Jos. Slagle - Historical Society, City Hall

POLK COUNTY ITEMIZER.

VOL. XXVI. DALLAS, OREGON, FRIDAY, MCH. 23, 1900. NO. 15.

L. N. WOODS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Dallas, Oregon.

T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.
DALLAS, - OREGON
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MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence	Leaves Monmouth.
7:30 a. m.	8:15 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
11:10 a m.	1:35 p. m.
2:05 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

Leaves Independence for Dallas	Leaves Dallas for Independence
11:10 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

M. M. ELLIS, President. R. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
DALLAS CITY BANK
OF DALLAS, OREGON,
Transacts a general banking business in all its branches; buys and sells exchange on principal points in the United States; makes collections on all points in the Pacific Northwest; loans money and discounts paper at the best rates; allow interest on time deposits.

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The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Weaknesses or any contracted disease positively cured by the oldest Specialist on the Coast. Est. 36 years.
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SYPHILIS thoroughly eradicated from system without the use of Mercury.
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TRUCKMAN.
Dallas: Oregon
A fair share of patronage solicited and all orders promptly filled.

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IRON WORK TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Done.
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Tombstones, monuments, coping and statuary. Orders solicited and promptly filled at low prices and a square deal.
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THE HOME FURNISHER,
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves
GREAT CARPET SALE.
Our buyers have just returned from the east, having purchased the largest and prettiest stock of carpets and linoleum ever brought to this coast. The colorings and patterns are the prettiest ever shown. These prices are for carpets cut, sewed, and lined with best padded paper. Save money and send us your order. Send us a deposit and we will ship you the goods subject to examination, and if satisfactory you can accept and pay for same.
Union ingrains, extra heavy, 25 cents.
Wool ingrain, cotton chain, 40 cents.
All wool ingrain carpet, 50 cents.
Best grade all wool extra heavy ingrain, 65 cents.
Tapestry Brussels, 50c; Smith's Brussels, 60c.
Higgin's Brussels, 75c; Higgin's Best Brussels, 85c.
Saxony Axminster, $1; Smith's Royal velvet, $1.
Floor oil cloth, 20 cents.
Window shades, 3x7, all colors, 35 cents.
Lace curtains, beautiful patterns, 35c, 75c, $1, $2, $3 a pair.
E Grade linoleum, 6 feet wide, 40 cents.
D Grade linoleum, 12 feet wide, 60 cents.
Inlaid linoleum, $145. I. GEVURTZ, The Home Furnisher, 173, 175 First, & 219, 221, 228 Yamhill St., Portland

Silage Crops.

The reports concerning sweet corn for silage are quite conflicting, says Hoard's Dairyman. Some say that it has a tendency to make a very sour silage, and others claim that it is as unobjectionable in his respect as any. If we had the sweet corn growing, we would not hesitate to put it in silage, but we would not plant it especially for this purpose; neither would we plant Kaffir corn for silage when the ordinary maize grows to perfection. Kaffir corn is especially adapted for semiarid climates because of its drought resisting capacity. We are not aware that teosinte has ever been tried in the silo, but alfalfa has been, and successfully so, especially in California.

Profitable Skill.

If the dairyman is a skillful farmer, he can so manage his cows that they become fresh in August or September. Then he can give the calves (raised by hand, of course) a good start with new milk, and in a week or two after the cows come fresh he can begin to make butter—that is to say, when he cannot make it more profitable than to sell milk. If he can sell milk at fair prices, he saves labor and time, and that is money. Dairy products in the United States bring more money, according to verified statistics, than raising cereals, including corn and other grains to feed cattle and swine. Only the product of the domestic hen brings more cash than dairying.—St. Louis Republic.

Executor's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS of the last will and testament of M. N. Syron, late of Polk county, Oregon, deceased, and also by virtue of an order of the county court of the state of Oregon for Polk county, duly given and made at the regular March term thereof on the 10th day of March, 1900, I, McC. Syron, executor of said last will and testament, will, from and after the

14th Day of April, 1900,

Proceed to sell at private sale for cash in hand, all and singular, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of the said M. N. Syron, deceased, to-wit: That part of the John Jackson donation land claim, No. 78, Not. No. 5,168, in township 6 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon: Beginning at the northeast corner of said claim and running thence south 44.87 chains, thence west 52.55 chains to the road, thence north 15 degrees, 15 minutes east 27.62 chains along said road, thence north 31 degrees east 22.75 chains along said road to the north line of said claim, thence east 33.82 chains along said line to the place of beginning, containing 201.59 acres, more or less. McC. SYRON, Executor.

Steeping Oats For Horses.

The nutritive power of oats, Herr Kalff, a German agriculturist says, may be considerably augmented by steeping the grain in water before giving it to horses. This is his plan: He has three troughs, each of which holds as much oats as will be required for one day's feeding. The first day the first trough is filled with oats and water at a temperature of 8 degrees C. poured over it, and the whole mass is well stirred. The water is left in the trough about six hours, after which it is strained off through a hole in the bottom of the trough. The next day the operation is repeated in the second trough, and again on the following day the third trough. The oats thus steeped in hot water get up fermentation and at the expiration of 48 hours are ready to be given to the horses and will then, according to Herr Kalff, produce the maximum nutritive effect.

Long walks in a misty rain are recommended to give the skin a delicate freshness and glow. Pale girls especially should follow this bit of advice. The walk, of course, must always be brisk.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of and under the hand and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, bearing date the 13th day of February, A. D., 1900, and to me directed, in the certain suit pending in said court, wherein the Fidelity Savings company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Ernest E. Krengel, Carrie Krengel and Joseph Miller are defendants, I will on

Saturday, the 24th day of March,

1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at the front door of the county court house in the city of Dallas, in said county and state for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand on day of sale, in the manner provided by law, all the right, title and interest which the said defendants, or either of them, had on the 31st day of July, 1899, the date of the mortgage foreclosed in said suit, or have subsequently acquired, or now have, in and to the said mortgaged premises described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 4, in block No. 17 in Hill's town of Independence, Polk county, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; also twelve shares of capital stock of said plaintiff corporation. Said sale is made to satisfy the amounts specified in said execution and decree as follows, to-wit: The sum of $473.50 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 30th day of October, 1899, until paid, together with $45 attorneys fees and $23.60 costs and disbursements taxed and allowed and accruing costs.

Dated at Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, this 23rd day of February, 1900.

J. G. VAN ORSDEL, Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

J. PERRY CALDWELL
—DEALER IN—
VEHICLES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Buggies, wagons, binders, mowers, rakes, garden cultivators, disc and spring harrows.
DALLAS, OREGON.

Thurston Lumber Company
THURSTON BROS., PROPRIETORS, DALLAS, OREGON.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
LUMBER
Both rough and dressed material on hand and orders of any size promptly filled.

SUGAR BEET PULP.

A Source of Profit Unrealized by Many Farmers.

There is one side of the beet sugar industry which Oregon authorities think is not receiving the attention it deserves, and that is the feeding of beet pulp to cattle and sheep. G. W. Shaw finds no reasonable excuse, in a region where excellent alfalfa is grown, for neglecting this side of the industry both for fattening stock and the manufacture of dairy products. He is of the opinion [illegible] the industry will never be realized till attention is given to this phase of the subject. Nothing has been more conclusively demonstrated than that beet pulp is a most excellent cattle, sheep and hog food when properly balanced with nitrogenous material, as alfalfa, clover or grain. While the leaves and tops are good food, pulp is much better.

Beet pulp is not a balanced ration, and the best results cannot be expected from feeding it alone, though it is a healthful and nutritious food. Its chief components are the carbohydrates and proteids. It is essentially a fattening food. Experience has shown that it is relished by dairy cattle and produces an excellent flow of milk when balanced with nitrogenous foods. The pulp is valuable not only as cattle food, but also as food for hogs and sheep. In Utah it is largely used as hog food.

It is one of the cheapest foods that farmers can use, for it can be purchased at a very nominal figure. Each team as it delivers its load of beets should take home a load of beet pulp. This pulp should be placed in a silo, where it is much more easily kept than any other silage material. It is very heavy and sinks down to a very solid, cheesy mass. When properly preserved, it does not tend to ferment and can be kept a very long time.

Irrigation Experience.

It has been found by nearly all observant irrigators of the plains that winter irrigation, thoroughly done, serves very well the double process of fertilizing and moistening. One farmer states that after eight years of experience in irrigation he has had the best average results where he has thoroughly saturated the soil to a depth of two or three feet during the fall or winter or very early spring and has then cultivated his crops on this land without subsequent irrigation. A Kansas farmer has found that land thoroughly irrigated, well cultivated and afterward sown in wheat produced surprisingly well without any irrigation after the wheat was sown, while similar land that had not been irrigated gave a very poor yield. The general experience of orchardists favors winter irrigation. Not unlikely common practice will consist in thoroughly wetting the soil in winter, when evaporation is at a minimum, with such subsequent irrigation as may be found desirable to maintain the maximum growth.

How Canadians Sit Hens.

At one of the Canadian experimental farms the sitting hens receive no more attention than it is thought any careful

BOX NEST FOR A SITTING HEN.

farmer would give them. The diagram shows one of the nests, which are made of straw arranged in small square boxes without bottoms and with hinged doors in front.

Water Cure.

Said a physician not long ago, one who has grown old and wise in his profession, "I'm coming to believe that if I had to choose in my practice the use of drugs and the use of water I'd give up the drugs." It is a truth that is generally accepted that the efficiency of the various mineral waters depends far less on the quality of the water than on the quantity consumed, and for most of us water is free as air, so there need be no hindrance to a thorough test of its virtues. It may be true, as has been charged against us, that we drink too much, but far more often is it true that we drink too little. We fail to recognize how much water our body demands, and our food is bread, meat and pastry instead of the fruits and vegetables that would supply our needs.

A unique way of serving olives at teas and receptions is to cut the meat from the stones of half a dozen queen olives, chop fine, add a scant teaspoonful of dressing, mix and spread on buttered bread. Grated cheese mixed with dressing and made into sandwiches is a favorite accompaniment for salads.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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THIN

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin HAIR hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.
One thing you may rely upon—
Ayer's Hair Vigor
makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.
It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.
$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
"As a remedy for restoring color to the hair I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It has always given me perfect satisfaction in every way."
Mrs. A. M. Strehl,
Aug. 18, 1898. Hammondsport, N.Y.
Write the Doctor.
He will send you a book on The Hair and Scalp free, upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.
Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

New Zealand Dairying.

In a recent issue of Farming J. A. Ruddick, who went to New Zealand from Canada in the fall of 1898 as dairy commissioner for that portion of her majesty's dominions, gives a very interesting account of dairying in that country. The expansion of the industry there is along the line of butter making rather than of cheesemaking, and it is in this particular that we may look upon New Zealand as a competitor in the British market. The climate and conditions there seem to be well adapted for carrying on dairying successfully and with comparative ease to the dairyman. It is rarely necessary to house or provide feed for cattle during the winter, and about the only thing the dairyman has to do is to milk his cows and see that they have plenty of pasture.

There are two references in Mr. Ruddick's article that are well worth considering in relation to the industry here. He points out that the manufacture of butter is carried on in large central creameries, with a number of skimming stations attached. The industry is expanding, but it is along the line of increasing the number of skimming stations rather than the number of central creameries. By adopting this plan it is claimed that more uniformity of product can be secured and at a lesser cost than putting a butter making plant in each station.

Acid Test For Milk.

The sulphuric acid of commerce, of the strength known as oil of vitriol, is the quantity used by Professor Babcock in working out his method of testing milk, says J. T. Willard in the Kansas Farmer. He states that it should be from 1.82 to 1.83 in specific gravity, the stronger being preferable. We have never had any trouble here with any that we have had, although the strength is seldom determined. Sulphuric acid has a very strong tendency to absorb water from the air and unless kept in tightly closed bottles will become perceptibly weaker. An important point to observe in milk testing is that of mixing the acid and milk thoroughly together as soon as the acid is put in. If allowed to stand with the acid largely at the bottom, as it naturally is upon being introduced, a part of the milk is in contact with acid that is too strong. This is liable to produce too great carbonization and possibly attacks the fat and the reading is interfered with by the black substance produced.

Oleo Not Steer Fat.

It is always in order to take a whack at oleomargarine, the greatest food fraud of the nineteenth century, says the Racine Journal. The kidney fat of a fat steer, such fat as it is claimed is used for the production of better grades of oleomargarine, will weigh about 40 pounds. Assuming that the average cow will produce 160 pounds of butter in a year, it will take four steers to offset one cow as a butter producer. Enough oleomargarine was made last year to offset the product of over 400,000 cows; so, if this choice fat was used alone in its production, 1,600,000 steers were drawn upon, but there was not any such number of steers killed, and so it proves that oleo is not made of that sort of fat.

CAUSE OF ROPINESS

HOW BACTERIA MAY EASILY BE TRANSMITTED BY UNCLEAN UTENSILS.

The great importance of thoroughly scalding or otherwise sterilizing all the utensils used in handling and delivering milk is emphasized by the investigation of two outbreaks of ropy milk and cream handled by two different dealers made by the New York Cornell station, says E. W. Allen in a bulletin recently issued by the agricultural department. The matter became so serious that the dealers were losing their customers and appealed to the station for aid. No complaints were made when the milk was used immediately, but when allowed to stand overnight, even at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees F., the cream on the

ROPY MILK.

surface became ropy to such an extent that it would adhere to a table fork, stringing out in a ropy mass.

The ropiness was found to be due to the action of a bacillus which was present in the ropy cream, but the point at which the milk became infected with it was only discovered after considerable investigation. The examination of the milk of different cows as it was drawn from the udder and of the dust and dirt of the stable showed that the milk was not infected when taken from the barn. In the case of one dealer the night's milk was held overnight in deep cans set in cold water, and the morning's milk was aerated and strained in the dairy room. The brass wire strainer used for straining all of the milk into the deep setting cans proved to be in a filthy condition owing to lack of thorough cleaning. This strainer was found on two different days to be capable of contaminating milk with the specific organism which caused ropiness. Two out of four deep setting cans examined were in a like condition. In the other case an examination of the milk as drawn from the different cows failed to show any ropiness, and the contamination was traced to the cans used for holding the milk overnight or during delivery. The strainer in this case could not be charged with the contamination.

The indications were that in both of the above cases a more thorough scalding of the utensils would bring relief, and it was suggested that the smaller utensils be totally immersed in boiling water for three minutes and the larger cans be filled to the brim with boiling water for a like time. This suggestion was adopted, and immediately the trouble disappeared.

Owing to the unusual ability of the bacillus causing ropy milk to grow at a low temperature, keeping milk submerged in ice water or in a refrigerator would not prevent the ropiness and might even cause this particular bacillus to predominate in the milk over other forms incapable of growing at the low temperature.

It was impossible to determine the original source of infection of the cans, but from the work of others it is believed that it may have been water used for washing the utensils or in which the cows had waded. "Bacteria may readily be transferred from running water to milk by the agency of mud, which, drying upon the udder, may be dislodged during milking. Milk utensils which have been used for containing water should be scalded before using again for milk. The apparent purity of water used about a creamery gives no assurance that it is free from bacteria."

Another important point which was brought out was the injustice which may be done to innocent dealers by the failure of consumers to thoroughly cleanse their milk pails or pitchers. Consumers who had been annoyed by the milk becoming ropy frequently transferred their patronage to another dealer, often without remedying the difficulty, because their own utensils were not thoroughly scalded. The infection was continued through their own milk vessels and gave rise to the belief that the trouble was more widespread among dairies than was the case.

Who Shall Work In a Dairy.

After a full consideration of the subject of a pure milk supply at the annual meeting of the New Jersey state board of agriculture a report was adopted emphasizing the importance of not allowing any person affected with a contagious disease to have anything to do with dairy work. Among the diseases to be specially guarded against is tuberculosis, which may be communicated to animals from filthy surroundings or from diseased caretakers. This may be regarded as a very practical forward step in prevention.

Crimson Clover.

This crop closely follows rye in the feeding rotation and has proved very valuable in New Jersey. It has been proved to be quite as hardy as the red clover and has yielded from 8 to 11 tons of green forage per acre, depending upon the method of seeding, whether on raw ground or as a cover crop. Experience in the growth of this crop indicates that July is the best month for seeding, though it may be seeded as late as September and do well provided the autumn is moist and warm. The best crop results are obtained when the soil is thoroughly prepared and the seed lightly covered with a harrow or other tool which does not cover too deeply. The amount of seed may range from 10 to 15 pounds per acre. On freshly prepared soil the smaller quantity frequently answers quite as well as the larger, though when seeded in corn or other crop the larger quantity is preferable.

One Thing and Another.

The Angora goat industry seems to be on the boom, particularly in Washington and Oregon, where the goats are reported a great success both for clearing land and the production of wool.

One of the things which make alfalfa so valuable is its ability to thrive on land containing a considerable quantity of alkali. There are few cultivated crops that will stand as much alkali as this.

It is said that two-thirds of the broom corn of the world is grown in four counties in Illinois.

According to Dr. F. D. Coburn, the popular Poland-China hog, originating in Ohio between 1838 and 1840, is preeminently an American product and probably now numbers as many individuals as all other breeds combined in the United States.

Irrigation has been found to afford very complete protection from frost in fields, orchards and vineyards which are equipped with irrigation ditches, and in the cranberry districts of Wisconsin perfect protection from damage by frost is secured by flooding the cranberry marshes the day before heavy frost occurs in that section.

Butterine In the Orient.

E. R. Kimball, a prominent Kansas City creamery man, after an extensive trip through Japan and China, states that there is not a creamery or dairy in China and but two small ones in Japan. He says that the best hotels in Shanghai, a city of 500,000 inhabitants, use a poor quality of butterine made in Germany.

Macadam and Telford.

There are two general systems of roadmaking—the macadam and the telford. Macadam preferred a yielding foundation and laid broken stone directly upon the earth. According to the telford system large blocks were placed as a foundation on which to lay smaller crushed stone with a covering of gravel, sand or ashes.

Farm Values Enhanced.

It is claimed that the improvement of the roads in Allegheny county, Pa., has increased the value of farm property about 35 per cent.—Exchange.

Road Notes.

Gravel banks and mudholes should not be permitted to exist in the same locality.

In good weather prepare the highways to withstand bad weather.

"For the time being" is the most expensive way in which to mend a road.

A road well tended is always mended.

Fainting Spells
Are peculiar to women. Men rarely faint. Many women are liable to what they term "fainting spells," and this liability is always most marked at the monthly period. This alone is sufficient to connect the "fainting spell" with a deranged or diseased condition of the womanly organs. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and stops the drains which weaken the body. It builds up the nervous system, increases the vital powers, and so removes the common causes of faintness in women. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription;" neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

"It gives me much pleasure," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N.C., "to thank Dr. Pierce for the great good received from the use of his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pain in my back and stomach. I could not stand on my feet without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good."

Keep the liver healthy by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.