

Catalogue Tells of Many Plant Diseases

The song writer who pictured the rose in a care-free life under cloudless skies and its freedom from work while it kisses the passing breeze, evidently was unfamiliar with the existence of plant diseases. There is many a "worry" in the "life of a rose" from the time the tiny seed germinates in the warm, moist earth until the opening of the bud under the sunny sky, according to the pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thirty-nine different "worries" of the rose have been listed by these pathologists in a catalogue of the diseases which affect economic and ornamental plants in the United States.

To one unfamiliar with the extent of disease among plants the 100-page catalogue, in which the specific troubles of every important plant are listed, would seem to indicate that no plant's life is a bed of roses—they all have their troubles and many of them. The wheat crop is afflicted with 31 different diseases, the corn plant with 27, the tomato with 42. The oak tree fights its way against 52 diseases, and we have apples in spite of 66 possible maladies.

Law's Protection for Writers and Artists

The United States law of copyright is founded on a provision in the Constitution, as is well known. There is mention in Roman literature of the sale of playrights by the dramatic authors, and Rome had booksellers who sold copies of poems written by slaves, and who seem to have been protected by some kind of "copyright" of the trade, since Martial names certain booksellers who had specific poems of his for sale. Cicero in his letters indicates that there was some notion of literary property, and it is probable that some kind of payment was made to authors. The Roman jurist, Gaius, probably of the Second century, held that where an artist had painted upon a tabula, his was the superior right, and this opinion was adopted by Irford, chief editor of the code of Justinian, in the Sixth century, and was applied in a modern question in respect to John Leach's drawings upon wood. The first record of a copyright case is that of *Millar vs. Columbia* in 1769, chronicled by Adamson fifty years later and cited by Nightingale in *The Monks of the West*.

Curing Horse Flu

There is some dispute, it seems, about the efficiency of chlorine gas treatment for colds and other respiratory troubles, such as "flu" in human beings; but it is certainly good for horses. Horses are not less liable to "flu" than people; and epidemics of it at the United States cavalry posts have been promptly checked by the use of chlorine gas.

It is administered by tethering each afflicted animal in such wise that his head is enclosed in a box, into which the gas is introduced in measured quantities, a rubber cloth being fastened about the horse's neck to prevent escape of the medicinal vapor. A horse suffering from "flu" or bronchial trouble may be entirely cured by this means after three or four treatments of an hour daily.—Fort William (Ont.) Times-Journal.

Nothing Doing

"I told Percy that his wild ways were the talk of the town."
"Yes, and then what?"
"I told him he had the reputation of being the perfect lover—that he had a way with women that was irresistible."
"And?"
"That all the men envied him for being the prince of lovers."
"And what else?"
"I told him that all the girls were wild about him—they said his kisses made them think they were in paradise."
"And then what did he do?"
"The dashed idiot just sat there and denied everything I said!"—Ziff's Magazine.

Weak Milk on Sabbath

English milk users find that the milk they get on Sunday is not as rich as the milk delivered on other days.

An investigation was conducted by health authorities and it was found that adulteration occurs more frequently on Sunday than on any other day.

The investigators were led to believe that the sale of milk must be greater on this day than on any other day of the week and the dairymen are tempted to increase the supply by adding water.

The moral of this may be: Don't drink milk on Sunday or adulterate the milk on week days so you'll not notice the low quality of Sunday milk.

Took the Vows

Claude G. Bevers, in his interesting volume, *The Party Battles of the Jackson Period*, relates the following anecdote:

The Paines were married in the White House. The President had known the bride since infancy. The Lewises and the Jacksons were old Tennessee neighbors. General Jackson acted as godfather to the couple's first-born.

The baptism occurred in the White House, and when the minister, following the form, asked the infant, "Andrew Jackson, do you renounce the devil and all his works?" President Jackson with great fervor responded, "I do most indubitably."

Most Likely

Bobby—George-Porgie puddin' an' ple; kissed the girls an' made 'em cry.
Nurse—Why do you suppose the girls cried?
Bobby—I guess they were cryin' for more.

May Day Festivities Kept for Centuries

The origin of the custom of celebrating May day is lost in the mists of antiquity. The first day of May has been observed in some manner since before the time of the Romans. In Rome, May day fell within the period which was sacred to Flora, the goddess of flowers, and flower processions were common on that day. Medieval and early modern England celebrated around the Maypole on the village green. There was a morning procession to the woods to bring home the "May" of hawthorne blossoms to wreath the Maypole. The "queen," chosen by popular vote, set up her court in a flowery bower, which she left at times to dance with her loyal subjects. Tennyson's "May Queen" gives a picture of these rural festivities. A custom now almost disappeared, prevailed a generation or so ago in this country in the hanging of "May baskets" on the front doors of the houses of one's friends and neighbors. It was a point of honor to affix the little token of wild flowers to the door knob and slip away undiscovered.—Exchange.

Insistence on Song Cost Hostess Money

New York makes the most of its eminent people. Invitations to lunch, dine and dance come by the scores to those who have acquired fame by facility at one of the arts, and in many cases they are the drawing cards of the ambitious hostess.

A noted singer recently was invited to join a small group at the home of a casual friend and she accepted. After dinner the hostess cooed, "Now you must sing for us."
"I'm so sorry," said the soprano with genuine regret, "but I begin a concert tour tomorrow, and I must not use my voice till then."
"Ah, but think of the disappointment to our friends here; they came because I assured them you would sing for us. Really, I insist."
"You insist?" asked the singer.
"Assuredly."
The artist sang two songs, and on the next day the hostess received a bill "for professional services—\$1,000."

A Society Wedding

John, the negro sexton of a smart church in a small town, had a great passion for the Christian Endeavor society and after much study learned the pledge. He was also a preacher, and many dusky lovers were united in happy wedlock by John. Recently he was compelled to appear before the divorce court with a negro couple whom he had some months previously married.

"John," said the judge, "did you marry this couple?"
"Mister Judge, I did; en' den I didn't. I tole dat nigger dare, ef en' he wanted me to marry him fer him to bring me \$2.50, en' when he cum dare to get married, he didn't 'nub but six bits, en' you know, Judge, I can't marry no two niggers fer six bits, so I jes' tuk and sed dat Christian Endeavor pledge over 'um en' dat's all de marr'in' de's had."

Expert Counterfeiters

Chinese counterfeiters have a seemingly limitless assortment of tricks. Their glass dollar, thousands of which are known to be in daily circulation, is the same size as a genuine dollar, has the same ring when tossed upon a counter, and the same weight. Yet under its thin coat of silver is nothing but a center of glass. Brass, lead, copper and many other amalgams are used in making spurious banknotes with which the market is flooded. These people are said to be the "best" counterfeiters in the world. Their work is so clever that all banks are forced to employ a staff of expert counterfeit detectors.—Exchange.

Holland's Capital

The name of the capital of Holland is preceded by the word "The" because the Dutch name has the name equivalent of "the"—Der—with the name Gravenhage. It means the Count's Hedge. In the Thirteenth century the site of the present city was the hunting lodge and grounds of the counts of Holland and under Count Floris V (1245-1296) became the official residence. Under William II it also became the site of the supreme court and the center of administration. It was not, however, incorporated as a town until the Nineteenth century.

Irish Fables

In Ireland those generally spiritual but occasionally extremely materialistic little beings, the fairies, ruled the roost until well on in the Nineteenth century. They figure largely in Irish poetry, and are celebrated by writers as diverse as Lover, Ferguson, and P. W. Joyce. And who that has read it can ever forget Yeats' description of the wonderful lady who came to take Oisín into the Land of the Ever Young on the back of the gloriously caparisoned steed with his bridle of andiranny?

Money in Broken Glass

The dealer in second-hand plate glass is certainly the possessor of one of the oddest occupations of any man in London. When a big window gets smashed the owner usually prefers that the insurance company shall replace the broken pane than that he should be paid its price. The dealer buys the broken panes from the company and cuts them up, finding ready sale for the smaller sheets.

Health

It doesn't seem much when you are getting it in the bank bit by bit. Yet what a fortune it is, in the middle of life's afternoon, when you go to the window to draw it out.—Pathfinder Magazine.

The monthly bills had just come in. "Dear me!" cried the extravagant wife.
"I quite agree with you," said the long-suffering husband.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Lane county.
Herbert W. Lombard, plaintiff, vs. W. G. Johnson, James H. Potts and William Turpin, copartners, doing business as Potts & Turpin, defendants.

To: W. G. Johnson, Defendant.
In the name of the state of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff in the above entitled suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of summons, to-wit: on or before the 27th day of July, 1926, and you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, viz: for a decree foreclosing the mortgage executed by defendant, W. G. Johnson to Herbert W. Lombard on the 23rd day of December, 1925, covering the following described real property, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-one, south of range two, west of Willamette meridian, all in Lane county, state of Oregon, and for a decree of sale of said premises in satisfaction of said mortgage and attorney's fee thereon, provided for and the costs of this suit; and that each of you be forever barred from all right, title or interest in said premises.

except only the statutory right of redemption.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a semi-weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Cottage Grove, Lane county, Oregon, under and by virtue of an order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth, judge of the above entitled court, dated the 8th day of June, 1926, directing publication hereof once each week for six successive and consecutive weeks in said newspaper, which order required you and each of you to appear and answer the complaint in this cause on or before six months from the date of the first publication of this summons.

The date of the first publication of this summons is June 10, 1926.

HERBERT W. LOMBARD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Address and postoffice address:
First National bank building,
Cottage Grove, Ore. in10iv22T

NOTICE OF SALE OF \$25,000.00 OF CITY HALL BONDS OF THE CITY OF COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.

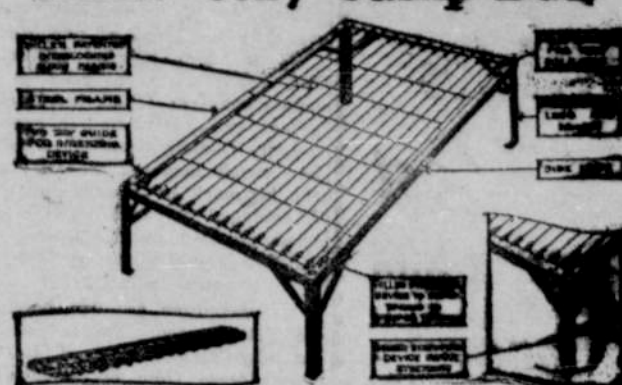
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That sealed bids will be received for the sale of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) of city hall bonds by the city recorder of said city at his office in the city of Cottage Grove until the hour of eight o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1926, at which time and in the council chamber of the city hall of Cottage Grove, said bids will be opened and considered by the common council of said city; said bonds shall bear date the first day of July, 1926, and will be due as to principal and payable by the city of Cottage Grove as follows: Principal due twenty (20) years from date, said

bonds to be issued in denominations of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) each with interest bearing coupons attached, bearing interest at Five (5%) per cent per annum from date thereof; and the said interest to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year after date thereof. The city reserves the right to redeem any or all of said bonds after ten (10) years from date thereof; and the principal and interest shall be payable at the city treasurer's office in Cottage Grove, Oregon. The whole of said bonds shall be concurrent and shall be without priority as to each other, and shall be a general obligation of the city of Cottage Grove, Oregon. Bids shall be accompanied by a certified check of 5% of the amount bid.

Said bonds are to be negotiable and shall be sold for not less than their par value, plus accrued interest. The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids; said bonds are to be disposed of under an Act entitled, "An act to amend the Charter of the City of Cottage Grove, Oregon, to issue and sell negotiable bonds of the city of Cottage Grove, Oregon, to the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of building and constructing and equipping a City Hall in said City of Cottage Grove," and pursuant to Ordinance No. 653, passed by the Council and approved by the Mayor the 17th day of May, 1926.

Dated and first published this 10th day of June, 1926.
HOMER GALLOWAY,
in10iv1(T) City Recorder.

Miller Cozy Camp Bed



We carry a complete line of camping equipment. Let us supply you for your summer outing.

Bressler & Son

Furnishers of Cheerful Homes

Say It With Printer's Ink.

189,000 women asked for it in the first 7 weeks

From rock-bound Maine to sun-kissed California, they wrote to New York for this new delicious dessert



"The odor is so fragrant and appetizing."

98% of those who comment on it say, "The fruit flavor is a revelation. It's the best I ever tasted!"

89% remark with delight on its fresh fruit taste.

99½% emphasize its "fruity flavor and fragrance."

IT'S IN THE FLAVOR, made only from fresh fruits, that this marvellous difference lies. Tart

refreshing lemons, golden oranges, the fresh delicious juices of strawberries, raspberries—from these alone come Royal Fruit Gelatin flavors. No "synthetics" or artificial flavorings are used. They could never duplicate that glorious fresh fruit taste, that fragrant aroma that arises directly you open the package.

The pure, perfect gelatin that carries these flavors has not spoiled nor altered them in any way. We are proud to offer Royal Fruit Gelatin to our Royal Baking Powder friends. We are delighted with their instant recognition of its

qualities—their appreciation of the same high standards applied to a new line. From Brooklyn they write:

"I knew we would like it because we always use

Royal Baking Powder, so went for this. It was even beyond our expectations."

"Like the Baking Powder, it's A1," is the verdict from Westport, Conn.

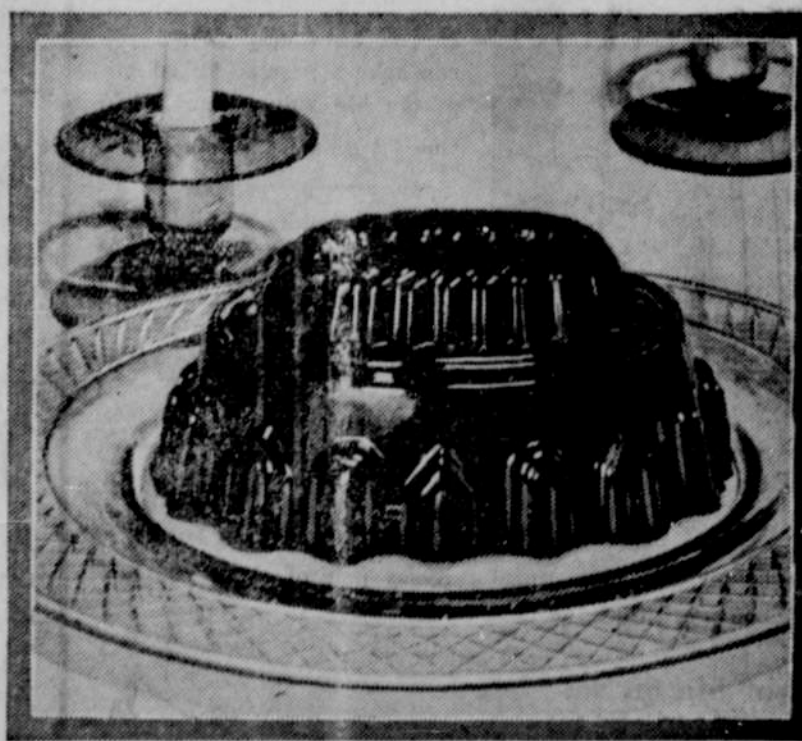
From the East they write: "The flavor is like fresh fruit itself, the fragrance delicious. Royal Fruit Gelatin is the only kind I want."

From the West comes the message, "My family's cry is—'Royal, or none!'"

Now it's in your own town, you can buy it today. Royal Fruit Flavored Gelatin comes in five flavors. Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry—with delicious flavor from the fruit juices. Orange and Lemon with delicious flavor from Oil of Orange and Oil of Lemon.



ROYAL STRAWBERRY: "Its flavor is true to the fruit—no artificial taste at all," writes a delighted woman.



ROYAL ORANGE: "The children thought I had put fresh orange juice in it—" writes a mother enchanted with the fresh fruit flavor.



5 delicious flavors

ROYAL FRUIT FLAVORED GELATIN

Made by the makers of Royal Baking Powder