

FAVOR GOATS AS MILK PRODUCERS

Interest Growing in Possibilities of Milk-Producing Breeds in This Country.

CALLED THE POOR MAN'S COW

In Many Parts of Europe Animals Are Used for Milk Supply in Summer Months While People Are Enjoying Vacations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In this country the goat is usually regarded simply as a plaything for the children, but in some parts of Europe it is regarded as the poor man's cow. A well-known American importer of live stock states that "the goat of Switzerland is the Swiss peasant's cow, the Swiss baby's foster mother, a blessing to the sanitariums for invalids, and a godsend to the poor." In England and in many other parts of Europe people who leave the city during the summer months, either for their country homes or for travel, often take a milk goat with them in order to insure a supply of good milk of uniform quality. In this country the fact that the goat will supply sufficient milk for the average family at low cost and can be kept where it is



Group of Angora Goats.

Impossible to keep a cow, is beginning to appeal to many people, especially those in the small towns and in suburbs of cities. In this way the milk goat can be made to relieve the milk shortage which is now felt in many localities.

Adapted to This Country.

The milk goat is adapted to this country and the industry is likely to become of greater importance every year. The goat is especially useful to those who desire a small quantity of milk and do not have room for and cannot afford to keep a cow. In fact, a goat can be kept where it is impossible to keep a cow, and will consume considerable feed that otherwise would be wasted.

A doe that produces three pints a day is considered only a fair milker, while the production of two quarts is good, and the production of three quarts is considered as excellent. Goat's milk is nearly always pure white. The small size of the fat globules is one of its chief characteristics. In consequence the cream rises very slowly and never so thoroughly as in the case of cow's milk. If it is prop-

CONTROL PEACH LEAF CURL

Same Treatment Used to Combat San Jose Scale Is Recommended by Ohio Station.

Peach leaf curl may be controlled by the same treatment used to combat San Jose scale, according to botanists at the Ohio experiment station. The use of bordenaux mixture or a weaker solution of lime-sulphur is recommended for this disease in case the scale insects are not present in threatening numbers.

Testing Wet Lands.

Pick up a handful of the newly turned soil and press it tightly in the hand. If it remains in a ball the land is too wet to plow, but if it crumbles readily it is in the right condition.

Silo Improves Feed.

A silo is more than a granary. It improves feed as well as stores it.

Profitable Fertilizers.

Available phosphates are the most profitable fertilizers.

erly produced and handled, it will keep sweet as long as cow's milk, and there should not be any goaty odor. The milk can be utilized for the same purposes as cow's milk, but is less satisfactory for making butter and perhaps better for making cheese. Practically all publications dealing with milk goats attribute considerable importance to the use of the milk for infants and invalids.

During the last few years a number of goat dairies have been in operation in different parts of this country. If only a few goats are kept, it is not necessary to have much equipment, if any. Any clean, dry quarters free from drafts may be used for housing goats. The building should have proper ventilation, plenty of light, and arrangements made so that each goat can be properly fed and handled.

Feed for Goats.

Goats should receive a liberal quantity of succulent feed such as silage, mangel-wurzels, carrots, rutabagas, parsnips, or turnips. The grain feeds best suited for their rations are corn, oats, bran, barley, and linseed-oil meal or oil cake. A ration that has been used in the government herd, and which has proved to be very satisfactory for milk goats during the winter season, consists of two pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, one and one-half pounds of silage or turnips, and from one to two pounds of grain. The grain ration consisted of a mixture of 100 pounds corn, 100 pounds oats, 50 pounds bran, and ten pounds linseed-oil meal. All feed offered for goats should be clean and of good quality. Plenty of rock salt should be kept before them, and occasionally a small quantity of fine salt mixed with the grain feed. A good supply of fresh water is necessary.

WATCH FOR PLANT DISEASES

Food-Products Inspectors Are Reporting Disorders Found in Shipments of Vegetables.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To detect local outbreaks of diseases of vegetables and fruits which when uncontrolled cause heavy losses in the field or in transit, the food-products inspectors of the United States department of agriculture are reporting diseases found in shipments of produce at twenty-three of the leading market centers of the country. Some of these inspectors are expert plant pathologists and others are market inspectors who have been trained to detect signs of important diseases and rots.

Whenever a shipment shows a serious disease or rot, the department at once notifies its county agent and other representatives in the affected locality and distributes explicit instructions for overcoming or minimizing future losses. The notification to the point of shipment also prevents shippers from continuing to ship material certain to spoil in transit and thus waste car space.

This detection of disease, however, is largely a by-product of the market inspection made at these markets by the department to certify to shippers the condition as to soundness of fruits, vegetables and other food products, as authorized by the food production act, approved August 10, 1917.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do you want to make extra money during your spare time this summer at home?

If you consider money saved is money made, you can do it.

Put in a half-acre garden. If well planned and cared for properly, it will produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume.

That means a supply of a variety of fresh vegetables for the table—a reduction in the cost of living.

USE FRUIT TREES FOR SHADE

Compare Favorably With Ornamental Trees and Are Wonderfully Arrayed With Blossoms.

Why not fruit trees occasionally for shade—for the trees themselves? They compare with the best of the so-called ornamental trees, and are wonderfully arrayed with blossoms in the spring. Then there is the fruit—that's velvet.

Wheat Would Help.

An acre of wheat on every farm would help mightily to win the war, and bring back to our households some of the old-fashioned practices of thrift and economy.

Market for Dairy Products.

Dairymen may be assured of a market for all their dairy products because of the world-wide shortage of dairy cattle.

Caring for Pastures.

Pastures are a special crop and should be seeded and managed just as beets or potatoes.

BUNKER HILL PROVED SPIRIT OF COLONISTS

In Its Consequences That Conflict Ranks as the Most Momentous of All the Struggles of Revolutionary Days—Revealed to the British the True Spirit of Their Foes.



A LITTLE before sunset 143 years ago, a few hundred American troops stacked their guns, threw off their packs, seized their trenching tools and set to work with great spirit.

At midnight Boston was buried in sleep. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" could be heard distinctly from its shores. At dawn, 143 years ago, the Americans at work were seen by the sailors on board the British ships of war and the alarm was given. The captain of the Lively, the nearest ship, without waiting for orders, put a spring upon her cable and, bringing her guns to bear, opened a fire upon the hill. One man, among a number who had incautiously ventured outside, was killed. A subaltern reported his death to Colonel Prescott and asked what was to be done. "Bury him," was the reply.

It was the first fatality in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the most momentous conflicts in our Revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans and most eventful in its consequences. The British had ridiculed and despised their enemy, representing them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here the best British troops, led on by experienced officers, were repeatedly repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy—mere yeomanry—from works thrown up in a single night, and suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiers. According to their own returns they killed and wounded, out of a detachment of 2,000 men, amounted to 1,054, and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans was 411 out of 1,500 men engaged. So the number of casualties in this battle was more than 30 per cent



General Joseph Warren.

of the number in action, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles that had heretofore been known to history. At Waterloo the British loss was less than 34 per cent. No wonder that June 17 is a second Fourth of July.

What the Victory Meant.

A gallant loyalist of Massachusetts, who fought so well for King George that he rose to be a full general in the British army, regarded Bunker Hill as a transaction which controlled everything that followed. "You could not," he would say to his friends on the other side, "have succeeded without it."

"The rebels," Gage wrote a week after the battle, "are shown not to be the disorderly rabble too many have supposed. In all their wars against the French they have showed no such conduct and perseverance as they do now."

Move Forced on British.

After the engagement at Lexington on April 19 the British force under General Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne with their commands from England. These occupied the town of Boston on a peninsula extending into the harbor. The naval forces consisted of the Falcon, Lively, Somerset, Symmetry, Glasgow, and four floating batteries. Across the Charles river, at Cambridge, and on the surrounding hills, were encamped between 16,000 and 20,000 undisciplined Americans. The British, thus cut off from communication with the mainland, were seriously hampered for provisions, and General Gage contem-

plated a movement to occupy the several heights near Charlestown, at Dorchester, and adjacent points.

The arrival of such a formidable force of the enemy caused the gravest concern to the colonists. It was rumored that the British would sally forth from Boston and burn the neighboring towns. It was to prevent this that the Americans determined to fortify Bunker Hill; for, if the British should get out of the city and intrench upon Dorchester Heights to the south of Boston, the Continental position would be made untenable.

Prescott's Gallant Act.

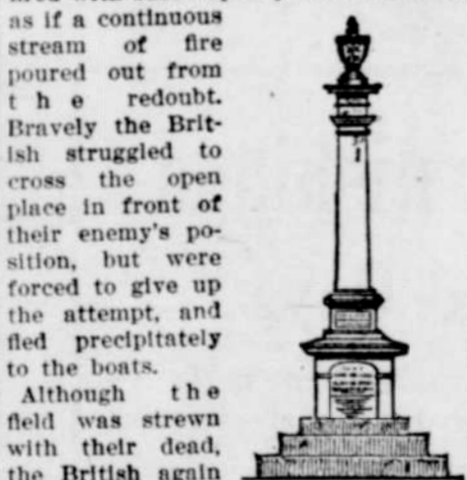
Not an unnecessary sound was made during the long hours of the night of June 16, 1775, and when dawn came intrenchments six feet high along the side of the hill were disclosed. In the face of the fire from the enemy ships and by the battery on Copp's Hill the Americans kept steadily at work completing their intrenchments and, when there was a slight show of faltering after a shot better directed than the others had done some execution in the trenches, Prescott himself mounted the works and marched to and fro with drawn sword regardless of the fact that he was a mark for the British. He thus preserved the courage of his men, who had never before been under fire.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when the British troops supported by a terrific bombardment from the ships in the harbor, advanced in solid column against the fortifications. Confidently they approached the works of the Americans, construing the silence on the hilltop as timidity. They changed their attitude on this point when they arrived within a few hundred feet of the redoubt. The Americans had been silent, but they had been ordered to refrain from firing until the command was given. Thus it was the British, advancing over the open stretch of ground, panting from the heat and the weight of their knapsacks, heard the word "Fire!" at the moment of their supreme confidence, and recoiled before a volley that mowed down many of their number.

British Line Decimated. A deadly fire was poured into the British columns, the marksmen of the Americans picking off the officers. Along the whole line of fortifications, from the rail fence to the redoubt, the British troops were soon in retreat. The British columns advanced a second time and once more were met with deadly fire. Now, however, they were prepared for it; although staggered by the shock, they soon rallied and continued their advance. The Americans fired with such rapidity that it seemed as if a continuous stream of fire poured out from the redoubt. Bravely the British struggled to cross the open place in front of their enemy's position, but were forced to give up the attempt, and fled precipitately to the boats.

Although the field was strewn with their dead, the British again attempted to take the American position. Prescott had sent for re-enforcements early in the day, and John Stark, with his New Hampshire company, had courageously crossed Charlestown Neck under a severe fire from the enemy. But the hazard of the attempt deterred other commanders from bringing troops to the support of the brave Prescott. With ammunition almost exhausted and troops tired out from the strain to which they had been subjected, Prescott realized the futility of holding his position in the face of repeated attacks by the reformed and re-enforced British lines. Nevertheless he determined again to measure his strength with the adversary; and, with a command to his men to make every shot tell, he awaited the advance of the British. Again the latter were permitted to advance within twenty yards of the American works before they were fired upon. The British line was broken, but still it advanced. With their powder now quite exhausted, the Americans met their opponents with clubbed muskets and bayonets.

The odds were too great and Prescott ordered his men to retreat. It was in doing this that the Americans suffered their heaviest loss; among others who fell was Warren, one of the most cherished of the popular leaders.



General Warren's Monument.

Physical connection between the Oregon Electric and the Southern Pacific at somewhere near Jefferson street in Portland is ordered by Regional Director Aishton in a letter to the Public Service commission. Similar physical connection also is ordered at Albany.

Indians from Warm Springs and Celilo take the myriads of brown, green and black aphids found sucking the life from plants in gardens adjoining the strawberry fields of Hood River as a forewarning of the approach of a severe winter. The warnings of the red men are having a better effect toward securing an advance ordering of winter fuel than the official advice of the fuel administration.

A second order granting a franchise has been granted to the Siuslaw Boom company covering a part of the Siuslaw river and streams and tributaries in Lane county. Under the new order Knowles, Hadsell and Sweet creeks—which were covered by the first order—are eliminated. The order is also amended to provide that the streams covered by the franchise are navigable to logs and provides that private operators along the streams shall not interfere with the rights of the company. The first order provided that the company should not interfere with the rights of private owners.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. E. E. Straw, former mayor of Marshfield, now serving as a captain in the medical corps, U. S. army, has married a young woman at Oregon, Ill., whom he met at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

A campaign is being made among the business men of Corvallis to obtain help for the farmers. Haying time will be on in full force next week, and immediately following comes the harvest.

Evidence in a suit for \$40,000 filed against the O.-W. R. & N. will be taken at La Grande. Mrs. Grace F. Fuller is the complainant, suing for damages as a consequence of the fatal injury to Francis Fuller near North Fork, Or., last year.

State Labor Commissioner Hoff has started work on his eighth biennial report to the legislature. The report will not be as extensive as it has been in the past, owing to the fact that the last session cut off \$1500 from his appropriation for that work.

Ray Noel, a logger employed at the McDonald & Vaughn camp at Tar Heel, eight miles west of North Bend, was instantly killed early Friday afternoon. A log that was being dragged by a donkey engine came in contact with another log, and unexpectedly bounding, struck Mr. Noel.

Confronted with a serious shortage of drivers due to many of its employes entering military service, the Gorst & King Automobile company, operating a jitney service between North Bend and Marshfield, is contemplating employing young women drivers to replace the men.

State penitentiary officials have been informed that Terrel Pope, a trusty who escaped from the Oregon prison last January, is under arrest at Des Moines, Ia., and that he will be prosecuted there on several burglary charges. He is also said to have committed robbery in Nebraska.

Barger Larson, a young man who failed to register on June 5 of last year for military service, was arrested by Sheriff Burns, of Clatsop county, Friday morning. This case has been reported to the Federal district attorney and the defendant will be held awaiting instructions from that office.

Cottage Grove district taxpayers strongly favor the retention of the manual training and domestic science and art departments in the schools. The vote at the annual school meeting was 178 for their retention and 52 for their elimination. H. J. Shinn was re-elected director and Worth Harvey was re-elected clerk.

Greeks, of whom there are many on Coos Bay, employed at the mills, in lumber camps and elsewhere, complain about dealers who are selling flags and say there is not a Greek flag to be purchased in the county. The Greeks say that being one of the allied nations, it would be only proper for tradesmen to place flags of Greece on sale.

County Food Administrator Wells reports that more than 30 tons of Washington county wheat flour have been turned back by dealers and private owners at the administration's request. Many instances are reported where families with less than a sack of flour in the house have turned it in.

Louis Williams, Thomas Randall and U. S. Fillio, interested in the fishing industry near Seattle, were in Eugene this week on their way to Florence for the purpose of making an investigation of the fishing industry near the mouth of the Siuslaw river. They contemplate engaging in sea fishing off the Oregon coast.

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