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ALFALFA MEETING SATURDAY

O. A. C. Expert To Lecture

March 4th

Every man, woman and child in this section, who is interested in farming, realizes the need in this country of the raising of some good crop, which will furnish more and cheaper feed for livestock. Eastern Clackamas now raises its share of field crops, from clover, timothy and vetches to oats, wheat and corn, the latter product having reached its present value, only after several years of careful work and experimentation by local farmers.

The need is still apparent of some vegetable product, which can be raised here, which will furnish cheaper, better and more abundant pasturage for cattle and hogs; for until such pasturing is possible, the cost of raising either swine, dairy cattle or beef cattle is too high.

With this end in view, the East Clackamas County Fair board, the Portland Railway Light & Power Company and others interested, have arranged to secure one of the best state authorities on the subject of alfalfa culture, to talk to the farmers here.

Prof. J. E. Larsen of the O. A. C. Extension Staff will arrive in Estacada, next Friday, March 3rd, where he will spend that day driving around this country, investigating local soil and other conditions, prior to his lecture at a meeting, which will occur Saturday afternoon, March 4th, beginning at 1 o'clock, at the Family Theatre in Estacada.

Everyone is invited to be present and to come ready to ask questions and take an interest in this subject of alfalfa raising. It is likely that a big crowd will attend, for many farmers are anxious to do their share towards experimenting with this product. The committee believes that any farmer, who feels that it is more necessary for him to work on his place next Saturday afternoon, instead of attending this meeting, will be a loser in dollars and cents in the long run, for this is too important a subject to have presented to only a few interested growers. So everyone is urged to take off that afternoon and join in this meeting.

School Rate Effective In Thirty Days

Traffic Manager F. D. Hunt of the railway company, announces that the special rate for school children of 1½c per mile, will become effective within the next thirty days.

This rate will probably be extended to include all points between Boring and Estacada and Cazadero.

Oregon City Trims Estacada

By the overwhelming score of 65 to 5, the Oregon City High School basket ball team defeated the Estacada High School quintet, at the Pavilion, last Saturday evening.

While Estacada is making no excuses and presenting no protests, it is fair to mention that Oregon City's faculty has since the game, announced that they will hereafter stick by interscholastic rules and play none but high school students, as the majority of their line-up was made up of post-graduate men, the same men having played on last Fall's football team.

It would have been just as fair had E. H. S. played such post-graduates as Bob Morton, Milt Evans and Guy Graham, first allowing them to take post-graduate work in school.

District 4 Gets Busy

Under the leadership of Road Supervisor Albert Kithing, early spring work has already begun in district No. 4, which comprises the roads through Currinsville and Alspaugh, from the Eagle Creek district to the Estacada line.

The crew last week ran the grader over every inch of its gravelled roads, throwing the gravel back into the worn tracks, rounding up the roadways and finally packing it down with the steam roller.

The crew also jacked up and removed the old rotted piers from under the lower Eagle Creek bridge, near Still's, replacing them with new piers and posts. While only one end of the bridge was in District No. 4, Supervisor Kithing went ahead and repaired both ends of the structure, thus helping out the Eagle Creek district.

Road work in other nearby districts is going on, but the News has not been advised yet as to the particular work they are doing.

Garfield Pioneer Guest Of Honor

A most enjoyable birthday dinner was celebrated last Sunday evening in Garfield, when Mrs. Lou Palmateer, entertained twenty one members of the family and friends, in honor of the 73rd birthday of Mrs. Sarah Palmateer, her husband's mother.

Mrs. E. M. Horner, Mrs. Sarah Palmateer's sister-in-law, was also an honored guest, as her eightieth birthday will occur shortly.

Among those present were Aunt Sarah's brother-in-law, R. G. (Doc) Palmateer and wife; her son Lou Palmateer, wife and children; her daughters, Mrs. Chas. Duncan and Mrs. Wilbur Wade and families of Garfield and Currinsville; her son, Henry Palmateer of Silverton and ten grandchildren; besides Mr. "Tip" Wade of Currinsville, a lifelong friend and neighbor from the pioneer days.

After a bountiful dinner had been consumed, the evening was given over to reminiscences of the early pioneer days in this country, those taking part were Aunt Sarah, and "Doc" Palmateer, Mrs. Eunice Horner and Mr. Wade.

Mr. Wade told of his arrival in the early fifties, with his father's family and the locating at Joe Young's, now the Heiple place in Currinsville, in 1850. Also of his going in 1853 to Portland with his father and escorting the Pierce family, Aunt Sarah being one of the daughters, to their land claim, where the city of Estacada now stands, unloading their belongings under a fir tree, where the A. Morrow residence is now located.

With such reminiscing continuing during the evening, the party finally broke up, after wishing Aunts Sarah and Eunice, many happy returns of the day.

Republicans In Lead

According to figures of registrations to date, as compiled by Registrar C. W. Devore of Estacada, covering the George, Garfield and Estacada 1 and 2 districts, 145 have registered Republicans; 53 Democrats; 4 Socialists; 1 Independent; 1 Progressive and 2 Prohibitionists.

In a few instances the recorder has had to refuse some registrations, as the proper naturalization papers were not forthcoming.

TO MAKE MONEY IN HOGS Reduce Cost Of Production

C. L. Smith, commonly known as Farmer Smith, the agricultural expert of the O. W. R. & N. Ry., who is known locally in connection with his practical work in connection with corn raising, in a recent talk, brought out the following good points relating to successful hog raising.

"Very few farmers know what it costs them to produce a pound of pork. Nine out of every ten could reduce the cost by adopting better methods of feeding. I have made a careful study of methods and conditions on hundreds of farms. Among the common mistakes, I find:

Running brood sows on pasture without any grain. They may keep in good flesh and look thrifty, but the pigs will be weak and a large percentage will die before they are a month old. The sow should have one pound of grain for each 100 pounds live weight from the time she is bred until farrowing. If there is a tendency to lay on too much fat, cut down the pasture—not the grain.

Making slop with mill stuffs or grain of any kind is unhealthy, wasteful, out of date; a relic of unthrift and ignorance.

The sow after farrowing should be fed dry grain each day, one pound for each 100 pounds of live weight, and one-half pound extra for each pig she is sucking—this in addition to good pasture, roots, clover or alfalfa hay.

When the pigs are four weeks old they should be given a mixed grain ration, starting with one ounce per day and increasing until they are getting one-half pound per day for each 25 pounds of live weight. If on good pasture they should receive this grain ration every day until they go to market. Four hundred pounds of grain fed in this way will finish a pig ready for market in 180 to 200 days, weighing 200 pounds.

Skimmed milk is good in small quantities, but it will not take the place of grain in the ration.

It will take twice as much feed to make a pound of meat on a pig wallowing around in Willamette Valley mud, as it will one in clean, dry quarters.

Where the clovers, grasses and vetch thrive as well as in the Willamette Valley, they are better than alfalfa for hog pasture.

The cheapest pork can be made from March farrowed pigs, fed as directed and finished for market in September and October. On an average it will cost 1 cent per pound more to put the same weight on a fall pig.

The farmer who breeds his pigs, feeds and finishes for market with feed grown on the farm, having the pigs, as far as practicable, do the harvesting, will make the most profits."