

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 71 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### POULTRY ON THE FARM.

is of Very Great Advantage to the Farmer.

The average farmer is better fixed for poultry raising and can do it at much less expense than any fancier in the land. There is a great deal of waste on the farm in the way of grain that can be utilized by keeping fowls. Besides, there is a wealth of bugs, insects, worms and green feed a good portion of the year which costs nothing. With the waste grain, and the feed which nature furnishes, fowls can be kept on the farm in Northern states at least six months of the year at no cost at all. And as the farmer raises his grain, the cost of grain for the fowls during the season he is compelled to feed is relatively small.

Of course poultry houses are needed during the winter season; and in summer they are needed for hens to lay in, and when hens are taught to lay in the poultry house they will not lay about the barn and in the fence corners. If the farmer has timber land he can send logs to the saw mill to be made into lumber for his poultry houses, and build them himself. Or he can make log poultry houses; and our experience is that there is nothing better in the way of a poultry house than a tight-roofed, chinked and danted log house for fowls. True, the log house is not ornamental. It has no frills, no fresco work, no gingerbread thimblejacks about it. It does not have a reading room or a billiard room attachment, with a luxuriously furnished "wooden" attachment for the manager. But for cleanliness, good sense, durability, safety from "vaccinates," and protection from cold, it is far excellence the best of all houses for the farmer to build.

The farmer should have several good poultry houses, because if he expects to make a good profit out of poultry, he must keep a large number, and house them so they will lay in winter. Profit is decided by numbers, treatment and feeding. During summer the fowls may roost out of doors, but comfortable houses are needed to get eggs in the winter season.

Having advantage over all others, the farmer should select one breed, and keep it strictly pure, never allowing a mongrel on the place. Then by judicious advertising he will be able to sell a number of sittings of eggs at a good price, and perhaps some fowls, if he has good ones. And he can market all surplus eggs at market prices. In pure breeds, the farmer can vigorously compete with the fancier and sell fowls and eggs at a much lower rate than the fancier, who usually at a much expense in maintaining his stock and his business.

What we want in America is more eggs, market poultry, or both, standard bred fowls, are the most profitable. But the farmer should keep but one variety, and strive to keep them up to standard requirements.

What we want in America is more eggs, and the farmers are the ones to supply the demand. They can produce eggs at less cost than anybody else, while they can sell eggs for as much as anybody else in the market. And they can afford to sell for hatching at less than the fancier can produce them. If the farmer will take hold of the egg business as they should, and do away with the necessity of importing foreign eggs to fill the home demand, it will be millions of dollars in their pockets in the aggregate. The egg trade can never be overdone. It is a growing trade. More and more eggs are needed each year to fill the demands made by calico print works, the leather industries, and many of the arts, sciences, and industries, to say nothing of the vast number of eggs needed for culinary purposes as food.

To the farmer, then, we look to meet this growing demand. It is a fact that poultry pays a much larger profit than anything on the farm, comparatively. Why, then, should not farmers keep more fowls, and farm the business there is the most profit in?—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Work For Profit, Don't Be a Chump. There is no use of keeping poultry at all if it is not kept for profit, and it is a poor policy to keep any sort of live stock unless an effort is made to make it as profitable as possible.

Too many flocks of farm poultry are kept as if they were necessary nuisances that must be allowed to rot on the farm, not because there is any particular profit in keeping them, but because it has the function of custom.

Very few flocks of poultry are kept with the care that is given the hogs, cattle or horses. The hens are allowed to roost wherever they please. If they do not go into the poultry house, where there is one, they are allowed to use the stables or other buildings, or the trees in the orchard for sleeping quarters, and pick up what feed they get from the hog yard, helped out with an occasional grain of corn thrown into the mud for them to pick at.

A flock of hens kept in this manner will not lay enough in a year to pay for what they eat. It is better not to keep hens at all than to allow them to live by foraging.

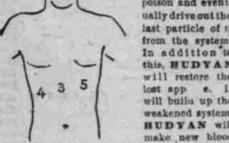
Statistics prove that the hens of the United States produced eggs last year worth at market prices \$165,000,000, while the swine of the country were worth only a million and a quarter more. If we count the poultry sold, together with the eggs, we have the great sum of \$200,000,000, and at the same time we imported eggs while exporting thousands of tons of pork. In other words, we could use a great many more eggs in this country than we produce, and while this state of affairs continues, eggs will be produced at a price that is taken to keep the hens from doing their best. This matter needs attention, and it is time the preparations for winter were being made.

Repair, rebuild the poultry house, making it warm, put in a supply of road dust for beds during the winter; arrange to have a supply of vegetables of some kind to be fed raw during the winter, and begin to feed wheat, oats, and other egg-making feeds, instead of corn alone. —Farmer's Voice.

Now is a good time to fumigate the hen house by closing the house and burning sulphur within. Use coal oil freely about the perches, nests and crevices, and spread lime and ashes about the houses and in the nests.

### CHRONIC MALARIA

is the result of repeated acute attacks. The liver and spleen are principally affected. They act as storehouses for the malarial poison, and the blood takes it from them.



HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS:  
1. CONSTANT HEADACHE AND TROUBLED BRAIN. Take HUYDAN and your headache will disappear.

2. PALE OR YELLOWISH COMPLEXION. HUYDAN will establish a free circulation of pure blood and cause the cheeks to assume their natural color.

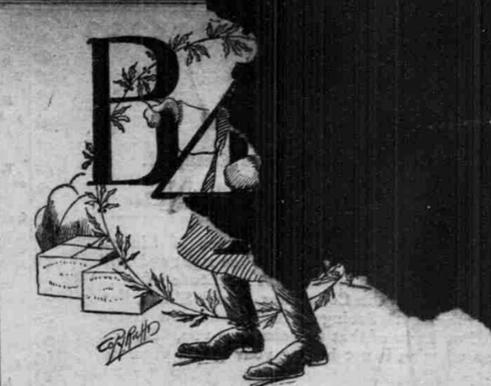
3. LOSS OF APPETITE AND GROWING IN THE STOMACH. HUYDAN will restore the appetite and the digestion of food will become perfect.

4. FEELING OF WEIGHT OVER THE LIVER. This is due to the enlargement of the liver. HUYDAN will drive out the poison and cause the organ to assume its natural size.

5. HEAVINESS IN THE REGION OF THE SPLEEN. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged. HUYDAN will lessen the congestion and cause the heaviness to disappear.

You are suffering from Chronic Malaria and you can be cured. HUYDAN will relieve your every symptom and make you well. HUYDAN can be obtained of druggists for 50c per package, or 5 packages for \$2.50. If your trouble is severe, send direct to the HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, California. Remember that you can consult the HUYDAN DOCTOR'S PRICE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see the doctors, as you desire. Address HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY.

Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts. San Francisco, Cal.



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## WALTER MORLEY,

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### Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 7, 1909.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Oregon & California Railroad Company filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and to the public generally, at the South of base line and East of Willamette Meridian.

Tr. E. 1. S. 1. W. 1/2 Sec. 21, South of base line and West of Willamette Meridian.

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### Poultry Points.

Insect powder is a good remedy for lice.

Do not give young chickens water before breakfast.

Have the coops sheltered from the northwest winds.

The hen will pay the farmer big if properly cared for.

Plenty of whitewash about the quarters is conducive to good health.

If bone is mixed with the food it should be ground as fine as corn meal.

Try commercial poultry keeping before undertaking fancy poultry keeping.

The crowding of young chickens in too close quarters is productive of much loss.

Early hatched pullets and young hens that have moulted early are the best for egg production.

Good facilities, good management and good markets are more valuable than the breed of fowls.

Embody good sense and leather very quickly, and if literally fed are soon ready for the table.

Two ounces of glycerine and one of carbolic acid applied on the leg is a good remedy for scaly leg.

Two-thirds lar. I. and one-third coal oil is a good remedy for the large head louse on young poultry.

In feeding your poultry, food may be wasted by giving too little of it as well as by giving too much.

If your young chicks are not doing well, examine closely and see if they are not infected with vermin.

One of the secrets of success in poultry raising is loving the work, so it is a pleasure to take care of them.

Very fat fowls are poor breeders, and are liable to lay soft shelled eggs. Always avoid having your breeders fat.

In gathering up, the unclean eggs should be washed; the shells are porous and the dirt may penetrate and spoil the flavor.

So far as is possible fatteners should be separated from the rest of the flock and be led to eat as much the most flesh in the shortest time.

To get egg, avoid over feeding, but do not starve. Green cut bone, scalded bran, oats and barley are good feeds. Give plenty of milk if you have it.

A successful breeder of poultry says that having portable houses and yards, and moving them frequently will prevent cholera from getting into your flocks, provided care is given in other directions.

Do not feed ducks or geese too much corn or grain during any season of the year, if it is possible to provide them with vegetables, as they are fond of the latter, and do much better than if fed on too much grain.

A brooder is preferable to a hen for raising chickens, as they can return to the brooder at will, and are not dragged around unnecessarily when tired. Do not crowd, and give them plenty of fresh water at all times.

When your space is limited be all the more careful about keeping the quarters clean, especially if the chickens cannot get out much. During the warm summer months it would be better to clean out well at least every other day.

Geese are more distinctively grazers than any other kind of fowls and will keep the grass eaten off as close as sheep. Besides the value of their flesh for food, the feathers are an item of considerable profit, and should pay keeping expenses.

Scientific analysis tells us there is as much nutriment in a new laid egg as in a four ounce mutton chop. It is unwise, therefore, to neglect the fowls and feed them nothing but screenings. The birds most more than simply live.

The raiser of scrub chickens sells his surplus stock at from two to three dollars per dozen, while the breeder of thoroughbred fowls sells at from twelve to sixty dollars per dozen, and often with little trouble makes the sales.

Which do you think the most profitable? It is especially true of the poultry yard that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. An intimate everyday and every-hour acquaintance with the fowls is what leads to the profits. Do not become disgusted with their appearance at moulting time, but give them all the more care.

A Massachusetts farmer is reported to be making \$4,000 a year out of his poultry because he has caught onto the knack of doing things in the right way. The farm is the right place for chickens, and the man or woman with the right qualifications can make money if they make the effort.

A beginner in the poultry business should start with a few fowls, and gradually enlarge as he learns the requirements of the business. It too begins with a large number, he is liable to bring roop, lice, cholera and other undesirable things into his yards, which will bring disaster.

There is a lack of profit as a general thing in handling chickens just because there is a sorry lack of management somewhere. The essentials are the many little things which no one can teach another, and these have more to do with it than general rules. The practical man is the one who will learn these little things that are so essential in poultry raising.

To make good layers, hens must have a regular and sufficient supply of egg forming material. While they have free range in summer they can generally find this for themselves, but when shut up in winter they cannot be expected to do well unless their feeding is well looked after.

Do not be too easily discouraged if you are a beginner, for equally good results cannot be had with the poultry every year. Some seasons do not seem to be wholly favorable, and, although the business can be managed with just as much skill and care as formerly, the returns may not be so satisfactory.

There are various opinions about the amount of feed necessary for egg production. One writer says that a quart of ground grain, moistened and in a crumbly condition, is sufficient for a starter in the morning for forty hens; then they should have ten quarts more whole grain scattered in their pens for work for during the forenoon. If fed sufficient to fill their crops in the morning, they do not get the required amount of exercise, and lay on fat too rapidly.

221, Southbound—fast through freight, No. 222, arrives 7:00 a. m.; departs 7:05 a. m.

Northbound mixed train No. 222 arrives at 2:55 p. m., Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; departs 3:50 a. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Southbound mixed train No. 222 arrives at 3:00 p. m., on Sundays, Mondays and Fridays; departs 7:15 a. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Methodist Church—corner of Main and Lane streets. Sunday services: Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9 a. m.; L. A. Walker, Superintendent; Class Meeting at close of the morning service; Epworth League 7:30 p. m. F. S. Griffin, President. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

G. R. ARNDT, Pastor.

UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH—on Fowler street. Sunday service, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner East and Main streets. Services on second and fourth Sunday morning of each month and every Sunday evening. Special services announced from time to time.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Services every Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. J. T. COTTON, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—corner of Lane and Rose streets. Sunday service: Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. O. F. Colburn, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

A. A. DOUGLAS, Pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner of First and Woodward streets. Sunday services: Preaching both morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. F. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. A cordial welcome and graciously awaits all.

W. A. WOOD, Pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of East and Rose streets. Sunday service: Public worship, 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Y. F. C. E. at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 7:30 p. m. J. A. TOWNSEND, Pastor.

THE W. C. T. U. will hold its regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of every month at 7:30 p. m. in the Epworth League room of the M. E. Church.

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## Notice of Appointment of Executor.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of November, 1909, appointed an executor of the last will and testament of George S. Russell, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of said will, and that said appointment was duly verified, to said executor, at Oakland, Oregon, on the 14th day of November, 1909, and that the date of said appointment is hereby made public.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1909.

RANSOM L. RUSSELL, Executor.

## Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land described below, to-wit:

Isaac Bailey, Settler.

On his M. E. No. 800 for the Lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 Sec. 14, T. 38 N., R. 4 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Mrs. Isaac Bailey and John P. Bailey, of Deas Creek, Oregon; and Robert Stewart and J. S. Fullerton of Canbyville, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

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No. 7, \$50.

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No. 5, \$35.