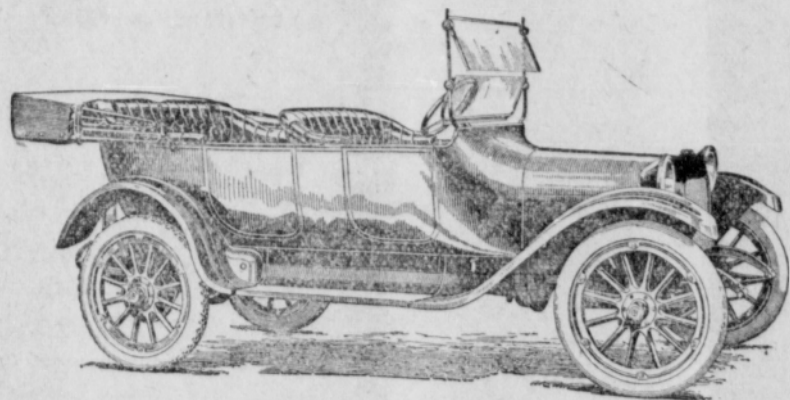


DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



Price \$930.00

Have Your Car Prepared for Service

Spring is here and a long season of service is before your car. The weather, with rough roads, have had their effect on your car—on engine, tires, and body. To get the best possible service this summer have your car overhauled and repaired. We are prepared to do this for you and will undertake to turn your car out practically as new. Give it a chance. That's all it asks of you—it can't give good service with disabled parts, any more than you can.

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PORTLANDS FINEST MUSIC Steel Plow Shears HOUSE

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"CONN BAND INSTRUMENTS"

"VEGA" Banjos, Mandolins, Guitars. Largest Stock of Ukuleles. Oregon Distributors for

THE NEW BANJO-UKE.

You are invited to make our store your headquarters.

MCDUGAL MUSIC COMPANY
325 Alder St. Oregonian Block,
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Fin Cutters and Handles, Iron Singletrees and Eveners. All kinds of Repairs for Wagons and Buggies, Bolts of all kinds and sizes always in stock at

R. S. Smith's

General Blacksmith,
Sandy, Oregon.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.
Joseph A. Albel, Plaintiff

vs.
Hannig, the wife of August Hannig, deceased; or her unknown heirs; and the unknown heirs of August Hannig, deceased; and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest, in the real property described in the complaint, Defendants

To — Hannig, the wife of August Hannig, deceased; or her unknown heirs; and the unknown heirs of August Hannig, deceased; and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest, in the real property described in the complaint:
In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 25th day of June, 1917, and if you fail to appear or answer said complaint, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a decree that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property:

All of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 4 T. 2 S. R. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian; Save and except two (2) acres, more or less, described in Book 110, Page 634 of Deed Records of Clackamas County;

And that said defendants, or any of them, have no right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to said real property, or any part thereof; and that each of the above named defendants, be forever barred and estopped from claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in said real property, or any part thereof; and that this plaintiff's title in and to said real property, and the whole thereof, be forever quieted; and for such other relief as to the court may seem just and equitable, save and except whatever rights R. E. Jarl may have, by virtue of a mortgage recorded in Book 74, Page 469 of Mortgage Records of Clackamas County, Oregon.

This summons is published by virtue of an order of J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled court, requiring that said summons be published in the Sandy News for twelve consecutive weeks.

Hammond & Hammond,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executrix of the estate of Henry McGugin, deceased, by the County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly verified as by law required, at the office of Hammond & Hammond, Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Alice McGugin, Executrix,
of the estate of Henry McGugin
First publication, March 29th, 1917
Last publication, April 25th, 1917

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT FOR DISTRICT NO. 13 CLACKAMAS COUNTY STATE OF OREGON
Notice of Sale of Estray Animal.
To the unknown owner of the following described animal:

Notice is hereby given that I, G. P. Herz, did on March 2nd, 1917 at my place near Boring, Oregon, take up one (1) estray heifer, red color, with white stripe on back and tail, is about one (1) year old, muley, and has no brand. On the 22nd day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., upon said premises near Boring, I will offer for sale and sell said animal at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy damages and cost of keeping and all expenses incurred, including court fees, cost of advertising and sale, and such other costs and expenses as may have been regularly made. Sale by virtue of General Laws of Oregon, 1913.

G. P. Herz.

Ordered published by J. E. Pomeroy, J. P. District No. 13.
First published April 5th '17.
Last publication April 19th, '17

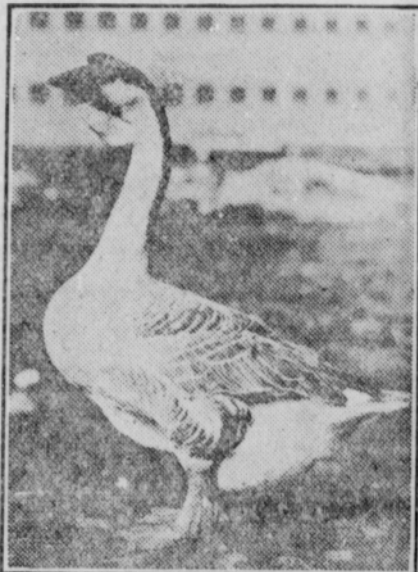
POULTRY AND EGGS

GOOSE RAISING PAYS

Points on Breeding, Incubation and Feed and Care of Goslings.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on farms where there is low, rough pasture land with a natural supply of water. Geese are generally quite free from disease and all insect pests, but occasionally are affected by the diseases common to poultry. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless



Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American standard of perfection—namely, Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds, there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese. The illustration shows an African gander.

good grass range is available. A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season and is a good feature during the rest of the year. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens. This should be considered in undertaking the raising of geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where goose fattening is conducted on a large scale. Many geese are kept in the south for the production of feathers rather than for their flesh, but the demand for their feathers is not so good as it has been, making the business less profitable. Wherever possible, the geese on a farm should have free range. Many farmers in the south keep them to kill the weeds in the cotton fields.

Houses.

Except in winter or during stormy weather, when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not usually need a house. Some kind of shelter, such as a shed open on the south side, a poultry house or a barn, is usually provided by breeders in the north and is used by many in the south. Coops, barrels or some other dry shelter should be provided for young goslings. The goose houses should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw provided for the floor.

Selecting and Mating.

Geese, like other kinds of poultry, should be selected for size, prolificacy and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season to obtain the best results. Therefore breeding stock should be bought in the fall. Goose matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or trio matings usually give the best results. The wild gander usually mates with only one goose. When mated, geese are allowed to run in flocks. From four to twenty-five geese may be kept on an acre of land, and under most conditions ten is a fair average.

Incubation.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large

boxes, barrels or shelters are provided for that purpose. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place where the contents will not evaporate too freely. If kept for some time they may be stored in loose bran. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the geese lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she is broody. If the eggs are not removed from the nest in which the goose is laying she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. Hens used for hatching goose eggs must be dusted with insect powder and have good attention, as in the case of geese the period of incubation is longer than in that of fowls. Goose eggs may be hatched in incubators and the goslings successfully raised in brooders, although this is not a common practice.

The period of incubation of goose

Where We Get Nux Vomica.

With the exception of Ceylon, which exports a limited quantity of nux vomica, British India is said to supply the world. Nux vomica seeds and pickings are obtained from the plumlike fruits of the tree. The fruit is collected and the seeds washed out and dried in the sun. In the forests of Nellore, where the tree is common, the seeds are washed out by a forest tribe, the Yanadis, and a good price is obtained for them. Ceylon nux vomica is collected in the dry deciduous forests at the foot of the Travancore hills and is sold at a low figure to small native dealers, who send it to the merchants.

INCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Once Used as Money, They Are Now Rare and Valuable.

New York city was the birthplace of a peculiar sort of money, made by putting United States postage stamps in flat circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The incased stamps consisted of these denominations: 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cent, 1862, and this method of protecting the stamps so they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who was in business at Park place, New York city.

Mr. Gault manufactured many kinds to be used by business firms in place of small change, as well as the mutilated and worn postage stamps used for money at the beginning of the war. Many of the incased stamps bore the name of the firm on the reverse side, so that the currency served to advertise the firm that issued it.

Occasionally a subscriber asks us in regard to these stamps and their value. Our reply always is that they are of considerable rarity and not infrequently they command a big premium. This is particularly true of the 12, 24, 30 and 90 cent denominations. These stamps are eagerly sought for by collectors of both stamps and coins, but especially the former, and they fetch good prices whenever offered at auction sales.—American Boy.

FIRST "ONE HORSE SHAY."

Quaint Old "Ad." That Told the Public of the New Invention.

A newspaper advertisement in the London Daily Post of Aug. 22, 1728, a copy of which is in the Wisconsin Historical library, telling of the invention of the one horse chaise, affords an interesting example of the advertising methods at that date. It is as follows: "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent bearing the date of the 20th Day of July last, unto William Chapman, of London, Coach and Coach-harness Maker (for the term of 14 years) for his sole making a newly invented Chaise or Chair with two wheels, to be drawn by one Horse between a pair of

The Popular Side of the Street.

Owners or renters of retail stores should look out for the side of the street on which the property is located. Illustrative of this is the testimony of a real estate expert in a case some time ago that ground floors on the west side of Broadway, New York, should lease for \$150 a front foot more than similar property across the street. The value of a retail business depends on the number of passersby, and the difference in this respect may result in a booming trade on one side of a street and only moderate success on the other. Some men are able to acquire such a reputation for their goods that the people go to them even when they are inconveniently located, but it is a good deal easier in building up a trade to put yourself on the route traversed by the crowds.—Leslie's.