

# "Snappy Service"

GIVES OUR STORE AN AIR OF UP-TO-DATENESS SIMILAR TO BIG CITY SHOPS

Service plays almost as important a part in modern business as the character of merchandise handled.

At our store careful attention is given to every phrase of service which may contribute to the convenience and comfort of customers.

Salespeople are neat and courteous and supply your wants with a class of goods called for.

When it is more convenient for you to shop by phone—our prompt free delivery service enables you to have drug store goods just when they are needed.

PHONE MAIN 40

To customers who reside in rural routes we recommend the use of our prompt post service.

At our store all little conveniences such as phones, directories, writing materials, etc. are provided for our customers.

Service is the Thing

## Snapp's La Grande Pharmacy

ALVIN SNAPP, Proprietor

MAIN 30

OBSERVER ADVERTISING will bring results.

# WAITING MEANS LOSING

Real Economy Says:

"If You Need a New Implement This Year, Buy It"

Suppose that the use of a certain new implement next season would save you \$100.

How much will you lose by not buying that implement this spring? You will lose One Hundred Dollars.

How much will the implement really cost you if you wait until next year to buy it?

It will really cost you the market price then plus the one hundred dollars lost by not having the implement in use in the coming season.

Waiting to buy such an implement would be just as poor economy as waiting until next year to put out a crop in the hope of getting

lower-priced seed.

Good implements are the best friends that a farmer can have. They are profit-makers—not profit-takers. Year in and year out, good implements enable you to make the best of conditions as they come.

We have a stock of good implements here for your inspection. If you need any of them for use this year, you will lose good, hard money by waiting until next year to buy. In many cases you will lose more than one hundred dollars.

Can you afford to wait?

Figure it out for yourself—and then come and see us.

## OREGON HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT COMPANY

# SHERRY'S

TODAY ONLY

JESSE L. LASKY Presents

HOUDINI IN

"TERROR ISLAND"

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

The world's master wizard in a fascinating romance of sunken treasure, puzzling plots, deadly encounters and miraculous escapes. Beginning in the shop of a Yankee inventor, ending on the shore of a South Sea Isle.

Enough Thrills for Ten Pictures

Crowded into Six Breathless Reels

Also Showing a Comedy

And MUTT and JEFF

## Two Varieties of Western Larch Found In Oregon

Writing for the Oregonian of recent date, William E. Lawrence of the department of botany and plant pathology at the Oregon Agricultural College stated that:

Of the four larches found in North America only two occur in Oregon—the western larch extensively and the woolly larch in the Mount Hood region. Since larches lose their leaves in autumn, as the broad-leaved trees, and yet produce cones in common with all conifers, it is not at all difficult to recognize the Oregon larches by this association of the absence of leaves with the presence of cones.

The western larch, larix occidentalis Nuttall, is also called the red American larch, great western larch, and western tamarack, although commonly spoken of as larch or tamarack. It occurs within the Columbia river drainage basin, at elevations of 200 to 600 feet. Its range lies between the western slope of the continental divide in Montana and southern British Columbia to Southern Oregon and the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains in Oregon. In Oregon it is found mainly in the Blue and Wallowa mountains of Eastern Oregon and on the east slope of the Cascades, crossing the divide only for short distances at various places.

Western Larch Largest. The western larch is the largest known species of larch in the world. It produces tapering trunks three or four feet in diameter, clear of branches for 60 to 100 feet or more, which together with short narrow crowns of comparatively few short horizontal branches, gradually taper to slender points from 100 to 150 feet. Trees 200 hundred feet high are usually five to eight feet in diameter. In the open the branches often reach almost to the ground. It attains its largest size in the Bitterroot mountains or northern Idaho.

It requires from 250 to 300 years to produce a trunk 14 to 20 inches in diameter. Merchantable timber of 12 inches in diameter is attained in about 100 years in the Priest river drainage basin of northern Idaho. The larch as a tree is a rather slow but persistent grower. The larch is long-lived, living between 300 and 500 years, as a rule, while the largest trees reach 700 years of age.

The bark is very thick near the base of the tree—three to six inches—and deeply furrowed, gradually becoming less deeply furrowed and thinner at 20 or more feet above the ground. The thick bark offers a very excellent protection to the tree against fire, and many of the large trees show that they have successfully passed through several forest fires.

Branches are slender. The branches are rather slender, but not graceful, owing to the presence of short, stubby, collar branches, which support the cluster of leaves. Pine and larch are alike in having two kinds of branches—long branches upon which may be found, in the spring and summer, from 14 to about 30 feet stiff, sharp-pointed, flat, triangular leaves. The larch is one of the earliest deciduous trees to display new growth in the spring, leaves appearing toward the last of April. They are pale yellowish-green and needle-like, becoming bright yellow toward late in the fall, and falling during October. This marked difference in the color of the leaves enables the traveler to distinguish the larch from other conifers readily. It may be picked out while passing by on the train, as, for example, along the Oregon-Washington, Railroad and Navigation railroad at the top of the Blue mountain grade near Mouth. They may be seen along the Siskiyou valley and other mountain railroad lines.

The cones are small (1 to 1 1/2 inches long), stand erect, mature in one season and ripen in August. The presence of the excited three-pointed bracts is a feature in common with the Douglas fir and the tree or balsam fir. They open soon after maturity and fall from the trees by the end of October or November. Larches rarely produce seed before 25 years, but become prolific seeders at 40 to 50 years. Like many other conifers, such as the pines and firs, the seeds bear wings, which materially assist in dissemination. Falling from the top of such tall trees, they are rapidly scattered, often falling upon the ground, over which they are sometimes blown for a considerable distance. The cone scales open very readily in dry weather, but close during rain, so that the duration of the period of seed dispersion varies to some extent with local climatic conditions.

The woods of the western larch are rather exacting as to moisture requirements. They require considerable moisture for germination, which accounts for their occurrence in high mountain valleys and slopes and their predominance on the north slopes.

Considerable Water Needed. Although western larch demands considerable water, the soil in which it grows must be well drained. It is relatively dry during the Blue mountains of Eastern Oregon, the larch attains its best development in moist dross or in fertile valleys, not parallel with the direction of the prevailing winds. The larch grows well in the outer, soils of burned-over areas, when it is likely to compete on a lodge-pole pine or Douglas fir.

and where the dominance depends upon which tree started first. If the lodge-pole pine and western larch have an equal start, the rapid growth of the larch assures its establishment, while the light color of the foliage and sparsely scattered leaves of the larch do not injure the development of the lodge-pole pine. If the lodge-pole pine is the earlier to start, its denser shade is likely to crowd out the more intolerant larch.

The western larch sometimes grows in pure stands, but usually in mixed stands. In the Blue mountains of Washington and Oregon it occurs on typical flats. Here, also the areas of this larch and lodge-pole pine are interspersed with Engelmann spruce, white and low firs and Douglas fir.

The western larch is seriously damaged by the larch mistletoe, a flowering plant which sends its suckers into the living wood of the limbs and branches of the tree thus deriving all of its source of water from the larch. The larch mistletoe is so abundant in the Blue mountains of Oregon and the injurious effect so marked that it results in considerable suppression of the larch as a source of valuable timber.

Tree Not Little Used.

At present the western larch is but little used, although it compares favorably in strength with the wood of the western hemlock and Douglas fir. Western larch and western yellow pine are practically the only woods used for building purposes in some parts of Northern Idaho and Western Montana and Eastern Washington. However, the wood of the western larch is not found upon the market to any great extent outside of its geographical range. Its use is therefore largely confined to the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. There is considerable wastage in lumbering, so that the western larch yields an average of about ten per cent of clear lumber. Western larch is used in making railroad ties, flooring, ceiling and siding, bath, inside finishing, veneer. It takes a high polish and stains well. It is especially valuable for round and pole timbers.

The wood of the western larch should not be confused with the wood of the noble fir. Lumbermen frequently refer to the wood of the noble fir as "larch." This is an erroneous application of the term and its use should not be continued on account of its correct application only to the western larch and eastern larch.

We still have a fine, large room. Light, heat, with fine bath room and toilet for rent to a good couple permanently. This room is over our store, opposite Foley Hotel. 1-22-13 PALACE CONFECTIONERY CO.

Made Levy of Goose Feathers. Six feathers from the wings of every goose in their country, was the war lord King Henry V made upon the last Englishman of English counties when about to make war upon France in 1417. The feathers were needed for the arrows of the archers, the instruments of the day.



GETTING READY FOR MARCH 4th?

We are in readiness now to serve you well and earn your steady patronage.

## Wilson Bros. Tailors

Cleaning, Pressing and Hat Blocking  
New Foley Building  
La Grande, Ore.

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY - A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

# Ladies' Silk Dresses

Have you taken advantage of this extraordinary buying opportunity? Your savings are greater than ever before.

## Reconstruction Prices

Give you large selections in silk poplin, from \$4.50 to \$6.90. In taffeta, satin, mes-saline and crepes at \$9.90, \$12.50, \$14.75, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$22.50, and up to \$36.50.

## Comforts - Blankets

Here again our Reconstruction Prices give you generous saving.

Comforts	\$2.98 to \$5.90
Cotton Blankets	\$1.49, \$1.98
Woolnaps	\$3.98 to \$5.50
Wool mixed	\$5.90 to \$7.50
Pure Wool	\$7.90 to \$11.50

Palmolive Soap 3 Bars 25  
Creme Oil Soap 3 Bars 25

# J.C. Penney Co.

A Nation-wide Institution  
OF STORES

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY - A NATIONWIDE INSTITUTION

# To Car Owners

## THE SAFE WAY

is to have your car examined or overhauled before beginning its regular spring and summer use.

Cars get more or less out of order during the severe winter weather, and do not work as perfectly as they should. This means additional wear and strain on the parts effected, and increased expense to you if allowed to continue in that condition. Failure to correct these defects has caused the wrecking of many cars. Don't let it occur to yours.

We can overhaul your car at slight expense.

# INLAND MOTOR CO.

# NOT SPECIALS

EVERY DAY PRICES ON EVERY DAY NECESSITIES - WHY PAY MORE?

Pure Cane Sugar, 100 lb. sack	\$9.97	2 cans	55c
Fancy Dry Onions, per sack	\$1.40	Grape Nuts, 3 packages	35c
Fancy Dry Onions, 13 pounds	25c	Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 2 packages	25c
Fresh Eggs, 2 dozen	95c	Postum, package	23c
Fresh Creamery Butter, 2 lbs.	98c	Apricots or Peaches, 2 1/2 lb. tins 23c, 2 for 45c	
Preferred Stock and Royal Club Shrimps.		Pure Shortening, 5 lb. tin 89c, 10 lb. tin \$1.75	

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE FRESHEST GROCERIES IN TOWN  
30 MINUTE DELIVERY SERVICE  
WHY PAY MORE. PHONE 3354

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