

Roll Call

VOL. XXVII.

DALLAS OREGON MARCH 21 1902.

NO 14.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Oregon.

F. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.
DALLAS, - OREGON
Office over bank.

J. E. SHELLEY, H. C. ZAKR.
SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys-at-Law.

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.

J. H. TOWNSEND, J. N. HART
TOWNSEND & HART,
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Oscar Hayter,
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Robert A. Miller,
Attorney-at-Law

Butler & Coad,
Attorneys-at-Law
DALLAS, OREGON.

Robert A. Miller,
Attorney-at-Law
Oregon City Oregon

A. J. MARTIN,
PAINTER,
Houses, sign and ornamental, graining, kalamaking and paper hanging.

MOTOR TIME TABLE.

R. C. GRAYEN, R. B. WILLIAMS,
W. C. VASSALL, assistant Cashier
DALLAS CITY BANK
OF DALLAS, OREGON.

F. H. MUSCOTT,
TRUCKMAN,
Dallas, Oregon

Dallas Foundry!
IRON WORK TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Done.
ED. BIDDLE, PROP.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Cabbages and Potato Classes.

Many boys in German schools besides learning reading, writing and arithmetic study cabbages and potatoes. They spend whole afternoons in the school gardens. Many cities in Germany have set aside a plot of land not far from the school where all sorts of vegetables and plants are grown. Here the boys learn how to transplant trees and how all kinds of different seeds. They learn why the cabbage is first cousin to the cauliflower, when turnips should be pulled and how to tell when a radish is ripe. They learn about the various kinds of weeds, poison vines are grown, and the boys are taught to recognize them. Boys are thus inspired to start little gardens at home.

Boys in Germany go to school longer during the year than they do in America. There they have only four weeks of vacation in the summer, although they have two weeks at Christmas, two at Easter and two in October. The school gardens give the boys more outdoor life during the school term than American boys get. Every two weeks the gardener has a circular printed and distributed among the schools telling what plants are in bloom, what fruits are ripe, and so on, so that every child may see them.

Such gardens cost money, but the Germans believe that their children should be thoroughly trained in the schools. Bismarck, the greatest German, said, "The nation that has the schools has the future."

In France gardening is taught in 25,000 elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it. In Sweden even as far back as thirty years ago 22,000 children were receiving instruction in horticulture, and each of the 2,016 schools had for cultivation from one to twelve acres. In Russia many children are taught tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm and bee culture.

A Perplexing Game.

Before beginning the game of neighbors it is necessary to inquire who knows it, for it cannot be played unless there is at least one person to whom it is new. When that person has been discovered—and in this there is need for diplomacy, lest he suspect a trick—he is sent out of the room, but before going he is told that the party will arrange to think of some object and that on his return he will have to find out what it is by questioning each person in turn, but framing his questions so that the answers may be "Yes," "No," or "I don't know."

After he has retired it must be explained to the players, who are seated in a circle, that each is to fix on his or her left hand neighbor as the object to be guessed, that all questions must be answered truthfully, having regard to that person. The result will be most bewildering, for, as will be readily understood, the queries will lead to answers which will make "it" appear to be both dark and fair, man and woman, tall and short and a variety of other absurdities and contradictions.

Nuts to Crack.

Here is a list of questions for the wide awake boy or girl. Can you answer all of them? You can see any day a white horse, but did you ever see a white cow? How many different kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood?

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."
John P. Hodnett, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about it, and will be satisfied to give you his advice and we will be satisfied to give you our.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists.

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Sure Thing.

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Wife—Why do you think so?
Husband—Because the price doesn't suit me at all.—Philadelphia Press.



Concerning the use of farm separators in connection with creameries Dairy Commissioner McConnell of Minnesota says:

"The invasion of our state by the hand separator is a problem that we must wrestle with. The advantages of the hand separator are many, yet we seriously doubt, when all things are considered, whether they are going to drive away all the ills that the flesh is heir to. We must concede that the product of a creamery that depends upon hand separators is not as good; consequently it brings a less price in the market. This works an injustice to the creamery every day. The milk regularly goes to the creamery. This, however, can be reduced to a minimum by delivering the cream as often as the milk is required to be delivered. We can see no reason why cream should not be taken to the creamery as often and in as good condition as milk."

The point that Mr. McConnell makes relative to the delivery of the cream to the creamery every day is a very important one, says Hoard's Dairyman. Farmers who buy farm separators will make no profit in the transaction if they hold their cream so long that its flavor is injured and a loss ensues in the price of the butter.

Kansas Dairy Cows.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas state board of agriculture reports that the average yearly product of the Kansas dairy cow is \$3.35. They have been mostly bred for beef or are the "dual purpose" cows which Professor Shaw so much admires and what we should call "scrubs" of no particular breed, giving a calf every year, a little milk and some cow beef when killed. Several creameries reported that the average amount paid patrons for the milk in the year was about \$20 per cow. At the Agriculture college they had an average receipt of \$37.75 per cow for butter fat at creamery prices. These were scrub cows. One scrub cow which they bought for \$20 returned \$90.88 for butter fat in 1898, which was \$40.37 above the cost of her food. They were well fed and well cared for, of course. One trouble with scrub cows is that they usually get the scrubbiest kind of food and care, which makes a mighty poor combination.

Canadian Cheese Producers.

The cheese markets show no improvement, though exports so far this season show a falling off of over 200,000 boxes, writes J. W. Wheaton of Ontario. From 85 to 85 cents were the ruling figures at the local markets last week. On the other hand, our butter exports show a large increase, over 125,000 packages this season to date (Dec. 20), as compared with the same period in previous years. Choice creamery is selling at from 20 to 21 cents per pound to the export trade. If this condition of affairs continues, cheese will no longer be king in this country, but butter. No Canadian trade is more hopeful today than that of export butter.

Russian Idolaters.

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Effect of Great Heat or Cold.

Extreme cold produces on the skin the same sensations as those due to extreme heat, so that if a person touch a piece of cold iron which has been subjected to intense frost the result is the same as if the piece of iron had been drawn from the fire nearly redhot.

Our Hopfields.

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Relation of Good Roads to Public Schools—Accessibility a Factor in Education—A State is Measured by Its Roads.

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The Hon. J. W. Abernethy, superintendent of public instruction for the state of Alabama, discussed the subject of "Good Roads and Their Relation to Country Schools." He spoke in part as follows:

"The enrollment in the white schools of Alabama is only 64 per cent of the school population. In the colored schools it is only 48 per cent. Deducting 25 per cent for withdrawals and irregularity in attendance, which is a very low estimate, we have a daily attendance in the white schools of 48 per cent of school population and in the colored schools a daily attendance of 36 per cent. In those states where the roads are good the average daily attendance is from 25 per cent to 50 per cent greater. It is reasonable to conclude then that something besides general interest is necessary.

"Though the interest be widespread and intense, the enrollment and attendance will be regulated greatly by the cost of going. For several years our common schools have been practically free. Now they are entirely free for at least four months in the year. Yet the attendance is not as large or as regular as it should be—not as large or as regular as it is in many other states. Hence we conclude that something besides general interest and free tuition is needed.

"Somebody may suggest that the great necessity is a competent teaching force. It is conceded, I believe, by those who are experienced in such matters that no school can be a success, in the fullest sense of the term, without a thoroughly qualified teacher, one in whom the people have faith. It was for that reason that the lawmaking power established recently a new system for the examination and certification of teachers, by which the qualifications of the teachers in the public schools have been increased more than 100 per cent. The board created for that purpose has labored faithfully, and impartially and fearlessly to eliminate from the ranks of the educators those who are not qualified for the service. Great things have been accomplished in that direction. Our teachers are better fitted for efficient service than ever before. Yet the attendance upon the schools, the country schools especially, is too frequently small and irregular. Something is necessary other than general interest or free tuition or qualified teachers.

"A school may have all these things, may be perfectly equipped as to buildings, furnishings and trained teachers, and at the same time prove to be a failure on account of lack of accessibility. Accessibility depends upon the quality of the public roads. Our good public roads are on a par with our good schoolhouses. The one would be about as difficult to find as the other. What is the encouragement to erect good buildings along impassable highways? We do not build good residences even in such places. Business establishments and industrial enterprises do not flourish there. Inaccessibility and high civilization seldom accompany each other.

Polynesian Islands.

The Polynesian Islands are scattered over 11,000,000 square miles of sea, but comprise altogether only 170,000 square miles of land.

Pin Money.

When pins were scarce and dear they formed very acceptable gifts to the fair sex, and as now and then money was bestowed to the value of pins in lieu thereof not a few pharisee hunters believe that the term pin money originated from that practice.

Honolulu Barbers.

Japanese women officiate as barbers in Honolulu.

Hard Paper.

It is a well known fact that paper can be compressed and will be so hard that a diamond will hardly touch it, but no known mechanism of the present or the past has such power to compress and work marvels with wood.

Rich Families.

While Britain has 193,000 families classed as rich, Italy has but 31,000 and Spain 25,000.

Hoofprints of the Musk Ox.

The hoofprints of the musk ox resemble those of the barren ground caribou so closely as to easily deceive the unaccustomed eye. The external hoof is rounded, the internal pointed.

Twelve Nineteen Pies.

Eating twelve mince pies between Christmas day and Twelfth day is said to insure the eater twelve happy months during the following year.

Vladivostok.

Vladivostok—i. e., "Ruler of the East"—is the capital of the coast province of eastern Siberia and the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific coast. The town was founded in 1861 and is one terminus of the Great Siberian railroad.

Breathing.

Each grownup person inhales a gallon of air a minute and uses up daily thirty ounces of oxygen.

Sea Water For Weak Eyes.

Weak eyes should be strengthened by bathing them five or ten minutes at a time in full basins of sea water, which allows the hands to have the closed eyes, the water swelling over them gently without shock. No one has any idea of the relief to overtaxed eyes till they have tried this method.

Sandwich Islands.

The Sandwich Islands resemble Ireland in their freedom from snakes. One species only is known, and that is not common.

Nut Ornaments.

The small black nut nuts, or kernels of Sapium saponaria, take a fine polish and are threaded as necklaces, rosaries, bracelets and other ornaments. The Queensland nuts of Australia are frequently strung as necklaces and bracelets and also mounted as scarfpins.

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