan—I never saw Kit as plump as she is nowadays.

Fan—Plump? Huh! She used to have a dimple in her chin. It's a mole now!—Chicago Tribune.

Intuition.

"The worst has happened, John!" panted Mrs. Jipes, sinking feebly into a chair.

"Well, we'll have to advertise for another one; that's all," moodily answered Mr. Jipes.

For he knew, without being told, that the cook had left.

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