

Estacada State Bank

Make it
YOUR BANK

We are operating a modern bank on the most conservative principles, and we respectfully solicit your patronage.

Make use of our savings and checking service, and feel free to store your valuable papers in our safe deposit vaults.

Call on us if you wish advice or assistance, whether borrowing or loaning.

For insurance our service is of the best and we want you to avail yourself of our service.

LEROY D. WALKER, President
THOMAS YOCUM, Vice President
IRWIN D. WRIGHT, Cashier

Interest paid on time deposits.

I am Paying

\$1.15 per bushel for good wheat.
27.00 per ton for gray oats.

I am Selling

Flour (Hard Wheat Patent) 6.00 per bbl.
Shorts - \$32. per ton.
Bran - 30. per ton.

Feed of all kinds—prices fair,
honest weights and treatment.

Estacada Lumber and Produce Co.

Plow Shares

Ground 25c

Hoop Iron for Barrels.

Hand Saws Filed

Cross Cut Saws Filed

Expert saw hammering

C. C. MILLER

Metal Repairing Electric Wiring

Plumbing

Klaetsch Mills

First class lumber of all kinds.
Dimension material a specialty.
Prompt deliveries made
from big stock on hand.
Phone or call at mill, at Dodge.
O. C. Klaetsch, Owner.

ESTACADA PROGRESS (INCORPORATED)

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Thursday, November 19, 1914

The Progress of the Progress

Beginning with this issue, the readers will note the new make up and form of the paper and the publisher hopes it will meet with the approval of the subscribers and advertisers.

This change has been under consideration for several months past, but as it necessitated a large financial outlay for a new press and other equipment, it was postponed until now.

The employes of this office are as tickled over the new press as a kid with a new velocipede, and we invite all of our friends to come in and see the wheels go round. Besides handling the newspaper, this new press, with its automatic fountain inker, will turn out the finest of printed matter, such as illustrated catalogs, stationery, etc. It is with some little shade of regret, that the old Washington Hand Press, is to take its place among the memorable relics of this country. The poor "old cider mill" will probably welcome a rest, not only from its weekly wrestle, but from the continued cussing that it has received for years past from such former editors as E. S. Womer, G. E. LaFollette, Mrs. N. B. Ecker, (she didn't of course) and a few stray, vituperous and vitriolic remarks made by the present management and employes.

It is with no regret that the "patent inside pages" were done away with, for they too are a relic of a bygone day, when few people in the rural communities could afford or avail themselves of the daily papers and magazines. After a thorough canvass among over one hundred subscribers, it was learned that these "patent insides" were not read, with the exception of an occasional reader of a serial story. The majority of the residents in this part of the county, subscribe for some one of the Portland daily papers and keep posted on the general news of the day, and the Progress is not trying to compete against them. There is a good field in Eastern Clackamas County, for a purely local paper, dealing with the weekly news, society events, politics, development, and welfare of the community.

The new paper aims to furnish all of the news, from all of the various sections with the cooperation of its district correspondents.

The new arrangement of the paper, will allow of separate columns for the various subjects, such as church and school notes, society, fraternal organization's, announcements, and farming subjects.

Arrangements have been made to allow the paper to print each week, the best of articles on agricultural, stock and poultry rais-

ing and kindred subjects with the information from the Oregon Agricultural College's experimental department and from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's reports.

The Progress is going to try to cover its field as thoroughly as any country paper can. To deal with the subjects and problems that are of daily interest to its readers. To show both sides on all subjects, up for discussion, and to voice the sentiments of Eastern Clackamas County.

The Progress now has a paid circulation of over 500 and is read by fully 1500 people in Eastern Clackamas County each week and as a consequence is the best advertising medium to reach the people of this part of the county.

Suggestions and criticism from readers and advertisers will be welcomed and compliments won't be in vain.

The editor wishes at this time to thank the many friends, subscribers and advertisers of the paper for their hearty support, since he has been its publisher and he promises to reciprocate with full measure, for the money received.

Scientific Farming

ADVICE FOR WINTER STORAGE.

How to Obtain the Best Results With Apples, Potatoes, Etc.

Don't place apples, potatoes and root crops in the same pit for winter storage. Better still, use the cave for storing fruits and vegetables, says D. E. Lewis, assistant in horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A large per cent of the caves on farms are suitable for storing fruit if a ventilating system is installed. The best ventilating system consists of three openings made of tile in the roof and covered with A shaped boards to keep the rain out. To perfect this manner of ventilation there should be openings in the floor, which connect with a tile running to the outer air.

Maintaining a constant temperature of about 33 degrees F. will give the best results in such a cave. The cave should be located upon ground which is well drained, and a northeast front is preferred, although an east front is better than a west or south front.

Apples, root crops and potatoes should never be stored in the same pit. If the pit type of storage is used the location should be carefully selected where the pit will have good drainage. In preparing the pit it is best to dig from four to eighteen inches into the ground, as this will give a more even temperature than if the vegetables are placed on the top of the ground. The rick style of pit is best adapted for storing large quantities. A trench should be dug around the pit which will carry off surface water.

Never put spoiled or wormy products in the pit. The fruit or vegetables should be covered with enough straw or grass to form two inches of insulation after the soil is in place. If the pit is filled early in the year it is best to use slough grass or cane fodder to shed water. Part of this should be removed when the earth is put on. Enough dirt should be used to prevent freezing. A two inch pipe should run from the outside to the bottom of the pit to serve as a ventilator.

WOOD ASHES FOR THE FARM.

A Valuable Fertilizing Material That is Often Neglected.

(Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.)

It probably occurs to few farmers that it would be worth their while to save their wood ashes and return to the land a considerable amount of valuable fertilizing material, yet there is no reason why this cannot be done with a very small expenditure of care and labor.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the average farm household will accumulate enough ashes to take the place of the imported potash which has hitherto played such an important part in fertilizing American land and the supply of which has now been practically cut off by the European war. Nevertheless it is quite certain that a bushel of wood ashes has sufficient fertilizing value to make its preserva-



TREE SPROUTS SIX YEARS OLD KEPT DOWN BY CATTLE.

tion well worth while. The ashes may be applied as a top dressing to grass land and to pastures, where they foster the growth of clover and desirable grasses, aiding them to crowd out inferior kinds and weeds. For corn and roots ashes are also helpful, but because of their lime content they are not so good for potatoes.

It is essential, however, that the farmer do not permit his ashes to leach. In many households it has been customary in the past for housewives to save the ashes and leach out the potash for use in making soap. Obviously if the potash is leached out the ashes have lost their chief usefulness to the land.

For agricultural purposes the ashes from different species of trees vary considerably in value. Thus the ashes from such soft woods as pine contain less phosphorus and potash than those from the harder woods, like oak, elm, maple and hickory. The ashes of twigs and small branches are also worth more than the yield from heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree. In general it may be said that the smaller and younger the wood that is burned the better the ashes.

This means that by bestowing a little care upon his wood lot the farmer can obtain for himself the fuel that will be most useful to him, while at the same time its removal benefits instead of injuring his woods. It is often the case that very little, if any, discrimination is used when cutting down the trees for fuel. More judgment in this respect would actually benefit the timber that is left standing, while supplying the household with all the wood that it needs. Again, it is sheer extravagance to allow stock to pasture in woods. They destroy and retard young growth, pack down the soil and expose the roots of the trees. By taking care of his trees as he would of any other crop the farmer in the end will gain much more than by allowing cattle and other stock to feed upon it at will.