

Paul R. Meinig

General Merchandise, Vehicles, Agricultural Implements, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

When in need of a good Loggers Shoe, call at Meinig's Store for the Theo Bergman and A. A. Cutter Logger Shoe which are the best. For a Dress Shoe The Florsheim. Also a full line of Women's and Misses "Emmy Louise" Pumps. To the ladies: Don't forget to fall in line for a White Hat.

Paul R. Meinig

FIRWOOD.

Frys and Kossels were out to their summers home, Sunday, they also called at Stucki's.

Jessie Clark has returned to her home at Cheryville after working for Mrs. A. Malar several months.

Mrs. R. Mack and sons spent Friday evening and Saturday on their home place in Firwood. They spent Sunday morning at Smith's.

Paul and Grant DeShazer spent Sunday with Albert Wilkins.

Raymond Howe returned from California last week where he has been working for some time.

Ruby Wilkins spent Sunday afternoon with Irene Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Alt spent Sunday evening with the Kenocker family.

Mrs. Lamper and daughters spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. George Keisecker.

Miss Krupie's cousin, of Portland visited with her a few days last week.

Peter Stone of Cherryville, spent Saturday and Sunday with the Alt family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and family took in the ball game at Sandy Sunday.

Bertha Stucki is working for Mrs. A. Malar.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keisecker spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Motjel and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Krebs and Mr. Gun attended the party given by Mrs. Joe Wilcoxon Wednesday night.

J. C. Smith has purchased a cream separator. He says the Mt. Hood Creamery will be more prosperous in the future.

Mrs. Walter Krebs and two sons were Portland visitors Thursday.

Max Wuenchie and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. Alt and family.

Mr. Williams of Portland moved on the Walter Vannorman place the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bosholm and family and Mrs. Wilcoxon visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Meinig.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sinclair, Ruth and Ernest Hart and Claude Smith spent Monday evening at Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. DeShazer spent Sunday afternoon with the Smith family.

DOVER

After two weeks of fine weather a fine rain set in Sunday evening to refresh all manner of vegetation and the sweet wild flowers so much enjoyed by all, will now

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Come in and trade your old car for a Dodge. We have recently been appointed agents for motor truck attachments, bring in your Ford and let us build you a truck. We pay cash for 2nd hand Fords Agents for Goodyear tires.

Scientific Farming

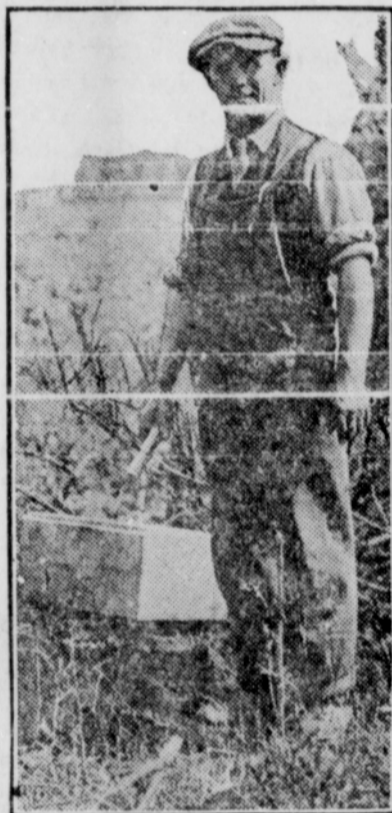
DYNAMITE ON THE FARM.

Has Been Found Beneficial in Many Ways.

During the last few years dynamite has been found beneficial to the farmer in many ways, writes W. D. Neale in the Farm Progress. It may be used for breaking up the hardpan in a field, to make holes for setting trees, to blow out stumps and trees, blasting rock and even in ditching.

When soils are underlaid with hardpan or inclined to be heavy it has been found beneficial to loosen up the hard soil with dynamite. The dynamite does not take the place of plowing. It simply loosens the soil to a greater depth than the plow can run and admits the air and moisture deep into the soil, thus making it possible for the roots of the plants to penetrate to a greater depth.

The dynamiting of land is done by putting down holes with a two inch augur or a sharp rod of iron to the



PREPARING A DYNAMITE BLAST.

depth of two feet, and fifteen feet apart. A small charge of dynamite is exploded in each hole. The stick of dynamite is inserted in the hole and the fuse and cap placed in position. The dirt is tamped about it, the fuse is lighted, and the explosion takes place. The manufacturers of dynamite make different grades and are prepared to furnish instruction to farmers about dynamiting their land and the degrees of strength the dynamite for this purpose should have.

Late experiments are proving that dynamite is becoming very useful in the orchard for blowing holes for young trees and in loosening the soil between and about the trees that have been planted for a number of years. There are two advantages in blowing the hole for tree planting. It loosens up the soil to a great depth and for some space about the hole. This is very advantageous when one considers that the roots of the tree, if not hindered by a firm soil, will often penetrate the earth to a depth of twenty feet. This also allows a free circulation of moisture, which carries the plant food to the tree, so the greater the amount of available food for the tree. Thus the growth is more rapid and the tree is more healthy. It has also been discovered that dynamite not only loosens the soil, but it destroys grubs, worms or other insect life likely to prey upon the roots of the tree and retard its growth.

Orchardists have also found it beneficial to blast the soil between the trees. It breaks up the soil that is firm by nature or has been made so by drought or beating rains. This is done in September, when soil is dry and hard. A blast will stir the soil in a radius of six or eight feet, giving the roots opportunity for greater expansion.

In blowing out stumps and trees dynamite is a wonderful time and labor saver. It does its work quickly and rids the soil of stump and tree roots. This is done by putting a deep hole beneath roots of stump or tree with iron rod and placing charge of dynamite in this hole, tamping in the dirt after putting on the cap and fuse. In a short time one can rid several acres

of land of trees and stumps.

When ditching lowlands dynamite can be used very successfully in loosening up the soil and blowing much of it clear of the ditch. The charges can be set a few feet apart and all of them set off about the same time. What other work is necessary can be easily and rapidly done with teams and scrapers.

Save the Barnyard Manure.

Barnyard manure restores worn soils to productiveness and lasting fertility better than any other fertilizer. It increases the supply of humus in the soil, improves the texture and increases the water absorbing and water holding qualities.

Ordinary barnyard manure properly cared for will average about ten pounds of potash, six pounds of acid phosphate and one-half per cent nitrogen to the ton.

THE SILO.

At this time of the year the question of feeds and forages is uppermost in the minds of nearly every farmer and many men are thinking about silos.

There are in Okanogan County, Washington, today 52 silos. Indications are that the coming year will see this number approach the 200 mark. Many men who built silos last year are planning on building more this year. J. A. Barker, of Conconully, has been feeding silage three years. Last year he built his second silo and is now planning on building a third this year. Frank Porter, of Pateros, built his first silo last year; this spring he will build two more; and so on through the county; everyone who has feed silage is enthusiastic about it.

Many crops can be used as silage. Corn has long been recognized as the king of silage crops in countries where it can be readily grown and in the Okanogan country, where the silage must be grown on irrigated ground, corn is the most economical crop. But for the semi-arid and arid sections it is far more economical to use grain or peas and oats. It takes far less work and machinery to produce grain silage, and then a yield of from two to three times that of corn can be grown on a given area. Pea and oat silage is as good as corn, while experienced Washington dairymen say 100 pounds of grain silage is just as good as 95 pounds of corn silage. Multiply the yield of hay or clover by four and the result will be the amount of silage which would have been produced.

No feed is so cheap for dairy cows, steers, sheep and goats as in silage. Silage-fed cows are in splendid condition in the spring, as is shown at a glance by their shiny coats. They produce stronger calves and 20 per cent more milk than do cows fed straight dry feed.

SPARE THE PASTURES.

Recently in driving through the country we observed in many instances herds of cattle browsing on the frozen stubble and roots of last year's meadows. This is a bad custom. It has been demonstrated time and again that the tramping by stock can destroy more pasture than can be done by the mouth, particularly in this true in early Spring when the ground is soft and the pastures are just recovering from the winter's strain. In the Spring more than ever pastures need a chance to recuperate. The roots need to strengthen and if they have been heaved out a little they must obtain a new hold and

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When You Need

Furniture, Rugs, Curtains Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Guns, ammunition, Fishing Tackle or Licenses, Stoves and Ranges, Kitchenware, China-ware, Doors, Windows, Locks, Hinges, Lime, Cement, Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons, Cream Separators and Supplies, Goodyear Tires, Go to

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throw out new feeders. The soil, too, should be allowed to dry out without tramping in order that it may retain the fine, friable condition produced by winter weather.

The aim then should be to keep the cattle in until the grass has obtained a good start and for every dollar's worth of feed consumed in the barn there will be two growing in the pasture. There is nothing that will run down a pasture more quickly than to overstock it and to allow the animals to roam over the fields in the late Autumn or early Spring.

The early stages of a plant's growth are most precarious and they should be preserved from the hoofs and mouths of animals. One of the surest ways of cutting off your supply of good pasture this Summer and the sending of cattle in poor condition into winter quarters is to pasture early this Spring. Don't be penny wise and pound foolish, but keep the stock off the fields in early Spring or until the grass in the pasture has made a good start.

AN OLD TIME DINNER.

Curious Table Manners of England in the Seventeenth Century.

An account of hospitality in England in 1629 gives a good idea of the manner in which a country gentleman of the period lived. Dinner and supper were brought in by the servants with their hats on, a custom which is corroborated by Fynes Moryson, who says that, being at a knight's house who had many servants to attend him, they brought in the meats with their heads covered with blue caps.

"After washing their hands in a basin they sat down to dinner, and Sir James Pringle said grace. The viands seemed to have been plentiful and excellent—"big pottage, long kale, bowe of white kale," which is cabbage; "brach soppe," powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, a venison pie in form of an egg and goose. Then they had cheese, cut and uncut, and apples. But the close of the feast was the most curious thing about it.

The tablecloth was removed, and on the table were put a "towel the whole breadth of the table and half the length of it, a basin and ewer to wash, then a green carpet laid on, then one cup of beer set on the carpet, then a little lawn serviter plaited over the corner of the table and a glass of hot water set down also on the table; then he there three boys to say grace, the first the thanksgiving, the second the Pater Noster, the third prayer for a blessing of God's church. The good man of the house, his parents, kinfolk and the whole company then do drink hot waters, so at supper, then to bed."

Take Care of the Brood Sow.

Probably 75 per cent of the losses of young pigs are due to ignorance or neglect on the part of the owner in selecting, feeding and caring for the brood sow and not more than 25 per cent to bad weather conditions, inexperienced sows and other unavoidable things.

USE

Mt. Hood Butter

Always Good

Honest Weight, Tests and Prices to Producers