

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY **F.ETRIGG**
REGISTER, ROCKFORD, ILL.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



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THE POOR MAN PROSCRIBED.

It is very likely superfluous to criticize the method by which Uncle Sam disposes of his public lands, but some phases of land drawings as ordinarily conducted seem to show that a fairer and more considerate policy might be followed. This would be along the line of allowing registration for the drawing without requiring the presence of persons at the place where the registration is to take place, the one desiring to register instead appearing before a notary in his home town. This would be a boon to many poorer people, who feel they can ill afford to bear the expense of a trip hundreds or thousands of miles to the locality where the drawing is to take place when there is not one chance in a hundred that they will be successful. Were such persons allowed to register at home and mail their applications the registration would be increased many fold. Those who did register would thus not be compelled to make a trip unless they were among the fortunate ones, in which event they would feel that there was enough at stake to justify an expenditure of their hard earned money sufficient to inspect the land to be awarded. Such an arrangement would cut down passenger traffic, but inasmuch as land drawings are not held primarily for the profit of transportation companies this would not be a vital consideration. It would, on the other hand, encourage many a poor man to register for land drawings who does not now do so, because the chances of success are so slim as not to warrant the expense involved. If there is any class which ought to benefit in the distribution of public lands it is the class just named.

PROPAGATING CURRANTS.

The currant, one of the highly prized garden fruits, may be propagated by taking hardwood cuttings some ten inches in length early in September. If the leaves have not already fallen they should be removed a week before the job is done. The cuttings should be started in the nursery row at once or tied in bundles and buried upside down with two or three inches of soil over the butts. In case the planting is delayed it may be done just before freezeup, or the bundles of cuttings may be stored in moss or sand and carried through the winter in the cellar or storeroom. In this case the cuttings should be planted in the spring just as soon as the soil is fit. In warmer and drier sections the planting is best done in the fall, which usually marks the beginning of the wet season, if the precipitation amounts to anything at all. Another method of propagation is known as mound layerage, which consists in drawing the soil up around the shoots of an established bush, when in the course of a couple of seasons they take root in this new upper soil and may be then cut away and transplanted, the stumps and roots of the parent bush being left below. Gooseberries may be propagated in the same manner.

ONLY A PATCH.

Nebraska and Colorado have lately passed stringent laws forbidding the importation of dairy cattle of any kind which do not show a clean bill of health in the matter of freedom from tuberculosis. This action may be called radical by those who would suffer from an enforcement of the law, but from the standpoint of a decent regard for the public health it is to be commended. Yet a matter that so vitally concerns the public health should not be left for the individual state to cope with, but should be reached by an effective federal law. Were such a measure enacted and the interstate shipment of tuberculous animals prohibited the as would be laid at the root of the difficulty, and the individual dairyman of no conscience, being prohibited from selling diseased animals, would quit business or reform. Action by individual states is a step in the right direction, but it is at best a patch where in truth a new garment is needed.

A VOLCANIC WONDER.

Travelers who have visited the Samoan islands tell of a volcano in active eruption on the island of Savaii, which seems to surpass in magnitude of operation any other volcano of historical times. It broke loose four years ago, and from the beginning there has been a continuous and increasing flow of lava, which now comes from a rent in the mountain side in a stream eight miles wide, the volume being placed at 900,000 tons per minute. Already sixty square miles of land have been submerged by molten lava, hills 800 feet high being covered and valleys as deep being filled to the rim. The glare of the molten stream by night, coupled with the clouds of steam which rise as it plunges into the ocean, is said to be one of the most magnificent and awe inspiring sights imaginable.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

September 20th., 1909.
Temperance Lesson. 1 Cor. 10:23-33.
Golden Text—Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification. Rom. 15:2.
Verse 23—If a man could lawfully drink intoxicating liquor, in moderation, would it be a good thing to do, seeing so many thousands are being ruined yearly, by drinking, all of whom commenced to drink in moderation? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Bumper crops of corn, wheat and oats with lowered prices will be viewed with satisfaction by the poultryman, who has had as much as he could do to keep his head above water with grain prices out of sight and no commensurate advance in the prices received for his poultry products.

We read an account the other day of a Nebraska grauger who tried to hold up an express train to secure a lot of the gold which it carried. In view of the crop showing which Nebraska is making this year this attempted hold-up is the worst case of effrontery we have run across. Had he lived in Rhode Island it wouldn't have been so bad.

The value of the products of Alaska, a bleak tract bought of Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, during the period from 1880 to 1908 were: Gold, \$140,000,000; other minerals, \$8,000,000; fish, \$100,000,000; furs, \$50,000,000. The present annual production includes minerals, \$20,000,000; fish, \$10,000,000; furs, \$5,000,000. When it comes to conducting a pretty profitable real estate business Uncle Sam should be included with the rest.

The scarcity of farm help in the great wheat belt during the season just closed, coupled with the unsatisfactory character of much that was available, is going to direct renewed attention to the feasibility of the gasoline tractor as a substitute for men and horses. This machine can be used not only to operate headers, but also in plowing, harrowing and seeding the land. The joint ownership of such a machine by the proprietors of small individual tracts of land has much to commend it.

A trip through the orange groves and vineyards of southern California, the prune, peach and apricot ranches of the central and northern part of the state and the apple growing sections of Oregon and Washington forces the conclusion that in all of these places, where the conditions are exceptionally favorable, the most important factor of success, after all, is not soil or climate, but the individual landowner and operator, whose energy, intelligence and skill determine whether he reaps a generous reward or no, for in all these sections are found ranches that are ill kept and therefore unprofitable.

It is not only the general appearance of the neighborhood in which one thinks of settling, but the appearance of individual farms here and there, as shown by clean fields and good crops growing, that often influences the prospective buyer. If so, it follows that the unkempt fields and slovenly premises of a shiftless or lazy person will tend to cast discredit on all his neighbors and the agricultural standing of the district and by so doing are likely to result in a depreciation of land values. This aspect of or reason for good farming is one that is not often referred to, but it is worth taking into account now and then.

In spite of the fame which the Hood river valley has achieved as a producer of high grade apples the business is but in its infancy. But little more than a fourth of the land in the valley suitable for orchard purposes has been utilized, and but a small per cent of the trees now set are in bearing. The prices which the grower receives for his crop run from \$2 to \$3.50 per bushel box, which is considerably more than growers in Missouri, Michigan and New York receive for three times as much. It is not surprising therefore that the fellows who work in sight of Mount Hood, snowcapped the year around, are a contented and prosperous lot.

The Missouri experiment station has secured valuable data from some recent hog feeding experiments. Six lots of fifty-pound Poland-Chinas were fed different rations for a period of 102 days. In the windup it was found that the most economical ration was corn and skim milk, the average daily gain per head being 1.61 pounds, while the cost per 100 pounds of gain (figuring corn at 40 cents and the milk at 15 cents per hundredweight) was \$2.83. The next best showing was made by the bunch fed corn and alfalfa, the average daily gain in this case being .83 pound and the cost per 100 pounds of gain with corn and fresh alfalfa at \$3 per ton, \$3. Corn and clover gave .77 pound and \$3.25 in these two respects and green rape and corn .58 pound gain and \$3.34 as the cost per 100 pounds gain.

Estimates which have been made by careful students of crop conditions for the present season place the yield of wheat at the highest figure save one in the history of the country and the corn and oats crops as the largest which the country has ever produced. This has a tremendous significance in the minds of all who appreciate the connection between bumper crops and good times. Never before have these three great staples reached so high a figure in the same season. The result is in part due to exceptionally favorable weather conditions, including abundant moisture and freedom from blight, but also to a more intelligent and careful type of agriculture, about which much is being said these latter days. This latter factor is one of the most hopeful signs of the present, as the possibilities of the American ranch and farm wisely handled are only just beginning to be realized.

The Pomona ideals should be higher and a model for other granges to work by. They were intended for this purpose originally and to be a help to the subordinate granges.

vote more time and thought to adding to our neighbor's wealth, than we do to our own, and if not, what does he mean?

To how much of our respect is a man entitled who cares nothing for the success of others, but is devoted wholly to his own?

Verse 25—In those days meat was offered to idols and afterward sold in the market for food, and some conscientious people objected to eating it for that reason. What did Paul advise in that circumstance, and why did he advise it?

Should we always pay the price demanded without question, or should we endeavor to buy for the lowest possible price?

Verse 26—If the earth is the Lord's, why should not all real estate be public property?

How much of our property should we consider we own in our own right? Verse 27—It is right for a Christian to be intimate with worldly people, to attend their parties and to conform to their usages, when such usages are not actually sinful? If wine is used in any party which a Christian attends, would it be right or wrong for him to drink it, and why?

Is it a Christian's right to do as he

is "disposed" in any matter, or has God got a specific plan for him for all matters great or small?

Verse 28—Was the meat in itself any less good for having been offered to an idol?

Why does Paul here advise not to eat meat that has been offered to an idol, if any person calls attention to it who thought it wrong to do so?

Is it necessarily hypocrisy to do a thing behind a person's back that you would not do before his face? If no person ever got drunk and if drinking was doing no harm, would it be right or wise for us to drink intoxicating liquor as a beverage?

Hillsboro's city council is after the electric road for passing through their town at a dangerous speed.

THE GRANGE
Conducted by **J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.**
Free Correspondent New York State Grange

A HISTORIC BUILDING
It is Owned by Lindenwald Grange of Kinderhook, N. Y.

Formerly an Academy Building Which Was Constructed Nearly a Century Ago—School Was Attended by Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden.

Writing of their new-old grange hall recently dedicated by Lindenwald Grange at Kinderhook, Mr. Edward Van Alstyne has this to say in the Tribune-Farmer:
Although Columbia is one of the counties in New York in which the grange is of recent origin—it having had a foothold there only in the last decade—yet we have today between 5,000 and 6,000 Patrons. Doubtless few counties are better organized or have a more really active membership. Lindenwald grange at Kinderhook—which takes its name from the home of the late ex-President Martin Van Buren, just south of the village, and numbers some of the best names among its members—on Friday, June 18, dedicated its new home and gave its sixth annual banquet. Shortly after the grange was started a centrally located store in the village was purchased, and the upper story was fitted up as a hall, the store below being rented. This property cost, with needed repairs, about \$3,000. Of this all except \$650 had been paid. On April 1 we had expected to pay \$350 or \$400 more, but the building caught fire last winter, the dealer's goods were damaged and our hall was partially destroyed. After some discussion it was decided to sell the lot and building, or what was left of it, and purchase the old Kinderhook academy, this school, like most of the old line academies, having had to give place to the public school.

It had been devoted to several base uses and for the last two years had stood vacant, with none so poor to do it reverence. It was built in the days of cheap and abundant lumber, and the builders must have been men of good repute, for it stands as true and strong today as when it was erected nearly a century ago, for it was organized in 1824 by those of Holland ancestry, who were ever zealous in the cause of education. Many bearing the same names are in the membership of the grange today. The funds were raised by private subscription, and it became one of the famous schools of the state. Here Martin Van Buren, the eighth president of the United States, was educated. Later students were Samuel J. Tilden, who received the popular vote to the same office, and scores of others who have occupied places of prominence in various walks of life, both in the state and the nation.
The old chapel has been fitted into a lodge room of light and beauty, with rooms below as a kitchen, a dining hall and a committee room. State Master Godfrey dedicated the building.

Novel Way to Earn Funds.
One grange early in the season gave out, through the provision of the master and lecturer, one good sized potato to every member who would take one. The secretary recorded where every potato went and the number of eyes it possessed and will keep the account open until reckoning time next fall. The persons taking the potatoes are to cultivate them carefully, and at an appointed meeting next fall they will render an account of the potatoes they raised and "produce the goods" in the grange hall, after the harvests have all been credited to each raiser the total yield of potatoes will be sold and the proceeds turned over to the grange treasury. This is a plan worth pasting in the scrap book, ready for use next spring.—National Grange Organ.

Lecturers' Meetings.
State Lecturer S. J. Lowell is making an effort to reach by lecturers' conferences every county in the state and to this end has organized the state into districts of from three to half a dozen counties. Beginning Aug. 23, the conferences will be held in each of these districts with the Pomona and subordinate lecturers. The conferences will end Sept. 8, probably at Syracuse. In the counties in which these meetings are to be held the Pomona lecturers are expected to make arrangements and notify Mr. Lowell as soon as a location has been made. It is expected that the state master will attend all these meetings. Deputies are urged to present so as to unify the work of the grange.

A Wise Lecturer.
A method of setting many people at work is being tried by one lecturer this year and is working well so far, says the national grange organ. There were 200 members at the beginning of the year, and he figured out that a lecture hour program would be needed for twenty meetings. Accordingly he divided the membership into squads of two persons each, named a chairman and assigned the respective evenings one to each squad and so printed the program. The full year's results will be worth watching.

Butter makers of an inspiring turn of mind have found through careful tests that the water content of a dozen tubs of butter taken from the same churning may vary from one-half to 1 per cent. This would seem to suggest that the fellow who makes a practice of working up close to the 16 per cent limit should see to it that his water is pretty evenly mixed.

A part of the old Lee estate in Virginia has been set aside as a drug garden by the federal department of agriculture—that is, it is being used for the culture of new and valuable plants that may have a commercial value. Where success attends the growing of any varieties they will be recommended for other sections where soil and climatic conditions are right.

Last season Canadian orchardists shipped 5,000 barrels of apples to Cape Town, South Africa. The cost of transportation, storage, etc., was \$3.05 per barrel and the price received \$9.75, leaving the grower in the neighborhood of \$2.25 per bushel net. This instance can be taken as still further proof that American fruit growers don't propose to be still and lose money when foreign markets are more than glad to get their fine fruit.

Some investigations which the Iowa experiment station has made into a fungus disease of millet which has appeared at several places in the state this year indicate that the disease is millet smut, which is quite common in sections of Europe and which seems to have been brought into this country in seed imported from Germany. The smut in question is much like that which affects oats, and it can be prevented by soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to forty-five gallons of water.

The owner of a garden tract of three or four acres near Omaha has laid through the tract and is subdividing it. In this case there is simply a reversal of the use of the ordinary system of drenching, the water being pumped through the main lines into the laterals and drawn thence to the surface by capillary attraction as rapidly as needed. In sections where a water supply is handy and where periods of short rainfall are likely to occur at critical times such a system would seem to have a very definite and practical value.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, is long headed enough to appreciate the vital relation between intelligent farming and big crops and increase in railroad traffic. In order to encourage a better type of farming he has put up prizes aggregating \$2,500, to be awarded at the time of the Omaha corn show in December to exhibitors of small grains and grasses living in territory tributary to the Great Northern road. A plan of this kind is not philanthropy, but just good business policy, and might well be adopted by the officials of other roads.

Could some influence be brought to bear to cause a reversion of all agricultural land in parcels of a quarter section or more into forty or eighty acre tracts and the working of these areas in an intensive way as is carried out on like areas in the irrigation districts of the western states a transformation would be brought about in crop yields and financial returns that could hardly be estimated. It goes without saying that the western irrigated tract possesses a marvelous and unimpairable fertility, while in many instances land in older sections of the country has been run down, but notwithstanding this handicap results that might be secured by a careful handling of this same old land would, to say the least, be surprising. The material welfare of coming generations is going to depend upon this more than upon any other single factor.

Bulletin No. 82, recently issued from the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture, contains the results of a series of experiments which have recently been conducted with a view to finding effective methods of fighting the Colorado potato beetle. The information presented is primarily for the truck gardeners living in southeastern Virginia on either side of Chesapeake bay, who annually raise about 30,000,000 worth of early potatoes. Of late serious loss has resulted from the attacks of the mature potato beetles and the grubs or larvae. Hereofore the vines have been dusted in rather slipshod fashion with a mixture of paris green and land plaster, which in many cases, in addition to killing some of the bugs, has materially injured the vines. As a result of its experiments the department suggests that the poison, either in the form of paris green or arsenate of lead, be mixed with a Bordeaux solution and applied with a power sprayer, making possible the spraying of large fields several times during the season. While the bulletin referred to is issued to help a particular group of growers, it might well be in the hands of all who are raising potatoes on a commercial scale.

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THE TIME FOR ACTION.

The most appropriate time to talk about good seed corn is not March 1, when the time for testing it is at hand, but the few weeks preceding Oct. 15, during which time the choicest and earliest maturing ears can be secured and thoroughly dried and cured before heavy freezes take place. While at the job it is well to secure more than one needs for himself, for some hapless fellow in all probability will not take the necessary precautions and next spring will be anxious to get the surplus seed and pay a good price for it. The seed ears should be hung in a well ventilated open shed, southern exposure preferable. When thoroughly dry it may be stored in a dry place, a conventional arrangement being to tie the ears in strings of about twenty ears, each being fastened at the middle and encircling the one above it. The strings of ears should then be hung up where the mice cannot get at them and where they will not draw moisture during the winter months. To be on the safe side it is well to store the ears where they will not be subject to severe cold. In the fall selection of seed ears not only should the time of maturity of the ear be considered, but its shape, outward appearance of kernels and general thriftiness. It should be even rowed, and the kernels should cover the tip as completely as possible. A detailed study of the kernels is best delayed until next spring at testing time, when ears having kernels which are not plump to the germ end may be discarded along with those which do not show enough vitality. Professor Holden, the great corn expert, holds that if all seed ears were plucked and hung up to dry by Oct. 15 more would be done to increase the yield of corn than would be possible in any other way.

HOW HE SAVED HIS CROP.
Last spring at blossom time, when growers in many sections of the west were having the time of their lives trying to save the prospective crop of fruit by making smudges and burning fire pots and pitch pots and what not in their orchards, a fruit ranch owner near Medford, in the Rogue river valley, in southern Oregon, having tried all of these plans and failed, decided that what was needed most in his orchard to keep the blossoms from freezing was to use plain heat, so he built some fifty small fires of dry wood in about blue acre nights when the thermometer dropped to the danger point and by this means succeeded in keeping the temperature up some 12 degrees. The fuel and labor cost per night of this protection was \$5, or about 55 cents per acre. An interesting feature of this case is the fact that the fires which were kept burning in this orchard saved the blossoms on orchards on three adjoining sides from three to five rows back from the fence. That the ranchman in question was paid for his pains is shown in the fact that there are now hanging on his trees from 3,500 to 4,000 boxes of choice Newtowns, Spitz and Ben Davis, which will net him from \$2 to \$3 a box. So well did this simple plan work that others should know of it.

SOME FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Illinois experiment station has been making some exhaustive tests in the feeding of steers. While the full details of the experiments have not been made public, some general results have been announced. One conclusion arrived at is that the quantity of the feed given affects materially the proportion of the feed digested by the animals—that is, the more feed given the less proportionately was digested, one lot, receiving 20 per cent less of the same food than another, making 2 per cent larger gain in flesh. Another fact demonstrated was that steves can be fattened upon a relatively low protein ration, which means economical meat production. This one point of economical use of feed in fattening operations is one that should be given attention by every feeder, who without much extra trouble could carry out much the same tests as those indicated above and prove the value of them from his own experience.

POOR SCHOOLS AND BIG BARN.

It ought not to be so, but in all too many instances the country schoolhouse and grounds are the most ill kept and slovenly in appearance and the teacher the most ill prepared for her work and poorly paid in districts where one sees the biggest barns, the most hogs in lot and cattle in pasture. It might be added, too, that it is usually in districts of this description where the boys and girls are kept from school on almost any pretext and from which they dig out for more congenial surroundings just as soon as they can earn their own way. This condition referred to is a wretched and shortsighted perversion of the relative importance of things and ought to be righted.

Verse 31—Are all our actions taken by God as worship if they are done to his glory?

Verse 32—What should be our supreme desire in all our dealings with our fellow men?

Lesson for Sunday, October 3, 1909—Paul a prisoner—The Arrest. Acts 21:17 to 22:29.

Hillsboro's city council is after the electric road for passing through their town at a dangerous speed.

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EVER WATCHFUL

A Little Care Will Save Many Oregon City Readers Future Trouble

Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health. The discharges not excessive or infrequently. Don't use any brick-like sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills will do for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick. N. S. Williams, carpenter of 239 Liberty street, Salem, Ore., says: "A number of years ago the doctors told me my kidneys were in a bad shape. I came west on account of the trouble, thinking the change of climate would help me but such was not the case. Nothing I did or took gave me relief and I was about discouraged. On procuring Doan's Kidney Pills I found them the best medicine I had ever used. At the time I procured them I was suffering from an intense burning sensation as if two live coals were placed directly over my kidneys. The secretions from my kidneys were also unnatural in appearance. After using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I did not have the least pain in my back or trouble with the kidneys. I give all the credit for the change in my condition to this valuable remedy."

The Montana experiment station has been making some investigations with a view to learning just how great is the effect of alkali in the soil upon different kinds of cement work. Cases have come to the notice of the station officials where cement foundations in moist alkali soil have almost entirely disintegrated. While the tests have not been completed, enough has been learned to make out a pretty bad case for cement work set in alkali soil.

There are today in the United States about 42,000 rural mail routes, served by some 40,000 carriers, who receive on the average a salary of \$200 per annum. Many of the routes are not self-sustaining and are largely responsible for the annual deficit which has existed for the past two or three years. Patrons on such unprofitable routes ought to realize more fully than they do that after being given a fair trial a good many of such routes will be discontinued. It is up to the patrons whether the service they have shall be kept up.

An old codger we read an account of the other day got his name into the newspapers by swallowing the claims of a smooth swarmer without so much as winking and paying \$10 for three little bottles of dope which it was claimed would cure any ailment of man or beast of however serious character. The item did not go on to say whether the stuff in the bottles later turned out to be plain water, vinegar or machine oil. The important thing is that the fool was parted from his money. This kind ought to take the next dollar or dollar and a half they get and subscribe for and also read their local paper, in which skin games and swindles of this apd other brands are exposed every day.

A leaflet recently published by the Wisconsin experiment station places the annual loss of phosphoric acid in that state at 15,000,000 pounds, worth \$750,000, and attributes the loss chiefly to the sale of animals and grain and the improper handling of barnyard manures, two-thirds of the loss being traceable to the last named cause. It is estimated that on an average 100 acre dairy farm there is an annual loss of thirty pounds of phosphoric acid, while on a 100 acre grain farm the loss is 615 pounds. In fifty years' cultivation it is estimated that one-third of the available soil phosphates are removed. Experiments with phosphate fertilizers showed that the application of 300 pounds per acre greatly increased the crop yields.

It would seem reasonable to assume that much might be done along the line of keeping boys and girls on the farm if more pains were taken to make the rural neighborhood more attractive. In one respect particularly do we believe a great improvement might be made—that is, in the building of more attractive and commodious schoolhouses and the keeping of the grounds in better shape. There is little reason to wonder that the young people of a community aren't particularly impressed with the educational and social life of the district when the school facilities are so meager and so poorly maintained. They argue, whether rightly or not, that this state of things points to a virtual disregard for education on the part of patrons and directors and that a development of the head isn't worth while when it comes to achieving success in agriculture. The net result of this attitude is that those who have got the brightest minds and most energy light out when occasion offers for some place and type of work where their capacities will be given opportunity to develop. We do not hold that their action is wise. There is great provocation for it. It is becoming more evident every day that there is no field of effort where brains energetically directed will bring untold riches or other rewards of the day.

It is not to be expected that the day is in sight for the boys and girls to appreciate the value of a more wholesome and wide participation on the part of the old folks whose taxpayers would help to educate them. It is time agricultural communities appreciated the opportunity to send them and put on a better front.

Billie Butler and Richard Butler to John W. Luder, part of D. L. C. of Hezekiah Johnson, T2S, R2E; 10. Harry L. Ward and Sarah P. Ward to Hans P. Larsen, 40 acres of section 15, township 2 south, range 3 east; \$1.
Harry Shelley to Henry Henriel and Effie Henriel, section 14, 15, township 3 south, range 2 east; \$2000.

Henry Hoffmeister and Dora Hoffmeister to George W. Judd, tract of land in section 30, T2S, R2E; 50.
John B. Bowman to George W. Lockerby, 2 acres of section 23, T3S, R4E; \$200.
William and May Vance to H. W. Blood, lot 1, block 20, Estacada; \$450.
J. T. and Winifred M. McIntyre to A. E. Bollinger, 5 acres of section 24, T2S, R2E; \$10.
Cora Shepherd to Cora Sprague, part of William Arthur and wife D. L. C., T2S, R2E; \$1.
Joseph N. and Beattie M. Teal to Fred Peterson and J. J. Edgren, land in sections 14, 23, T2S, R2E; \$190.
Sylvanus L. and B. Ward to Warner D. Roberts and Sam Martin, 1 1/2 acres of sections 16, 21, T2S, R2E; \$1.
H. C. and Mattie Harris to H. A. Glat, half acre of section 25, T1S, R2E; \$125.
Hosen Ballou to Eunice P. Ballou, 6 1/2 acres, Eagle Creek; \$50.
Eva T. and George A. Steel to John Zobrist, 59 acres of section 25, township 3 South, Range 4 East; \$1.
Frank T. and Gertrude M. Parry to Olof Oss, 5 acres of Atkinson; \$100.
Oglesby and Mary Young to M. E. Freeman, 5 acres, Atkinson; \$1500.
Olaf Oss and Calla Oss to M. E. Freeman, 5 acres, Atkinson; \$1500.
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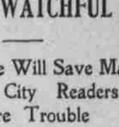
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EVER WATCHFUL

A Little Care Will Save Many Oregon City Readers Future Trouble

Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health. The discharges not excessive or infrequently. Don't use any brick-like sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills will do for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick. N. S. Williams, carpenter of 239 Liberty street, Salem, Ore., says: "A number of years ago the doctors told me my kidneys were in a bad shape. I came west on account of the trouble, thinking the change of climate would help me but such was not the case. Nothing I did or took gave me relief and I was about discouraged. On procuring Doan's Kidney Pills I found them the best medicine I had ever used. At the time I procured them I was suffering from an intense burning sensation as if two live coals were placed directly over my kidneys. The secretions from my kidneys were also unnatural in appearance. After using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I did not have the least pain in my back or trouble with the kidneys. I give all the credit for the change in my condition to this valuable remedy."

The Montana experiment station has been making some investigations with a view to learning just how great is the effect of alkali in the soil upon different kinds of cement work. Cases have come to the notice of the station officials where cement foundations in moist alkali soil have almost entirely disintegrated. While the tests have not been completed, enough has been learned to make out a pretty bad case for cement work set in alkali soil.

There are today in the United States about 42,000 rural mail routes, served by some 40,000 carriers, who receive on the average a salary of \$200 per annum. Many of the routes are not self-sustaining and are largely responsible for the annual deficit which has existed for the past two or three years. Patrons on such unprofitable routes ought to realize more fully than they do that after being given a fair trial a good many of such routes will be discontinued. It is up to the patrons whether the service they have shall be kept up.

An old codger we read an account of the other day got his name into the newspapers by swallowing the claims of a smooth swarmer without so much as winking and paying \$10 for three little bottles of dope which it was claimed would cure any ailment of man or beast of however serious character. The item did not go on to say whether the stuff in the bottles later turned out to be plain water, vinegar or machine oil. The important thing is that the fool was parted from his money. This kind ought to take the next dollar or dollar and a half they get and subscribe for and also read their local paper, in which skin games and swindles of this apd other brands are exposed every day.

A leaflet recently published by the Wisconsin experiment station places the annual loss of phosphoric acid in that state at 15,000,000 pounds, worth \$750,000, and attributes the loss chiefly to the sale of animals and grain and the improper handling of barnyard manures, two-thirds of the loss being traceable to the last named cause. It is estimated that on an average 100 acre dairy farm there is an annual loss of thirty pounds of phosphoric acid, while on a 100 acre grain farm the loss is 615 pounds. In fifty years' cultivation it is estimated that one-third of the available soil phosphates are removed. Experiments with phosphate fertilizers showed that the application of 300 pounds per acre greatly increased the crop yields.

It would seem reasonable to assume that much might be done along the line of keeping boys and girls on the farm if more pains were taken to make the rural neighborhood more attractive. In one respect particularly do we believe a great improvement might be made—that is, in the building of more attractive and commodious schoolhouses and the keeping of the grounds in better shape. There is little reason to wonder that the young people of a community aren't particularly impressed with the educational and social life of the district when the school facilities are so meager and so poorly maintained. They argue, whether rightly or not, that this state of things points to a virtual disregard for education on the part of patrons and directors and that a development of the head isn't worth while when it comes to achieving success in agriculture. The net result of this attitude is that those who have got the brightest minds and most energy light out when occasion offers for some place and type of work where their capacities will be given opportunity to develop. We do not hold that their action is wise. There is great provocation for it. It is becoming more evident every day that there is no field of effort where brains energetically directed will bring untold riches or other rewards of the day.

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