

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## BIG SHIPMENT OF LAMBS.

**Polk County Stock Brings Top-notch Prices for Breeding.**

Independence—There were loaded and shipped from Independence one day last week 700 buck lambs and 20 head of thoroughbred Angora goats. The buyer of this blooded stock was Alexander Donaldson, of Sheridan, Wyoming. The seller was W. W. Percival, of this place.

The lambs were principally from Polk county, although there were a few in the shipment from Yamhill, Benton, and Marion. The goats were raised by Mr. Percival. It required seven single-decked cars to carry the shipment. The lambs are Lincolnshire and Cotswold breeds, for which Polk county is becoming famous. A few carloads were shipped to Wyoming by Mr. Percival last year, and this year he received an order for double the amount.

For breeding purposes the Polk county lambs bring fancy prices, which the butchers cannot pay, and owners of sheep are naturally turning their attention more to the raising of thoroughbred stock. The shipment included lambs from the J. B. Stamp and William Riddell farms, already known among Eastern stockmen as producers of high grade sheep and goats.

One lamb from the Riddell farm, one year old, sheared 23 pounds, and weighed 270 pounds. The fleece at 23 cents brought \$6.44. At the market price of lamb, it would have brought \$10.80, which, together with the fleece amounts to \$17.24. For breeding purposes the lamb sold for more.

There were a number of lambs in the shipment which shear 21 to 23 pounds.

## GOOD FRUIT NOT COSTLY.

**Small Outlay Will Eradicate Codlin Moth and Other Pests.**

Milwaukie—J. H. Reid, of this place, who has made a close study of sprays for codlin moth and fruit pests, believes that wormy apples are not necessary, and that it is possible for all who raise fruit to keep it free from codlin moth or other pests. Contrary to the supposition that the cost of spraying is excessive, Mr. Reid gives some figures to show that spraying is not expensive.

Mr. Reid cites the apple orchard of Mark Levy, at Milwaukie, who had a total of 300 boxes of apples and pears. Each time he sprayed it took 18 hours. There were two men employed at a cost of \$9, one team at \$6, and cost of material was \$10, making the total cost \$25. This was less than 8 1/2 cents per box. A great many of Mr. Levy's trees are young and not in full bearing, and for that reason the cost for spraying was larger than it would have been had the trees been in full bearing.

"In a large orchard like that of Millard O. Lowndale, in Yamhill county," said Mr. Reid, "the cost would not be more than 4 to 6 cents per box for spraying. When the spraying is properly done the grower does not have more than eight or ten per cent loss from worms."

## Salem Has New Industry.

Salem—The only sienna paint factory on the Pacific coast and one of the few in the United States, is now in operation in Salem. A complete outfit of grinding, sifting and mixing machinery has been installed, but the demand for the product already indicates that the plant will have to be duplicated. The factory is being operated on material shipped from the sienna deposits discovered a year or two ago south of Eugene, in Lane county. As the deposits cover an area of 62 acres to a depth of 50 feet, there is plenty of material to supply the factory for a number of years.

Tests have proved that the Lane county deposits are of as high grade as the Italian sienna and it has been demonstrated that the Oregon material can be placed upon the market in competition with the imported article.

## Record-breaking Prune Crop.

Oregon City—William X. Davis, who owns a 20-acre prune orchard near Carus, reports that he will have a record-breaking crop of exceptional quality this year. He says his trees are loaded to their capacity. Mr. Davis' trees are all of the Italian variety, he having plowed up his acreage of peaches, transplanting them with the Italians which he finds more profitable.

## Large Crop of Cabbages.

LaGrande—Harvey Clark, from a 20-acre tract of mountain land, located four miles south of town, will harvest 500 sacks of potatoes and 16,000 heads of cabbage, weighing from two to five pounds. His potatoes will bring \$400, and the cabbages \$800, or a total return of \$1,200 from 20 acres.

## Vandals Cut Hop Vines.

Salem—Unknown marauders entered the hop yard of Hing Quong, near this city, and cut all the hop vines on about an acre of ground. The hops will be of little value.

## FORTUNES IN DAIRYING.

**Prominent Willamette Valley Dairyman Says "Buy Cows."**

Independence—That the cow is the best of money makers for the farmer, is the assertion of K. C. Eldridge, of this place, owner of creameries at Independence, Dayton, Jefferson, Eugene and Junction City, and one of the largest buyers of cream in the Willamette valley.

"A large part of the prosperity of the Willamette valley has come from the milk cow," he said. "Dairying beats wheat raising out of sight. And three or four years of dairying on wheat land will double the wheat growing capacity of the soil. A number of farmers in Polk are raising more than 30 bushels of wheat to the acre on such land, which several years ago would not produce more than 12 to 15 bushels."

"A farmer with say 50 cows, although that's a rather big herd, and with hogs and chickens as accessories, can make more money than do many of the country banks—that is, if he uses brains as well as hands. It's a bonanza for him, sure enough. Farmers are fast coming into realization of this; in fact, many of them realize it already. Dairy products always can find a market without hunting for it, at high prices. But dairying requires constant attention every day in the year, and for this reason some farmers are unwilling to take up with it."

"One man of my acquaintance who, six years ago, owned 30 acres of land and was in debt, by going into the dairying business paid his debt, bought 70 acres more for \$3,850, and has paid \$2,500 of this price already. The other day he sold 14 six-months old hogs for \$217."

## Seaside Bath House Burned.

Seaside—The large bath house owned by E. N. Zeller, located on the beach near the Butterfield cottages, was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. There was no wind, or the surrounding cottages would have been destroyed. Adjoining cottages were protected by the bucket brigade. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

## Dry Rust in Valley Hop Yards.

Woodburn—Dry rust has appeared in hop yards in the vicinity of Mount Angel, where there is considerable complaint, and an immense amount of damage is liable to be done. This is the first appearance of dry rust in this section. It has a musty smell and absolutely destroys the flavor of the hop.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Clab, 65c; bluestem, 69c; valley, 69@70c; red, 63c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$22@22.50; gray, \$20@21.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21 per ton; brewing, \$21 50@22.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.30 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; grapes, 75c@1.50 per crate; peaches, 70c@1.00; pears, \$1.25; plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common, 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.50 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 10c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c per pound; casabas, \$3.25@3.50.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 25c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70% @80c; sweet potatoes, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 23 1/2@27 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24c@25c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 17@20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 13@15c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17 1/2@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

## REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

**Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.**

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerra would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount air trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerra cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

## FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

**American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.**

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advises received from Peking by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the an i-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude, Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Peking police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners. The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travels abroad have had a conference with the emperor and emperor dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Peking there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

## Swam the English Channel.

London, Sept. 4.—It is reported at 1 o'clock this morning from Dover that T. W. Burgess, the swimmer, who attempted yesterday to swim the channel, has landed near Calais after 17 hours in the water. Another report is that he is within but three miles of the French coast. On account of the heavy fog which covers the channel Dover people fear for the swimmer's safety. Burgess has tried three times to swim the channel, failing each time. He says he can do it, and is determined that he will.

## Warning of More Bombs.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.



## The Moth Pest.

Westward the gypsy moth takes its way. It has caused millions of dollars' worth of damage in Massachusetts, has escaped to New Hampshire and Connecticut, and now the invasion is turning toward New York State. This interesting information is conveyed in a letter of warning just issued by E. P. Felt, State Entomologist.

The brown tall moth is a more recent introduction, and, unlike the gypsy moth, flies readily. It is not only a very destructive leaf feeder, but the barbed hairs of the caterpillars cause a very severe irritation upon the unprotected skin.

Two rows of warts down the back of the gypsy moth caterpillar make it easily distinguishable. It is about two inches long and the ten anterior warts are blue, the twelve posterior red. The gypsy moth will eat anything in the tree or shrub line, and on the slightest disturbance leap on passersby and cling to clothing.

Brown tall moths have white spots on each side and a single pair of red spots near the tail. They prefer wild cherry, pear, apple, maple, elm and white oak leaves, and have barbed horns, which, breaking off or blowing from the cocoon, produce an intolerable irritation, the "brown tall itch."

Caterpillars of both species, says Mr. Felt, may be destroyed by spraying with an arsenical poisoning, preferably five pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, though the gypsy moth caterpillars, especially when nearly full grown, are quite resistant to poison. Eggs of the gypsy moth may be destroyed by treating the egg masses with



NESTS OF THE MOTHS.

a preparation composed of 50 per cent creosote oil, 20 per cent carbolic acid, 20 per cent spirits of turpentine and 10 per cent of coal tar.

## To Make Good Corn Drag.

Any farmer handy with the ordinary tools on a farm can make a corn drag attachment for his cultivator that will pay for itself many times in one season. If properly used, says an experienced agriculturist. The common farm harrow is too heavy and unwieldy for harrowing corn after it is up, except under the most favorable conditions of soil and weather. To make, get oak one and one-half inches by three. Make in two sections of three bars each. Let each section be long enough to cover all of space between two rows. Brace same as other harrows. No. 60 wire spikes make very good teeth. Set teeth a little slanting and as close as will work in your soil without clogging. Attach to beams of corn plow. Arrange so that the drag will cover all the ground when you wish by connecting the two parts. You can, with this arrangement, adjust the drag to suit.

## Agricultural Atoms.

Try feeding the work horses light at noon and heavier at night.

It is most exasperating to attempt to fix a pump when the stock is standing around waiting and making things unpleasant.

An early piece of ground sown to barley makes the pigs smile.

The brood sow cannot successfully suckle her litter on a corn ration.

One farmer with a small bunch of sheep reports that from nineteen sheep last year he realized \$129.30 in lambs and wool—\$6.84 a head—which is a good record.

The cut worm, like the "x" of algebra, is always the unknown quantity, and it is as hard to find him sometimes as it is to find what "x" in algebra equals. Let the scientists tell us how to get rid of this pest.

The man who breeds a breed of hogs because he likes them is sure to succeed. More depends on the man than on the breed.

All fence rows should be set to grass so as to keep down a dense growth of weeds. If weeds are allowed to grow it means that they will have to be mowed.

If your family has not had all the strawberries and garden truck their hides will hold, what has been the reason? These things are so easily obtained that one ought to be ashamed if they are not supplied.

One of the best Scotch shepherds says that when a sheep reached the age of six years, it is well to get her off one's hands. Then she begins to go down, and a sheep on the shady side of life is poor property.

## Mules in Strong Demand.

As indicating the steady growth in public favor which the mule is enjoying, we are glad to note that the proprietor of a Missouri jack farm has just sold some fine animals at high prices—\$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,250, five for \$1,000 each, \$900, \$800, \$700, three jacks and one Jennet, \$3,000. A letter from Austin, Tex., says there is a great shortage of mules in that State. They are in strong demand by farmers and ranchers, and the supply is inadequate. As a result, the prices of good mules have gone up to the highest figures ever known in the State. It will be but a few years until this mule shortage, which is said to exist throughout the country, will be relieved, as much attention is now being given to breeding the animals.—Country Gentleman.



WELL BRED JACK

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## Spraying to Destroy Bugs.

The recognized formula for bordeaux mixture for use on potatoes is six pounds of copper sulphate, blue vitriol, four pounds unslacked quicklime and fifty gallons of water. The copper sulphate is dissolved in one barrel and the lime in another. Add to each twenty-five gallons of water and then mix thoroughly. When to be used strain through a wire strainer, preferably one of brass.

Spraying should be started when the potato plants are six inches high and be repeated every ten days or two weeks, according to the weather, throughout the growing season. If bugs are to be destroyed, add one pound of paris green to each fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture, but the bordeaux mixture should be used alone until the bugs are noticed.

When it is figured that the cost of spraying does not exceed \$7 an acre, and it is often less, while experiments have proved that the value of the crop was increased three or four times the cost for spraying, it certainly pays and pays well.

## Flies and the Milk Yield.

The effect on milk production by the use of fly repellants has been tested at the Missouri Station. Various mixtures were found which would keep off the flies all day if put on in the morning; but a measurement of the milk and test of the butter fat for a period of two weeks indicated that keeping off the flies did not affect the milk yield. As somewhat similar results were obtained by experiments at the Connecticut Station, it seems fair to concede that the injurious effects of the fly pest have been exaggerated. During the fly time the feed in most pastures is growing poorer every day and the cows naturally shrink then, but it is probably a mistake to blame the flies for much of the shrinkage. For all that, it is worth while to use the mixtures to keep off the flies for the peace and quiet obtained in the stable for both the cows and for the milkmen.

## Good Crops for Old Grass Land.

The question of what to do with grass land after haying, where the land is run out and poor, is a rather puzzling one, but if we should get rain enough to soften the surface and permit easy plowing, it may be broken up, enriched with manure or fertilizer and immediately seeded with Hungarian. In case the weather should prove too dry for this, barley may be sown either alone or with rye in August for fall feeding. Off good, strong land, well enriched, a crop of late cabbage plants may be set as late as July 15; the turnip seed may be sown even as late as Aug. 1, though July 20 is a better time.

## Guinea Fowls Keep Away Hawks.

A Massachusetts poultryman declares that he has lost no chicks by hawks and crows since he kept a small flock of guineas, though losing many before. Their strident voices seem to disconcert the feathered marauders. The guineas are also good watchdogs, and no prying thief or sneaking "varmint" can escape their nocturnal vigilance and shrill alarm. The young make fine eating, too, and there is a growing demand for them in the markets. It would pay on many a farm to add a few guineas to the feathered stock.