

MAKING THE

LITTLE FARM

PAY

By C. C. BOWFIELD



THIS huge profits which should attend pork raising are dissipated in too many cases through disease and neglect. Hog cholera will continue to scourge the country until all farmers learn that the pig is not naturally a dirty animal and that it requires field range and forage crops just as much as the horse and cow do.

Hog pens and yards should be kept clean, changing to fresh ground every year. Such forage crops as rape, artichokes, Canada peas and alfalfa ought to be accessible all summer. Shade and clean water are the next essentials. In addition it is well to give whey or sour milk and light rations of corn, peas or barley. Heavy feeding of grain is only necessary in the last few weeks when fitting for market. Corn silage is an excellent food. A little crushed coal, wood ashes, salt, charcoal and oilmeal aid a pig's digestion and contribute to its general healthfulness.

Young pigs are seriously injured by overfeeding and by wet floors and cold bedding. There should be no haste to feed grain—either to a farrowing sow or a young litter. Both before and after farrowing the dam is better off with slops, mash and boiled vegetables, such as carrots, potatoes and beets. When the young things get firmly on their feet the mother may be gradually put back on grain for the purpose of hardening up the flesh a little. Sucking pigs should have gradually increasing rations of bran, shorts and boiled vegetables.

BY A WISE FARMER.

That was a wise remark made by a speaker in a farmers' institute when he said that "good farm judgment consisted largely in understanding principles and their working, and as good an understanding of conditions to know if the principles will apply."

THE DOG ON THE FARM.

Get a Good One and Train Him Properly is an Excellent Rule.

Every farmer should have a dog. A well trained dog, no one will dispute, is the most companionable of all animals and a labor saver to the farmer, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Systematic instruction should be used in drilling the mind and body of the animal to bring out the intelligence required. A well trained, well treated and good tempered dog is one of the most agreeable creatures to have about the farm.

It is a paying investment to the owner to take pains in training a dog. In the house he should be taught through cleanliness, and when once this is established the animal is miserable un-



SCOTCH SHEEP DOG.

less it can get out of doots when nature demands it. When the dog is young, say two or three months old, he should be fed in small quantities. Never permit him to eat to his own satisfaction, because the ultimate result will be a very sick and unhappy little puppy. It is well to give him his last meal about two hours before he is shut up for the night.

Cornmeal mixed with water, a very little salt and a handful of finely chopped liver or meat thrown in, the whole baked in a cake and when cold broken in bits and fed to the dog makes a very good supper. A great many people insist on giving their pets bread and milk for the evening meal, but this is not a very desirable diet if the dog is to be shut up in the house all night.

There are a great number of tricks which may be taught a dog, but the farm dog should not necessarily be taught tricks. He should be taught sensible things.

A great many, and I may say nearly 90 per cent of the dog owners of the present day, allow their dogs to run recklessly about through their neighbors' gardens, crops, etc. This is a very injudicious piece of business. It not only brings about a hard feeling, but is absolutely uncalled for.

Untreated Alfalfa is Best.

The results of five years' tests indicate that for fattening hogs the way to feed alfalfa most satisfactorily is to feed it without grinding or chopping. This method has given faster and cheaper gains than feeding a like amount of chopped or ground alfalfa or a larger percentage of either.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

Grown hogs require dipping as soon as the weather is warm and again in midsummer. Once will be sufficient for the youngsters, and this may be about the 1st of August. If cholera has ever been known on the place the hog occupied by the hogs should be dipped and used for other purposes for a year or two.

The usual medication for dipping and the remedies commonly sold for cholera are safe and effective if used promptly and thoroughly. Prevention is better than any cure, and the farmer who means business will keep his stock healthy by giving them a clear range, sanitary buildings and suitable food. If cholera exists in the neighborhood or has ever been on a place the serum should be given. In wet weather every one needs to guard his hogs against pleuropneumonia.

It is best to use full blooded sires in pork production, changing every year, so as to avoid inbreeding. Any of the standard breeds can be recommended. A pure bred Poland China sire crossed with a grade Chester White or Duroc-Jersey dam will give excellent results, but this is merely given as an illustration. There is decided merit in the other distinct types.

A dam should have one litter in the spring and another in the fall. It is a good plan to market the spring pigs when nine or ten months old and weighing about 250 pounds, keeping the fall pigs until they are fifteen to eighteen months old, when they should weigh 350 to 400 pounds. If dams are retained after they become heavy and awkward the offspring must be guarded or they will be crushed to death. It is best to give them a warm nest by themselves, allowing them to suckle four times a day.

ALFALFA IN VERSE.

The popular song of the Illinois farmers' institute runs:

What makes the landscape look so fair?
What blossoms bright perfume the air?
What plant repays the farmer's toil
And will enrich the wormout soil?
Alfalfa!

WASTED FERTILITY.

Failure to Use Liquid Manure Means Throwing Away Money.

The Horticulturist discusses the value of liquid manure. It says:

We believe there is no system of enriching the land for small gardens, with a view to perfection of crops, so truly economical and so available as the use of liquid manure. We occasionally hear of a gardener or an amateur grower of some special crop that has profited enriching with liquids, but it is only occasionally, yet the result of every record is in his favor, and a searching inquiry into extra production of fruit, flower or plant almost invariably gives watering with liquid manure as the cause.

There is on almost every farm a waste of liquids, which usually go into the sewer-drain or possibly upon the road, where they are of no avail, but which if saved by being conducted to a tank would enrich the entire garden of vegetables, small fruits, furnish stimulus to the rose and other flower borders and keep the grass plot green and fresh even in the hottest and driest of midsummer. The use of a little plaster occasionally thrown in and around the tank would always keep it sweet and clean.

By the use and practice of liquid manure no delay need ever occur in planting time because of the manure not being on hand or not being in a sufficiently rotted condition, but planting could proceed and the application of manure be made at leisure.

Training Horses' Manes.

When the horse's mane inclines to the wrong side an excellent plan is to make a cover, like the one here shown, to fit closely over the horse's neck. It may be made of heavy muslin or canvas with buttons underneath to fasten it in place. It does not interfere with the bridle or collar. It can be used on the horse as long as it is needed.—Farm and Fireside.

Timely Bee Notes.

It is the veriest folly to try to winter over a weak colony, for it is almost sure to perish, and for this and other reasons unite two or more such colonies to give sufficient bees to insure warmth, etc. Just throw them together in one hive, queens and all, and let the bees fight it out themselves as to which queen shall sway the scepter of power.

It is a mooted question as to whether the entrance of the hives should be contracted where bees are to be wintered out of doors. Many experts consider it best to contract the entrances. A shingle or other piece of wood can be used for this purpose. It should be so tacked over the entrance of the hive as to allow the colony an outlet of one to two inches.

CHEESECLOTH FOR TRUCK.

Better Than Glass as a Shelter For Growing Vegetables.

The past summer, for the first time, I tried cheesecloth shelters in our kitchen garden, says a Country Gentleman writer. Next summer I am going to have more vegetables under cheesecloth, for it is great stuff. Some old boards were lying round—half-inch lumber about eight inches wide. I cut them up into pieces fifteen inches long. Four of these pieces nailed together made a square frame—a box without top or bottom. Over the top I tacked a piece of cheesecloth. There was lumber for only twenty-four of them, and I put eight over some cucumber plants started in the house, eight over watermelons and eight over muskmelons. Results were most definite. We had cucumbers from the sheltered vines two weeks earlier than usual and watermelons as big as coconuts before plants that were set in the open had formed fruit. The white shelter has a forcing effect and yet permits hardy growth. Cloth has an advantage over glass in that it lets in moisture. It is also a protection against bugs.

When the vines under cloth outgrew the frames I removed them. Just then I was nursing along a dozen eggplants. With bugs, dry weather and other disadvantages, it seemed as if they would not live. Twelve of the frames were clapped over these plants, and in two days the effect could be seen in whole, healthy green leaves. Then some brussels sprouts came for transplanting in July, when the sky was like brass. I put them right out as soon as received, with a cheesecloth frame over each, and they grew as if they had been transplanted in a week of rain.

Cheesecloth is cheap. If you buy a bolt of it, about seventy-five yards, it costs about 2 1/2 cents a yard. The coarse, unbleached variety a yard wide is what you want.

CLOVER FOR THE SOIL.

It Will Make Poor Land Richer and Can Be Grown Easily.

The trouble with soils when they cease to produce as they did when new is not that the elements of plant food are actually exhausted from the soil, but the necessary forces for the liberation are exhausted. One of these forces is bacteria. It is estimated that in the common soil there are 150 million bacteria to the ounce. These bacteria must have humus (decayed vegetable matter) for their food; then they will liberate food for the growth of plants.

The supply of humus, the supply of nitrogen, the physical condition of the soil, the penetration, aeration and porosity of the subsoil, can be established by the growth of sweet clover at a cheapness that is startling. Nor is it a hard plant to grow. It is one of the hardiest of the leguminous plants. It seems to establish itself on old, wornout soils where other legumes will not grow at all and where field crops grow so poorly as not to pay. Owing to these characteristics and to the fact that its bacteria are capable of living and prospering on the roots of alfalfa, it is perhaps the best possible plant with which to precede alfalfa in sections where there is difficulty in securing a successful growth of that plant.—Kansas Industrialist.

GOOD FOR THE BOY.

The boy who has engaged in a corn contest, whether successful or not, has gained practical training of far-reaching value and lasting significance.

Good For Shelling Corn.

Any one can make and use this corn sheller, says the American Agriculturist, from which the picture and the description are taken. It is made of a piece of board six or eight inches long and about one and a half inches wide. At intervals of one-half or three-quarters of an inch notches are sawed on each edge and enlarged so as to take



HOME-MADE CORN SHELLER.

in a No. 10 or 11 wire. A hole is bored near each end and one end of a wire inserted and fastened.

Then the wire is wound as tightly as possible around the wood and fitted in the notches till the other end is reached, when the wire is passed through the other hole and fastened securely. All that is necessary is to rub this device over the corn and ears to loosen the grain.

Points For the Thinking Farmer.

Now is an excellent time to lay that concrete walk that you promised your wife to make last winter, when the mud was ankle deep. These are excellent months for odd jobs on the farm.

No kind of manure, either animal excrement or fertilizers, will take the place of good, thorough tillage. Plow the land at the right time and to the right depth, then work it down to a mellow seed bed with disk and roller, and harrow.

A brick wall or foundation, while substantial enough, looks rather old-fashioned now. The concrete or cement block foundation is the modern type and, like most modern things, is an improvement over that which preceded it. A great thing about concrete is its permanence and cheapness.

HANDLING GASOLINE.

Method Employed in France to Prevent Explosions.

Places where inflammable liquids are stored are classed by the French government with establishments which must conform to the most severe rules. In order to satisfy conditions imposed by the prefecture of police, a new apparatus invented by Martini and Honcke was adopted. This apparatus includes no complicated mechanism. It is automatic in its operation and independent of the workman.

Throughout the apparatus in which the fuel is stored or handled air is replaced by carbonic acid gas. This gas not only serves as a protecting agent, but its pressure determines the movement of the liquid. Furthermore, the gas fills all the pipes and valves and acts in such a way that liquid can circulate only when the system is absolutely free of leaks. For instance, if a leak occurs at any point in the system the pressure of the gas will disappear and the liquid will remain in the reservoir, where there is no danger of explosion, since air is necessary to the formation of an explosive mixture. In fact, all danger which comes from external fire or even from sparks within the tank is removed.

The principle of operation of the Martini and Honcke apparatus as installed in the garages of the Compagnie des Omnibus de Paris consists of a storage reservoir of heavy sheet metal completely buried in the ground, an inlet panel and an outlet panel, a cylinder of compressed inert gas and jacketed pipes joining the different parts of the system. A reservoir covered with asphalt is buried in the ground sufficiently deep to escape all danger of fire. To charge the tank with liquid fuel it is first filled with the inert gas, then connected to the fuel tank by two pipes; one siphons the liquid and the other permits gas from the reservoir to replace the liquid in the fuel tank as fast as it runs out. By means of this system the small quantity of liquid which is left on the walls of the tank cannot form an explosive mixture, as it never comes into contact with the air.—Engineering Magazine.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Experiments Prove That the Disease is Spread by Stable Flies.

That infantile paralysis is transmitted by the stable fly is the great discovery Dr. M. J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard, announced to the fifteenth international congress of hygiene and demography. Dr. Rosenau experimented with monkeys, the animals most closely resembling man.

Twelve monkeys were infected with infantile paralysis. At different stages of the illness a large number of stable flies were introduced into the closely screened cages containing the monkeys. The stable fly bites. After a certain period the stable flies were transferred to cages containing well monkeys. These animals after being bitten by the flies developed all the symptoms of infantile paralysis, just as they appear in children afflicted with the disease. Some of the monkeys died. Dr. Rosenau took tissues from the monkeys thus infected by the flies and injected them into a third set of monkeys, which thereupon developed the disease.

A method for eradication and control of infantile paralysis is now placed in the hands of sanitarians. It is believed that the necessity of quarantine is thus relieved and that it will suffice to place a bed net around the patient.

Our Limestone Deposits.

Lime is one of our practically inexhaustible natural resources. The available limestone rock widely distributed over the United States cannot be estimated even in millions or billions of tons. It is a fact also that the more lime is "thrown away"—scattered over the ground—the better it is for the country, for lime is a great soil renovator, and, although it is believed to have no actual fertilizing value in the sense of being itself a plant food, it is well known that spreading it upon the fields and plowing it under makes many soils more productive by "sweetening" them and rendering available the plant food they already contain. Lime has also a great variety of other highly important uses. In fact, few mineral products have so wide a scope of usefulness.—United States Geological Survey.

Oxygen For Aeronauts.

Injecting pure oxygen gas into the blood of air men and mountain climbers, as an auxiliary supply to that inhaled into the lungs, is a remarkable means proposed for the prevention of the so-called mountain sickness, which is due to the rarity of air at high altitudes. The preventive treatment, which was described together with the experiments confirming its efficiency at a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences, consists simply in the subcutaneous injection of small quantities of pure oxygen gas, the effect of which is claimed to persist for several days.

Sizing a Threaded Hole.

It sometimes becomes necessary to transfer the size of a threaded hole from some out of the way place to the shop in order to make a piece to fit it. With proper tools this is easy; without them it might be difficult. One thing is always at hand, and that is wood. Whittle a stick tapering until it starts in the hole. Then turn it into the hole and a fair thread will be made on the wood. The stick can be carried in the pocket without risk of changing the size, as would be the case with ordinary callipers.

HOW, WHEN AND WHY A SECOND ADVENT

Denver Divines on Right Track, Says Pastor Russell.

No World-Burning—Satan to Be Bound—Sin, Sickness and Death to Be Conquered—Man to Be Delivered—The Power Vested in Messiah—His Kingdom Near—How It Will Appear



PASTOR RUSSELL.

Denver, Dec. 1.—This city is stirred, seventeen pastors of all denominations have been discussing The Second Advent for a month. Now comes Pastor Russell telling us all that "The Earth abideth forever"—that it will never be destroyed by literal fire. According to him the great event of Christ's Coming will bring blessings such as we all desire. He seems to have the Bible and logic on his side too!

Pastor Russell declared that false concepts of the Second Coming of Christ had done great injury. The view set forth in all orthodox creeds is that Christ will come again in the flesh. The resurrection will take place within twenty-four hours. The saints will rise in the air to meet the Lord. Then fire will come down from heaven, and consume the whole earth. Premillennialists claim that Christ will reign in fleshly glory a thousand years to bless the living. The majority of Christians disown this as ridiculous nonsense because they believe little of creed or Bible. A minority perceive its inconsistency with the Bible.

What Bible Students Now See.

The "fire of that day" is symbolic, already kindling in society, the elements of which, Capital and Labor, are getting hotter. Soon they will melt, the symbolic "earth" will be consumed with the "heavens" also, the ecclesiastical powers. Their passing will usher in a "new earth," of social order, and "new heavens," the Church in glory.

The Second Coming of Christ is associated with blessings. Messiah will abolish the curse and bring in wonderful blessings. The Day of Christ will be "the last Day,"—the great Seventh Thousand-year Day. All humanity will be blessed, including the dead who will then be awakened.

Christ Comes to Reign.

As the redemption was necessary for man's salvation so Messiah's Kingdom is necessary to accomplish restitution. The delay of more than eighteen centuries is Scripturally explained: (1) God designed Six Great One Thousand Year Days to teach mankind the exceeding sinfulness of sin. He purposed that on the Seventh Day the blessing of Messiah should come. (2) An important work has been done since Calvary. An Elect Church has been gathered out of all nations—saints made perfect through suffering, a little flock, the "Church of the First-born." These are to become the Bride of Christ at His Second Advent.

The Second Coming of Jesus is to claim His Bride class, and to exalt them. As regards the world, He comes to bind Satan, to overthrow sin, and to uplift fallen humanity. St. Peter tells that Restitution work, not a liberal burning of the world, awaits the Second Coming of Jesus: "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."—Acts III, 19-21.

Christ's Kingdom to Be Spiritual.

One great mistake we have all made is in not noticing that Jesus was human for only thirty-three and a half years. He was a glorious spirit being before He was made flesh; and He was resurrected to a spirit condition—higher than His original one. How foolish we were to think of Jesus as a man in little lower than angels in the midst of the Heavenly host. He is now partaker of the Divine nature; His Church is to be "changed" and made "like Him." As His descent was from a higher to a lower, so His ascent was from a lower nature to a higher, "far above angels." His is the exceeding glory which "no man hath seen nor can see"—"which no man can approach unto."

It is this glorious Being whose Kingdom is about to be established. He and His Church will be as invisible to men as are Satan and the fallen angels. The appearances of Jesus in the flesh after His resurrection were materializations, to prove: (1) that Jesus was no longer dead; (2) that He was changed, born of the Spirit, able to go and come like the wind.

Parousia, Epiphania, Apokalypsis.

Messiah's Kingdom will have earthly representatives—the faithful saints of previous ages, raised to human perfection bodily. Through these the invisible Messianic Kingdom will operate. Jesus said, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets in the Kingdom."

The parousia of Jesus will come first—present but invisible. The world will continue, with the ordinary affairs of life (while He is gathering the Church), as in the days of Noah.

After the gathering of the Church, there will be an epiphania and an apokalypsis of Jesus. He will shine forth. He will be revealed—not in flesh, but "in flaming fire,"—the trouble of that Day, in which the present order will be consumed in anarchy, giving place to the Kingdom Dispensation.

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Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 21, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 20th day of December, 1912, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898, (30 Stat. 397, 420), as extended by the Act of Congress, approved May 17, 1908, (the act), sec. 2, 34 Stat. 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County, made on the 21st day of December, 1912, in the matter of the estate of Allen Hash, deceased, the undersigned, the executrix of said estate, will sell at private sale, for cash, subject to confirmation by said county court, after the 24th day of January, 1913, in Prineville, Crook County, Oregon, all the right, title and interest of the said Allen Hash at the time of his death or that said estate has acquired in and to all the following described real property: to-wit: the south half of the northwest quarter and north half of the southwest quarter of section five in township thirteen, south of range fourteen east of Willamette meridian in Crook county, Oregon.

Terms and condition of sale: cash, gold coin of the United States.

MARTHA ANN STRAIT
Executrix of the estate of Allen Hash, deceased.

Date of first publication Dec. 26, 1912

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County: In the matter of the estate of JOHN B. JARRETT, deceased.

To Ada E. Jarrett, James J. Jarrett, Sarah M. Jarrett, Robert J. Jarrett, Benjamin E. Jarrett, Thomas S. Jarrett, William M. Jarrett, Ada E. Jarrett, Marie A. Jarrett, Earl E. Jarrett, Lucile M. Jarrett, and Howard T. Jarrett, greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook, at the court room thereof, at Prineville, in the County of Crook, on Monday the 31st day of February, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made authorizing said administrator of said estate to sell the following described real estate of said deceased, to-wit: Lots 3 and 4, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 5, Township 14-south, Range 19-east of Willamette meridian, in Crook County, State of Oregon.

Witness the Honorable H. C. Ellis, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County with the seal of said court affixed this 24th day of December, 1912.

Attest: WARREN BROWN, Clerk. (Seal) By A. W. Battles, Deputy, 12-26.

Notice of Final Settlement.