

Farm Reminders

Applications of land plaster in March increases the growth of Oregon vetch, says the experiment station. At the rate of 75 pounds an acre it will help out the week stands of fall and spring planted vetch which were damaged by cold weather last winter. When fertilizers are applied to the normal stand there will be an increase in growth but not so noticeable as when put on the weak or thinner stands.

A chick costing a little more than the average may lay a dozen or two more eggs as a pullet, according to Professor A. G. Lunn, of the Oregon station. One or two eggs in the fall will more than pay this additional cost of the chick

Red clover at the rate of 12 pounds an acre, or alsike clover at the rate of 8 pounds an acre, can be sown in the spring in various ways. Broadcasted in fall sown grain in February as soon as germination will occur is a desirable method of planting at this time. Clover should be seeded on deep, well drained, sweet or slightly acid soils. A light coating of land plaster on many soils helps to secure a good stand and a good crop.

Sow vetch in February and not later than March 1. Fall plantings

are best, but those who want vetch for hay can sow now at the rate of 80 pounds per acre of common vetch.

Oregon farmers are advised by the experiment station to sow pasture mixtures early. Good grass mixtures for spring sowing to establish permanent pastures are as follows: 6 pounds of English blue grass, orchard grass, tall oat grass, and red clover; 2 pounds timothy; and 1 pound of white clover an acre on well drained soils or 8 pounds of English rye grass, 3 pounds each of red top, orchard grass; 2 pounds of alsike clover an acre for wet or heavy soils. Sowing should take place from February 15 to March 15 if the grass is to be well established.

Failure to provide the correct brooder temperature for small chicks often results in bowel trouble. From 85 degrees to 100 at the edge of the hover, is the correct temperature for the first few days. Too much heat is as bad as not enough. Confining the chicks fairly close to the store the first two days by means of boards, 12 inches wide nailed together at the corners, minimized the danger of chilling.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical church met at the home of Mrs. Lamick Lorenzen, Tuesday afternoon.

SESSION AT SALEM ENTERS FINAL WEEK

Lawmakers Confronted With the Usual Jam of Unfinished Business.

Salem.—The present legislature in one respect at least has followed precedent for it started out on the closing week of the session with the legislative hopper clogged with unfinished business. Both houses were badly congested with work and the closing days will witness the usual confusion, heated arguments and strenuous efforts to save pet bills.

The measures which ran the gauntlet of both houses during the first five weeks were mostly unimportant and of no great interest to the state at large. As a matter of fact, few really big measures of state wide interest have been offered during the present session.

There was plenty of fuel for controversy when the legislature started on the last lap of the session Monday. No action had been taken by either house on the report of the Cleaver investigating committee and ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution was still in the air. The senate resolution to prohibit inheritance or income tax and the fish commission bill, giving appointment to the board of control instead of the governor were in the house for final action.

The Mills post-primary bill which passed the house has been slumbering for long days in the senate. The primary bill still is sleeping in committee awaiting the fate of the Mills bill.

Ousting Cleaver Urged.

In furtherance of the cause of law enforcement, George L. Cleaver, state prohibition commissioner, should be removed or his resignation should be demanded, is the conclusion of the special legislative committee investigating Cleaver's department.

No charge of dishonesty is made against Cleaver.

In addition to the "findings of fact," two distinct "conclusions" were submitted for the consideration of the legislature.

One is the recommendation that the law, and the department, be left as it is at present without change. The other is that the law be changed and the prohibition enforcement work be given into the direct charge of sheriffs and district attorneys; that provision be made for a "flying squadron" of trained and experienced operatives, to be appointed by and under the direction and control of the attorney general, to be sent by him when, and where, they are needed within the state to aid local officials.

Dry Law Changes Asked.

Following a report of the finding and recommendations of the special committee investigating the state prohibition department, two bills affecting that department were introduced by the senate committee on alcoholic traffic.

One of these provides that the moneys derived from fines under the prohibition act shall be divided equally between the counties and the state, whereby the prohibition department will have 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent for enforcement of the law. The other half is divided between the sheriffs and the district attorney, 75 and 25 per cent respectively.

The other bill would repeal the present law whereby the governor is allowed to take from the prohibition fund for enforcement of the narcotic drugs law.

Fish Bill Passes Senate.

After a very brief debate and with no spirited speechmaking except that of Senator Joseph in opposition, the Rittner fish commission bill passed the senate with 16 favorable votes. This is the measure which proposes to take from the governor the power of appointing the members of the state fish commission and lodging that power with the state board of control.

The commercial fish code bill passed the house in the face of a bitter-end fight by Mott in which charges and personalities were bandied about freely.

A supplemental tax levy for state purposes may be promulgated by the state legislature to cover up a deficiency between the financial needs of the state and the funds available under the levy made by the state tax commission.

Members of the ways and means committee have expressed themselves favorable to the plan and Attorney-General Van Winkle was to be asked for an opinion on the legality of such a levy.

Divert Fees to General Fund.

In an effort to raise sufficient money to meet the state's financial requirements during the present biennium the joint ways and means committee of the senate and house went on record favoring the passage of a

bill requiring that all state activities supported by fees, with the exception of the state highway department and a few of the less important commissions turn over to the general fund a percentage of their receipts, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

By a vote of 18 to 1 the Dennis joint resolution directed against income and inheritance taxes passed the senate. The resolution proposes to submit to the people a constitutional amendment to prevent the enactment of income and inheritance tax laws until the year 1940, and would repeal the present inheritance tax.

Bible Reading Bill Passed.

The Garland bill providing for the reading of portions of the Bible in the public schools of the state was passed by the senate with only five votes opposed.

The bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of nine members to include the state superintendent of public instruction, a Catholic, a Jew, a Christian Scientist and five Protestants, no two of whom shall be of the same denomination. The commission is to select portions of the Bible suitable for reading in the schools with a view to avoiding sectarian teachings, and the passages so selected are to be read by the teachers without comment.

Following the lead of the house, the senate, without a dissenting vote, passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the maintenance of the commission the next two years. The governor in his message had opposed any direct state aid for the commission, suggesting rather that it be supported from fees collected from public utilities.

The budget committee also failed to make any allowances for its support in its recommendations.

Governor's Veto Overridden.

The legislature overrode the veto of Governor Pierce on the Bend water supply bill. The senate passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 25 to 5, while in the house only two votes upheld the governor. The measure authorizes the city of Bend to exchange 11 second-feet of water taken from the Deschutes river for a similar quantity of water from Tumalo creek. The water taken from Tumalo creek will be used for municipal purposes.

Champions of the dog won in the house when they killed louse bill 299, providing for an effective statewide dog licensing law. Every dog without the required license would be classed as an outlaw under the terms of the bill, and would be the legitimate prey of any officer's gun. Representatives from the stock raising country pointed out that the license law would work a hardship on many herd owners.

Supreme Court Salaries Raised.

Despite impassioned pleas that strict economy should be practiced by the Oregon state legislature during its present session, the senate, by a vote of 18 to 11, overrode the adverse report of the joint ways and means committee and passed a bill increasing the salaries of the seven justices of the state supreme court from \$5200 to \$7500 a year.

Speed traps throughout the state will be outlawed if Governor Pierce signs senate bill No. 6, passed by the house after considerable argument. The bill makes it necessary for a traffic officer to be in uniform and makes his evidence useless if obtained by subterfuge.

The senate killed by indefinite postponement, a bill proposing to make it unlawful to practice any system or method of treating the sick or afflicted without having a state license, and prohibiting the use of the terms "doctor" or the abbreviation "Dr." without having such license.

Legislative Brevities.

The revised banking code bill was passed by the senate.

Without discussion the house passed the Randall bill prohibiting the use of state owned vehicles for other than state business.

Representative Woodward's bill calling for abolishment of the property qualification for school electors lost in the house by five votes.

So far as the house is concerned the child labor issue has been disposed of and can bob up again only after two years. It voted to refer the issue to the people in November, 1926.

Establishment of the principles of commercial vehicles paying for use of highways in proportion to their traffic and business over them, is effected in house bill 413, passed by the house with four dissenting votes.

The legislature, with only one dissenting vote in the two houses, approved a bill introduced by Senator Davis appropriating \$25,000 with which to cleanse and disinfect that part of Malheur county which suffered recently from flood conditions.

A bill passed by the house provides that in a suit for divorce the plaintiff must be a bona fide resident of the county in which the suit is commenced, at the date of the commencement thereof, and for not less than six months prior thereto.

COUGH

"Cough is perhaps the commonest affliction from which the human family suffers. Not in itself a disease, it is an indicator of disease. It is a 'stop, look and listen' sign which Nature hangs out to warn of trouble.

"If you are afflicted with a severe cough or one of any considerable duration, there is but one sensible thing to do—consult your physician. If your cough is caused by some organic disease, the time to treat that disease is at its beginning. Do not wait until it is too late. You may think that in these health talks the necessity of calling a doctor early and frequently is over-emphasized. That is not true. We see so many sad results due to neglect to call a physician early that we cannot overstate its importance.

"The principle causes of cough are inflammations of the mucus membrane lining the air passages. This membrane begins in the nose and ends in the air cells of the lungs. In this group are common head colds, sore throats, bronchitis and pneumonias. Cough with bronchitis is often associated with the beginning of typhoid fever, influenza, measles or some other acute communicable disease.

"One of the commonest causes of cough is smoking. Nervousness is a frequent cause of cough, usually manifesting itself as a part of the general condition. Many times, habit accounts for cough. The mild cough, the slight cough, the cough that you think comes from the throat, the cough that occasionally produces a little mucus and yet is not annoying or does not make the person feel very ill or uncomfortable—that is the cough that should be thoroughly investigated. That is the cough that may deceive you. That is the cough that frequently means the beginning of lung tuberculosis. You cannot afford to buy lozenges at the drug store for that cough, because if you do, you may delay a correct diagnosis upon which successful treatment depends. Every cough is not tuberculosis, but almost every person with tuberculosis coughs. This makes the diagnosis of every cough imperative if you wish to prevent disaster.

"Just a word should be said concerning the protection of others. If you have a cough, play fair with the other fellow; cover your cough. Use your handkerchief to do this. Do not hand into your hand and then shake hands with another person. The little particles of moisture coughed out carry germs of whatever disease you may have. If you have a cough that has been 'hanging on' for some time, go to a doctor for examination and follow his advice."

Chick Disease Infects Largely in Early Life

White Diarrhea Develops in First Three Days in Most Cases—Spreads Over Flock Next

White diarrhea infects the greatest number of baby chicks within the first 48 to 72 hours after hatching. From 2 to 4 per cent of the chicks infected at birth will cause the disease to spread to 40, 50 or even 75 per cent of the entire flock. Hatchery operators and farmers, in an effort to save a high percentage of the chicks, often leave infected chicks in the incubator and try to doctor them. The result of this practice is usually disastrous.

The best and only satisfactory way of handling chicks showing symptoms of white diarrhea is to remove them from the incubator and kill them. Every "pasty" chick should be killed as soon as it is discovered. Any chick that develops symptoms of the disease in the first 48 to 72 hours should be removed and killed. The killed birds should be burned to eliminate the possibility of further infection.

Infected hens do not always show outward signs of the infection but they do lay eggs carrying the disease. Chicks hatched from such eggs are infected at birth. Trying to save the lives of infected chicks ends in sorrow at some later date. Getting rid of infected hens is getting rid of infected chicks to a large extent.

The O. A. C. Experiment station recommends the use of hatching eggs from blood tested stock as the first step in stopping the spread of white diarrhea. If hatching eggs from an unknown flock are used disinfecting the incubator and the brooder house helps

S. P. Railway Co.
TIME TABLE
Effective Sept. 7.
Trains will arrive as follows:

To Portland	
No. 356	5:53 A. M.
No. 354	8:10 A. M.
No. 358	11:43 " "
No. 352	3:40 P. M.
No. 360	6:32 " "
From Portland	
No. 351	9:28 A. M.
No. 357	11:05 " "
No. 359	2:40 P. M.
No. 353	6:00 " "
No. 355	7:10 " "

355 and 356 Daily except Sunday
Sundays a special leaves Portland at 6:45 arrives Dayton 8:05; arrives Corvallis 9:15.

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Agency for Newberg Laundry
BACHS
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FIRE—LIFE—AUTOMOBILE
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DENTIST
Office Phone Red 49
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T. A. Snook, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office, Phone Red 79, Res. 78x3
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YOUR INCOME TAX
No. 5
In making out his income tax for the year 1924 the business man, professional man, and farmer is required to use Form 1040, regardless of whether his net income was or was not in excess of \$5,000. The smaller form 1040A is used for reporting income of \$5,000 or less derived chiefly from salaries or wages.

Forms have been sent to persons who last year filed returns of income. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve the taxpayer from his obligation to file a return and pay the tax within the time prescribed, on or before March 15, 1925. Copies of the forms may be obtained from offices of collectors of internal revenue and branch offices. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four equal instalments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

Solution of Puzzle No. 10.

A	C	C	O	M	P	A	N	I	M	E	N	T
N	A	N	A	T	N	E	W	A				
N	E	B	T	H	I	N	K	E	O	N		
O	N	A	L	E	A	T						
U	S	A	T	T	A	R	F	A				
N	I	S	L	E	T	E	A	T	L			
C	A	N	E	D	S	T	E	N	N	I		
E	S	T	E	P	S	L	I	T	Z			
M	A	R	N	E	S	P	I					
E	Q	B	A	R	E	I	N					
N	E	O	S	I	E	R	E	G				
T	H	U	B	V	A	P	E	L				
S	E	M	P	I	T	E	R	N	A	L	L	L

All Kinds of Poultry Netting

GARDEN TOOLS

Special Sale On Scrub Brushes 10-15-25c.

E. Demaray Hdwe.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white space this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete terms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10			11				12	
13		14				15		
	16		17		18			
19	21		22		23			24
25			26					27
		29				30		31
		32			33		34	
35	36					37		38
39			40	41	42		43	
44								

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- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Horizontal. | Vertical. |
| 1—Ruinous | 1—To show |
| 10—First woman | 2—Girl's name |
| 11—Jewish organization to further territorial aims | 3—Dispatch |
| 12—Assessment | 4—New England state |
| 13—Long hair | 5—First note in Guido's musical scale |
| 15—Festival | 6—Association (Abbr.) |
| 16—Period | 7—A paragraph |
| 18—Artist's cap | 8—Vessel |
| 19—Point of compass | 9—Offical slayer |
| 22—Savory | 14—Goddess of dawn |
| 24—Greek letter | 15—A passing fancy |
| 25—Thun | 17—Domesticated |
| 26—Roman | 18—Colors |
| 27—Impersonal pronoun | 21—To court |
| 28—Toward | 23—Chum |
| 29—Race of central and western Europe | 24—Point |
| 31—Prests meaning two | 28—Container |
| 32—Cushion | 30—Drunkard |
| 33—Distress signal | 32—A hide |
| 35—Benediction | 34—Front part of leg |
| 37—Conjunction | 36—Intermingle |
| 39—Sesame | 38—Exist |
| 40—Pinn | 40—Polite salutation |
| 43—Anger | 41—By |
| 44—One who overcharges | 42—Jumbled type |
- The solution will appear in next issue.