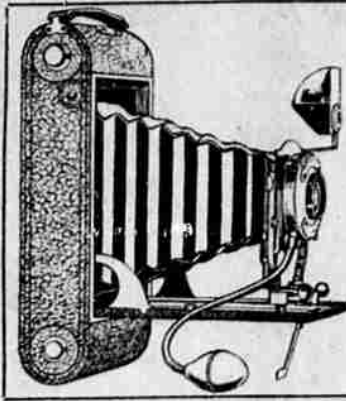


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PUTMAN'S DRUG STORE

The Rexall Store

LAND OFFICE HAS A SPURT

NEARLY \$3000.00 BUSINESS IN A DAY.

Filings on Pine Creek Project Largely from Resident People.

The local land office on February 17th, received, through William L. Flower, United States Commissioner at Halfway, Oregon, twelve homestead applications covering an aggregate area of 3355.17 acres. These entries are located near Pine, Oregon, within the limits of a body of land recently restored to entry by the relinquishment of the State of Oregon of lands previously withdrawn under the Carey Act, and practically all of the filings to date have been made by residents of Pine Valley vicinity the majority of whom own land adjoining the tracts entered.

Also, on this date the land office sold at public sale fifteen isolated tracts, aggregating 869.38 acres, and incidentally, as an unusual to these unusual receipts, G. Edwin Jones of Hamilton, Oregon, through the United States National bank of La Grande, made payment of the appraised value of a timber and stone application, amounting to \$420.00. The extreme rush of business has given P. C. Bramwell and Nolan Skiff of the land office and their assistants a very strenuous day, the total receipts amounting to \$2648.37.

Isolated Tracts Sold.
Thirteen people in Eastern Oregon bought isolated tracts in a sale at the United States land office. All but two tracts went at \$2.00, but one, J. E. La Grange, of Range who had to pay \$3.25 per acre to get what he wanted. Those who bought land were:

William P. Womack, 40 acres, Joseph.
Joseph Gill, Zumwalt, 40 acres.
Lee E. Beene, Gallina, 120 acres.
Clara M. Welch, Haines, 80 acres.
Allen Porter, Long Creek, 40 acres.
Andrew Bowman, Gallina, 40 acres.
Ellis R. Vaughn, Enterprise, 40 acres.

Isaac G. Bogard, Gallina, 40 acres.
Albert E. Rutter, Ritter, 40 acres.
Jonas L. Roe, Enterprise, 76 acres.
Guy B. Wyrick, Pendleton, 40 acres.
Jacob E. La Grange, Range, 40 acres.

E. Enflow, Flora, 80.51 acres.
Today's business started out with a brisk pace. Math Hansen of Long Creek, filed on a timber and stone claim; Waldo R. Vaughn, Grover C. Studer and John E. Weith, all of Baker, each filed on a homestead.

City Manager's Report.

The expenses of the water department were \$40.16. Thawing cost \$21.79 besides the power and the services of Fire Chief Benham as wire man and \$18.37 was for routine work turn on and off and checking up leaky fixtures.

The police arrested one drunk served two meals and had twelve sleepers. Fines amounted to \$25.00 and forfeitures to \$13.05.

The recorder collected \$25.00 fines, \$13.05 forfeitures and issued one taxi license on proper treasurer's receipt for \$5.00 and warrants for labor certificates for \$411.05 mostly for the emergency street work, and \$983.53 for bills regularly allowed.

The treasurer collected \$944.75 water rent; \$850.67 Improvement District Installments; \$410.90 Improvement District Interest; \$3.15 installments and 95 cents interest on District No. 90; \$5.00 for one taxi license; 50 cents for one electrical permit, and \$474.19 taxes from the county treasurer. He paid \$4175.85 water warrants, including \$4000.00 semi-annual interest on the B. C. P. L. bonds. He also paid \$327.50 road warrants; \$250.00 park warrant being an installment on the Chautauqua building, note for 1915 as per contract with the city. He paid \$6.20 contingent warrant and \$30.00 Improvement District Interest.

The street superintendent had 12 1-4 days man and team work for \$58.10 and one half of Sunday \$2.50; White wing \$15.00; extra man \$15.00; extra men for opening catch basins and gutters 54 days \$135.00 and one man on Sunday \$3.00. Also had one day's work done by a prisoner.

Have placed Mr. Claude Mackey of the volunteer department temporarily in charge of the fire department. A complete inventory of the equipment and supplies is being made.

The treasurer posted the January and December financial reports in the lobby of the recorder's office and furnished each bank with a copy so citizens interested may consult same.

4-foot wood taken in trade at Kiddle's store, Island City. 2-18-16.

Daffodils today at the Flower Store. 2-18-16

Watch for the talk on Garden Seeds in tomorrow's Observer by the La Grande Seed & Floral Co. 2-18-16

Speaking of untold wealth, the income tax returns certainly reveal a lot of it.

The New York magazine publishers, charged with "making vice attractive" might logically plead that it doesn't take much work in New York.

Use our Want Ad column.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A complete assortment of films and postal albums just in at Silverthorns. Everything new and nifty. Drop in and look them over 2-17-16

When you are writing a letter home, or to the girl you left behind, good stationery is the first thing thought of. Everything new and classy in the stationery line. At Silverthorns. 2-17-16.

Oranges—buy them by the peck at Snodgrass Grocery. 2-17-16

NOTICE.

That aggravating little tear that you think can't be fixed, take it to Pauline, she will make it as good as new.—Adv. 2-8-16.

Good dry cord wood for sale. Inquire at Golden Rule Co.—Adv. 1-24-16

NEW DIRECTORY SOON

Home Independent Co. To Issue New Book

Did you ever stop to think that the Telephone directory is the business and social map of the city. If your name is not in it you are practically isolated from your friends and fellow citizens.

We are about to issue a New Directory and wish to request all our Subscribers to notify us at once of any change they may wish to make in their names or addresses. To non-subscribers we would like to point out a few of the many reasons why they should at once have a telephone installed. It puts you in immediate and close touch with all your friends, it places at your disposal the best service of all the leading business men in town; in sickness it may save a dear ones life, and it is a protection against loss from fire and burglars, and all this can be had for the trifling sum of 5c per day. If you have a phone you know what a comfort and help it has been to you in the last few days, if you haven't one you have our sincere sympathies. Come and see us regarding the installing of a phone and get your name in the New Directory.

Home Independent Telephone Co. Adv. 23 16.

For a Bilious Attack.

When you have a severe headache, accompanied by a coated tongue, loathing of food, constipation, torpid liver, vomiting of partly digested food and then bile, you may know that you have a severe bilious attack. While you may be quite sick there is much consolation in knowing that relief may be had by taking three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They are prompt and effectual. Obtainable everywhere.

Sciatica's Piercing Pain.

To kill the nerve pains of Sciatica you can always depend on Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the seat of pain and brings ease as soon as it is applied. A great comfort too with Sloan's is that no rubbing is required. Sloan's Liniment is invaluable for stopping muscular or nerve pain of any kind. Try it at once if you suffer with Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Pain in Chest, Sprains, Bruises, etc. It is excellent for Neuralgia and Headache. 25c at all druggists.

PASTEURIZED MILK WHOLESOME.

Valuable information concerning pasteurization of milk is contained in a government bulletin just received in La Grande. In the government report, experts go on to say that there is no valid objection to pasteurization when properly performed and that the process makes safer even the most carefully handled and inspected milk. It is the conclusion of a new professional paper of the department, in which are set forth the most recent conclusions of scientists in regard to this matter. It seems probable, says this

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New Spring Percales 6 1-4c, 10c
New Spring Calicos 5c
New Spring Apron Gingham 5c
New Spring Amoskeag Gingham 6 1-4c
New Spring House Dresses 98c
New Spring Lawns, figured, 10c 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 25c
New Spring Waistings 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 25c
New Spring Ribbons 19c, 25c
New Spring Corsets 69c, 98c
New Table Linens 69c, 98c, \$1.49
New Bed Spreads 98c, \$1.49, \$1.98, \$2.98
New Spring Shirts 98c

New Spring Ties 25c
New Spring Unions 98c
Men's Handkerchiefs 5c
New Spring Shoes \$2.49, \$2.98
New Spring Crossett Shoes \$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98, \$4.50
Men's Boots \$2.98, \$3.49
Boys' Boots \$1.98
Little Fellows Boots \$1.25, \$1.49
Boys' Shoes \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.39, \$1.49
Young Fellow Shoes \$1.49, \$1.79, \$1.89, \$1.98
Boston Garters 10c
Sleeve Protectors 15c, 25c
Spring Hats 98c, \$1.49, \$1.98, \$2.49

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paper, that within the next two years a large proportion of the milk supply in the large cities will be pasteurized. There is already a marked tendency in this direction. About 10 years ago only 5 per cent of the milk supply of New York City was pasteurized. In 1914, 88 per cent was treated in this way. At the present time 80 per cent of the milk supply of Boston is pasteurized, and there are corresponding increases in many of the smaller cities.

Before the value of pasteurization as a hygienic measure was as well recognized as it is today, it was practiced in secret by a number of milk dealers as a means of preserving milk and preventing it from souring. Its commercial value in this respect is undoubtedly great, but its chief function is the destruction of disease-producing organisms. Proper pasteurization should destroy about 99 per cent of all the bacteria in the milk, although when the bacterial count of the raw milk is low the reduction may be somewhat smaller. The efficiency of the process, it is pointed out, can not be based on the percentage but rather on the character of the bacteria destroyed.

The kinds of bacteria that remain alive after pasteurization depend on the temperature to which the milk is heated and the species of bacteria which are in the raw milk. Three processes of pasteurization, known respectively as the flash process, the holder process, and pasteurization in the bottle, are now practiced in this country. In the flash process the milk is raised quickly to a temperature of about 160 degrees F. or more, held there for from 30 seconds to a minute, and then cooled quickly. In the holder process the milk is heated to a temperature of from 140 degrees to 150 degrees F. and held there for half an hour. When pasteurization in bottles is practiced, the raw milk is put into bottles with water-tight seal caps, which are immersed in hot water and held for from 20 to 30 minutes at a temperature of 145 degrees F. In this way the pasteurized milk is not subjected to any danger of reinfection. On the other hand, the seal caps must be absolutely tight, and this involves increased cost. In general, it may be said that the holder process is coming into greater favor than either of the others. This process permits of the use of lower temperatures, which, for various reasons, is highly desirable. Another method of pasteurization, or rather a modification of the present holder process, suggested by the department investigators, is that of bottling hot pasteurized milk. The process consists in pasteurizing milk by the holder process at 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes, then bottling it while hot in hot bottles steamed for 2 minutes immediately before filling. After filling, the bottles are capped and may be cooled by any of the systems in which the caps are protected. The bottles are sprayed with water or cooled by forced-air circulation.

When milk is held at 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes, all the disease-producing bacteria, so far as can be ascertained, are completely destroyed. At the same time a larger percentage of the bacteria that cause milk to sour and a smaller percentage of those that cause it to rot are left than when a higher temperature is employed. Pasteurized at a low temperature, milk undergoes no change which affects its nutritive value or its digestibility. Subjected to a temperature of 150 degrees F. or more, however, does result in certain chemical changes. Finally, pasteurization at low temperatures is more economical because the expense of heating and cooling is less.

This, of course, does not mean that insufficient pasteurization should ever be tolerated. As a matter of fact, the process of pasteurization is frequent-

ly performed improperly. For the holder process, 140 degrees F. is the point at which investigations have shown that disease-producing bacteria are killed, but in practice it is advisable to use a temperature several degrees above this minimum of safety. When the flash process is used, investigation has shown that very many dealers fail to heat the milk to a sufficiently high temperature. This appears to be another argument for the use of the holder process, although conditions in this respect are said to have been improved greatly in recent years.

Another common defect in the process of pasteurization is carelessness in the handling of the milk after it has been treated. As has been said already, this is one reason why pasteurization in bottles is advocated. One false step in handling the milk after it has been pasteurized will undo all the good effects of the process. The milk should be cooled as rapidly as possible to about 40 degrees F. and kept at that temperature until delivered. If this is done, there is only a slight bacterial increase during the first 24 hours. It has been held by some investigators that bacteria grew faster in pasteurized milk than in raw milk. This point, however, has never

been thoroughly established, and other investigations indicate that the rate of increase is approximately the same.

Another objection that has been raised to pasteurized milk is that the bacteria which cause it to sour are destroyed and that without their restraining action the putrefying organisms which survive form toxins and putrefactive products in the milk. As has been pointed out, this is true only of milk that has been pasteurized at a high temperature. As a matter of fact, the bulletin concludes, pasteurization by the holder process is today the most effective means of obtaining safe milk. This is especially true of cities which consume such great quantities that thorough inspection is almost impossible. New York City in 1912, for example, used 3,500,000 quarts a day. This was furnished by about 350,000 cows, and some of it was transported more than 400 miles. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand persons, it is estimated, were engaged in handling it. Under such circumstances pasteurization is a necessary precaution. It is, however, to be regarded not as a substitute for, but as a supplement to, care and cleanliness in the production of milk.

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