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THE MAN AND THE METHOD.

Among many interesting and instructive features of the late northwestern horticultural congress at Council Bluffs, Ia., perhaps none has received greater commendation and publicity than the apple exhibit of a Mr. Minner of Sioux City, Ia., a little town situated in Fremont, the southwest county of the state. It seems that Mr. Minner has for several years past had charge of a twenty acre orchard, which for some time previous had been badly neglected. On taking charge he began spraying and gave the orchard in other respects the best care he could. Last year he attended the horticultural show at Council Bluffs and exhibited a few apples, but they were not up to the standard of the western fruit. However, he kept his eyes open, took notes and pumped the western horticulturists as to just how they produced their fine fruit. He found that it was by giving intensive, painstaking care to a few acres, which made improved methods possible. He acted on this suggestion and devoted most of his attention last season to seven acres. When he appeared at the fruit show last November he had an exhibit which was considered by both visitors and judges to be one of the very finest in the hall. He had gained nine and over, while in the parking of his exhibit he had been assisted by a young lady who had had experience in fruit parking houses. The net result of his efforts was that he was awarded a number of the most valuable prizes and trophies which were put up, the business side he not only received a high price for the choice apples left after his show stock was selected, but was offered $2 a box straight for the exhibit fruit. This instance not only points to the immense educational value of these national fruit exhibits in providing a stimulus for better efforts, but shows what is even more important—that after all is said and done it is more the man and his method than it is climate and soil that are the chief determining factors in the attainment of success in the fruit business. This man's achievement should be a source of encouragement to fruit growers in all sections.

POOR CLAY TILE.

Not long ago there appeared an article in this department warning prospective users of clay tile against cement tile improperly made. A friend who is engaged in the manufacture of cement tile in a letter received a short time ago admits the truth and fairness of the article, but thinks it gave the impression that no poor clay tile are made. We are glad to state that this is far from the truth. If the clay body from which the tile is made contains an excess of lime and magnesium or other ingredients aside from the silicon and aluminium compounds which should largely compose it, they are quite likely to lack uniformity of texture, will be too brittle and are apt to go to pieces when exposed to ordinary soil or air conditions. And it goes without saying that a collapsed clay tile is just as worthy of condemnation and strict avoidance as a shoddy cement tile. As in the case of the cement tile, much will depend upon the integrity and reputation of the firm manufacturing. The only point in favor of the clay tile is that there is not the incentive present to serious expense in the cost of manufacture as is the case with the manufacture of cement tile in the use of poor sand and in the reduction of the per cent of cement below the proper amount. A tile drain system is no better than the poorest section in it; hence he who has in view such a system of drainage should exercise the greatest caution that the tile used should be above the fect or reproach, and this holds true equally of both the burned clay and the cement product.

FAMILY AND MARKET ORCHARDS

For the apple orchard which is to produce fruit for family use only it does very well to set several varieties which will cover the season as far as possible. But if the fruit of any one variety is to be grown for the market it is by all means best to restrict the varieties set to one or two kinds which are known to be profitable and hardy and will fetch a good price in the season when one has them to sell. A buyer would always rather have a carload of fruit of uniform quality and one variety than a few bushels of various kinds, mixed up some good, some bad and some indifferent—good, bad and indifferent—as he will take, for he knows the conditions which make the biggest success possible when he deals in

A good neighbor and a good dog that is used are similar in that they are commonly appreciated. Many a person too lazy to be a good neighbor would be better off with a good dog of both of 'em.

He is a wise farmer who not only imports and tests the seed corn, but also keeps an eye on the commission down at Washington, for important things will be doing in the next few weeks.

In the same way that a milk or beef habit may be developed in the cows or cattle, so the wool growing habit can be increased by the process of selection in the breeding of sheep. In this way the annual clip may be increased from three to five pounds per head.

More folks starve from lack of consideration and appreciation than ever do from the wherewithal to satisfy their physical appetites, and this in spite of the fact that the things referred to cost nothing, but in the bestowal rather enrich than impoverish the giver.

The cultivated strawberry of the garden is a descendant of a variety introduced into this country from Chile some 200 years ago and is native to forty colonies in the United States and southern Canada. The wild market varieties are the result of nature's intervention in cross fertilization.

The most vital question which is to face the corn grower in settle the coming spring is "Will my seed corn grow?" The conducting of this question by giving the seed corns a thorough individual test and in the most sensible course to adopt in getting at the kernel of the matter.

The Ripstin dahlia, the best floral creation of Luther Burbank and a flower which is exhibited at the Seattle exposition, is a beautiful specimen of the composite family, with long white strap shaped petals and a beautiful yellow heart. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower and produces a rich, loose well drained soil and frequent water is the thing to guard against in the culture of the plant in the moderately to southward.

Every hog raiser might reduce the cost of pork production materially if he would provide a field of rape of sufficient size for the pigs to range in during the summer months. It is estimated that an acre devoted to rape will produce a food supply to the value of from $20 to $25. It may be sown as soon as the ground works well and at the rate of about three pounds per acre. It should be allowed to get a good start before the pigs are turned into it.

There seems to be a taste in apple color differing with localities or countries, just as there is a difference in preference for eggs, white or brown, in different cities. The Englishmen prefers a yellow apple—the Newtown Pippin—while across the channel in France and Germany the blood red Spitzenberg is the favorite. Such preferences may be due to trivial and almost intangible causes, yet they can exercise an important factor in the practical marketing of apples which are shipped from this country to Europe.

Bees are distinctive creatures, but collectively they are a very considerable factor in the business and commerce of the country. Late statistics show that the honey and wax industry of the United States has an annual value of $25,000,000, while it is estimated that the capital invested in the business totals $100,000,000. The number of those who keep bees and produce honey for market in any quantity is placed at 275,000, while the number of those who keep a hive or two to supply sweets for the family is very large. These are the tangible assets of the bee business. Another service bees render business for in excess of the value of the honey they produce is that of the fertilizing of many varieties of fruit blossoms, vegetables, certain clovers and alfalfa.

In spite of the statement so often made that there will be a serious overproduction of apples if the planting of new orchards continues at the present rate there seems to be slight ground for apprehension in view of the stagnation of apple production for the past fourteen years. This cry of overproduction was raised so long ago as the fifties and sixties, but the dire prophecy has never materialized. In spite of the rapid increase of population there has been a marked decrease in apple production during the past fourteen years, doubtless largely due to ravages of insects and fungous pests, exhausted soils, unfavorable climatic conditions and general carelessness and neglect. To those who have thought on the matter the following figures will be startling. There may be an overproduction of apples some time, but this doesn't look like it:

Year.	Barrels
1895	[illegible]
1896	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]
1898	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]
1900	[illegible]
1901	[illegible]
1902	[illegible]
1903	[illegible]
1904	[illegible]
1905	[illegible]
1906	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1908	[illegible]
1909	[illegible]

With the poultry and egg business of the country aggregating close to $600,000,000 annually, it will have to be styled as a pretty good sized side issue.

The Japs seem to have caught on to the benefits to a country of the dairy business and are picking up some fine dairy animals in this country for shipment to the Flowery Kingdom.

All too often a broncho, runaway team and an accident, coupled up and none being to the same work. Either one alone is bad enough, but together they are calculated to make a fellow lose what little religion he may have cultivated.

Many a colt is weak and wabbly at birth because its dam has had little or no exercise during pregnancy, coupled with a diet in which corn has formed too large a part. Moderate work will keep the mare in the best of health, and this is also best for the colt.

The pesky things—the lambs and little pigs—will be putting in appearance within a few weeks now, and if suitable quarters, dry and clean, are not already provided for lambing and farrowing they should be before the time arrives. Much young stuff is annually lost through neglect in this one particular.

In localities where the winter weather is cold and the snow so deep as to keep the fowls from having free range a scratching shed with south exposure should be provided adjoining the poultry house. Here in the warmer hours of the day the hens will gather and should be made to scratch for their small grain ration.

Where the manure cannot be spread at once on accumulating it should be so handled that there will be the least possible loss of its fertilizing elements from rain and weather until the job can be done. Careful tests which have been made show that, if left to leach, manure will lose half of its value in the course of four or five months.

In several states dogs are considered property and are given a nominal value of a dollar simply to establish their legal status. In these states an owner may recover damages if his dog is killed without good excuse and is also held responsible for damage that the dog may be responsible for, be it killing sheep, causing runaways or other form of trespass.

As a rule the low, wet acres are the richest in fertilizing elements and will be the most productive if properly tiled. In the inauguration of the more intensive type of agriculture which must surely come with a steady increase in population and cheap lands about all taken up, this redemption of the wet acres ought to receive an ever increasing attention.

Individuality in cows has been given a thorough test of late at the Wisconsin experiment station. At the end of the testing period, three years, it was found that the receipts from one cow exceeded her cost of keep by $116, while the combined profit of five other cows for the same time was only $114, not a trifle more than the same return, and that, too, with nearly five times the amount of feed and work bestowed on the one. There ought to be a suggestion or two in these figures for the practical dairyman.

A friend who has a wide-awake boy sent him to the state fair last fall, set him attend the agricultural short course at the county seat a few weeks ago and says he is going to have him attend the International live stock show at Chicago next December. It is a fair presumption that this lad is being impressed with the importance of agriculture as a business by thus being induced to work an extend that he will not be lured from the farm by the glitter of electric lighted streets and the chance to lead a standing collar and earn $15 a week behind a city counter or clerking somewhere.

The claim has been made within the past few weeks that the packer has been doing the farmer a kindness by boosting the prices of the stock in such unusual levels. This is putting the packing interests directly any particular credit for, for the supply has been so scarce that high prices have had to be offered to supply the fresh meat trade. It is safe to say that when the rush and the of feeders have worked down the stock they have been converting high priced feeds to market the prices will have suffered a downward slump. Judging from the past market, when you find the packer doing anything on the benevolent order for the stock raiser the devil will have turned saint.

When rural carriers have to make a daily round of from twenty to twenty-five miles, rain or shine, snow or mud, the matter of good roads is a mighty pertinent one, and it is so held by the postal authorities at Washington, as a good many persons in the northern southwestern states have likely concluded during the past few weeks. Some months we heard of the other day when one had shown than forty miles away came to town following a big snowstorm which blocked the roads and gave a particular carrier the excuse he did not make a certain show of road and distribute mail along it. When they were asked if they came to town via this piece of substitute road they answered: "Why, no. We came around the other way." The incident needs no further comment to make its point plain.

The world may owe every man a living, but with prices of foodstuffs where they are the majority of us have to scratch good and lively if we expect one to starve.

The sickness returns from the gardens and will be surprised from last spring if ground that was fed on well. Owing to its physical condition were will be warmer and hence quicker for a more rapid growth of plant life.

Perry the famous Shields circuit Wizard evangelist has lectured in Forest Reservations of St. Louis, and exhibited a short time since at a poultry show in Madison Square Garden New York city. So highly is the citizens that detectives were stationed near at hand to see that no harm befell him.

There is no better way to discourage an article of inferior worth than to use but better seed or of getting track of that which one does not want than by the insertion of a two or three line local in the home paper. We have to submit a number of farmers who have tried this method and find it very satisfactory.

Many a boy or man has been able to give a clean and decent life because of a feeling of self respect—a regard for the worth and sacredness of his own personality—or from consideration of a family record before him to which he has felt just pride. Fortunate indeed are those who have an anchor of this type when times of stress and temptation come on.

The potted house roses may be kept free from the minute red spiders and the green lice by dipping the plant in a suspension of fair strength every two or three days and by an occasional spraying with a tobacco solution made by steeping tobacco stems and leaves of cheap smoking tobacco in warm water. Should the plants be troubled with mildew sprinkling with flower of sulphur will correct the trouble.

In buying a sow for breeding purposes it is well for the purchaser to take account of the number of pigs there were in the litter in which she was born. There may have been three, maybe eight, and possibly seven or twelve. The young sow is quite likely to follow the breeding habit of her dam in respect of the number of the litter, and if a good producer is wanted a sow from a large litter should be selected.

In selecting seed corn for planting in the northern portion of the corn belt where the season from planting to frost is barely more than a sufficient days, a fellow will do well to eliminate all of ears having too deep a kernel, as this type of corn, while handsome to look at and all right when planted in its proper clime, is almost sure to be late in maturing, to get caught with the frost and sour on the cob making it impossible to properly cure and keep it.

It is conceded quite generally now by poultrymen who have made a study of food rations for laying hens that in the past fat forming foods, especially corn in its various forms have constituted too large a per cent of the ration for the largest egg production. Tests recently made show best results from substituting the nitrogenous foods—cotton, alfalfa, bran etc.—in place of most of the corn. Under favorable conditions otherwise this one change in the diet of the hens has given remarkable results.

In a recent address before a North Dakota stock and grain growers' association a well known writer on agricultural subjects brought the charge against the manure spreader that its use means the distributing of large quantities of weed seeds in the corn and undermined manures which it handles. There may be something in this on a form that is badly infested with weeds, but the way to remedy the evil is not to dispense with the use of the manure spreader, but by getting rid of the weeds, and to accomplish this a clean cultivation of tilled crops and a sensible system of crop rotation are the only methods that need be adopted.

There doesn't have a spring to come when the seeds start so early as now were it so and shape as they will be during the next two or three months. This is in part due to an unusually heavy October and November rainfall coupled with an unusually cold and snow during the past three months. There is no saying at which the highways can be made slippery in a shorter time than by the judicious use of the King road drag—to wheel the two halves of an eight or ten inch diameter log can to a weight of about eight feet and fastened together, one about three feet in front of the other, with flat side to the front, so that when pulled along the road they will work the loose surface earth toward the middle of the road, leveling down the humps and filling up the ruts and chuck holes. Where a log of the type described is not available a very satisfactory substitute is two planks 2 by 10 inches and of the desired length, with a quarter inch thick strip of iron fastened on the planks so as to project enough to give the planks a scraping edge. It will not be long after the snow goes off that such a drag can be used, as there will be little frost in the ground and the roads will dry out fast.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

A Missouri reader of these notes writes inquiring if there is any simple and correct way of ascertaining whether sweet milk has been adulterated. In several states the pure food laws require that milk shall contain not less than 3 per cent of butter fat nor less than 8½ per cent of milk solids. The butter fat content is readily determined by the Babcock test, which is simply made by adding to a graduated test tube of the milk three or four drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, which causes the fatty content to separate as yellow burger oil and rise to the top of the tube, when the proportion it bears to the whole can be easily determined. If the butter fat content is less than 3 per cent there is good reason for believing that the milk has been adulterated or is from a mighty poor cow. The milk solids are readily determined by the Quevenne lactometer, and we are indebted to Professor Mortimer, director of the department of dairying at the State college at Ames, Ia., for the following directions for using it:

"Take a glass or tin cylinder one and a half inches in diameter and one inch high and fill about three-fourths full of the milk to be tested. The milk should be thoroughly mixed before the sample is taken and be at a temperature of 60 degrees F., though the reading may be taken from 50 to 70 degrees. The lactometer is placed in the milk and the reading taken after it has floated in the milk for a minute. At the same time there should be a reading of the temperature on the thermometer with which the lactometer is equipped. The total solids are ascertained by adding one and two-tenth times the per cent of fat to one-fourth of the lactometer reading. For example, if the lactometer reading is 32 and the fat according to the Babcock test is 4 per cent the total solids would be equal to 4 × 1.2 plus 32 ÷ 4, or 4.8 plus 8, or 12.8. If the temperature of the milk is above 60 degrees F. one-tenth should be added to the lactometer reading for each degree above, and if the temperature is below 60 degrees one-tenth should be subtracted from the lactometer reading for each thermometer degree below. For example, if the lactometer reading at 65 degrees F. is 31 the corrected reading would be 32 plus five-tenths, or 32.5, and if the reading of the lactometer is 33 degrees five-tenths should be subtracted from 32, which would make the correct reading 31.5.

HOW TUBERCULIN IS MADE.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of some that the injection of tuberculin into the system of a cow which does not have tuberculosis may in some mysterious way develop the disease in her. This is a wrong idea, as will be understood from a description of the method of preparing the serum given below, taken from a bulletin recently published by Dr. C. H. Stange of the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames:

"A bouillon is prepared with beef or veal infusion containing from 4 to 6 per cent of glycerin. This is placed in flasks and sterilized cheated to a temperature sufficient to kill all living organisms. It is then inoculated with a pure culture of the tubercle bacillus and kept in an incubator at 98 degrees F. In the course of a few weeks the tubercle bacilli will have formed a coarse granular scum on the surface. The contents of the flask are now poured into a porcelain dish and heated until evaporation reduces it to one-tenth of its volume. It is then filtered through a porcelain filter. The liquid passing through the filter is tuberculin. The heat required to concentrate the fluid before filtration is sufficient to kill all bacilli, while the filter removes all the dead bacilli. Tuberculin is therefore the bouillon in which the tubercle bacillus has been grown and contains the toxic material produced by its growth, but the heat to which the preparation is subjected effectively destroys all germ life."

CHEAP SEED CORN.

If reports from those parts of the corn belt which were visited by the killing October frosts are to be believed $10 is about the price which will be paid for seed corn showing an average test of 95 per cent. Buying seed corn at this figure is expensive business, but it comes a long way from being as expensive a proceeding as planting in good soil two dollar seed corn that will test but 50 per cent and that is neither good nor strong. In buying seed corn the coming spring it will be well to keep clearly in mind the fact that one bushel of good seed will plant seven acres, which even on the $10 basis makes the cost of seed per acre but $1.43. The question for the farmer to settle would seem to be whether the twenty to thirty bushels extra that he will get from planting seed that will grow are worth 72 cents

Bacteria Keep Busy.

To cool the cream quickly and thoroughly just as soon as the separating is finished is of more importance than anything else at that particular time. The pigs and calves can wait for their skimmilk, but bacteria in the cream wait for nothing until the temperature favorable to their growth is reduced.

TO PRESERVE APPLE SEED.

There may be some readers of these notes who have orchards which have been neglected for some time past and in which scab and other fungous pests hold sway, not only reducing the size of the fruit produced, but greatly impairing its quality. To right these evils one may spray the trees within the two or three weeks before the blossoms burst open with the Bordeaux mixture. This is made of lime, copper sulphate, lime and water and is prepared as follows: Slack five pounds of fresh stone lime in a tight box or small barrel, using care that it does not burn in the process, for the finer and more creamy its texture the better the mixture therefrom will be. When thoroughly slacked dilute to twenty-five gallons, preferably in the small barrel in which the slacking has been done. Next dissolve five pounds of the copper sulphate in two or three gallons of water and dilute to twenty-five gallons. This may be done in a 50 gallon wooden barrel and the diluted lime mixture added, the copper being stirred thoroughly as each portion is poured in. When all of the lime water has been added and the contents to be been thoroughly stirred the mixture should be tested by taking a little of it in a small dish and adding a few drops of ferrocyanide of potash, a deadly poison. If a chocolate brown precipitate results it marks that there is not enough lime in the mixture and enough should be added so that the portion tested will not turn the red dish brown. However, in making many tests of this kind the writer has rather got the brown precipitate with the above amount of lime and used for small operations the better spray equipt will likely be need, and the solution should be strained through a twenty mesh copper strainer to prevent thickness of gritty sediment. Where the operations are on a large scale the above "rule-of-thumb" recipe, as it is called, may be manipulated so because easy to quite. In this case a saturated stock solution of the copper sulphate should be kept on hand, made by suspending in a sack in a keg of water some of the chemical that will dissolve. A gallon and two-thirds of this solution will give the necessary five pounds of the copper sulphate while amount of the lime solution should be added so that the concentrate proportions will be reduced when a new stock of the proportions of refresh are added. The solution should be kept agitated while it is being used and should be applied in the form under fairly pressure. Where orchards are badly infested with scab, sooty blotch and other fungous pests a second and even a third application should be given with the Bordeaux, it being well to add paris green to that applied just after the blossoms fall in order to kill the larvae of the codling moth. Spraying treatment of this kind will do wonders for the fruit of a neglected orchard, and the advantage of the books will be enjoyed from loss to profit.

The Operator Asleep.

The drowsing engineer is quite a bugbear and of a most dangerous disposition. The difference here between a particular individual to fight which powerless to do much harm.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

D. L. Kirk, Plaintiff, vs. Phoenix Lodge, Defendant.

To Phoenix Lodge, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 21st day of May, 1916, and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, the Plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said Complaint as follows:

For a decree of said Court forever dissolving the marriage contract now existing between the above named Plaintiff and Defendant and awarding to Plaintiff the care and custody of the three minor children of Plaintiff and Defendant to-wit: Blaine, Melissa and Edward S. Inglewin, and for the payment of five dollars per month by Defendant for the support of said minor children and for her costs and disbursements of this suit and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

This summons is ordered to be served upon you by publication thereof once a week for six consecutive and successive weeks in the "Polk County Observer" a weekly newspaper published at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. Ed F. Coad, County Judge of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk, duly made and entered on the 24th day of March, 1916. The date of the first publication of this summons is March 24, 1916, and the date of the last publication is May 19, 1916.

W. L. BUTLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated this March 24th, 1916.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County. Sarah E. Dockter, Plaintiff, vs. Arthur Dockter, Defendant.

To Arthur Dockter, the above named Defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the 11th day of May, 1916, and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, the Plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in said Complaint as follows:

For a decree of said Court forever dissolving the marriage contract now existing between the above named Plaintiff and Defendant and awarding to Plaintiff the care and custody of the three minor children of Plaintiff and Defendant to-wit: Blaine, Melissa and Edward S. Inglewin, and for the payment of five dollars per month by Defendant for the support of said minor children and for her costs and disbursements of this suit and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

This summons is ordered to be served upon you by publication thereof once a week for six consecutive and successive weeks in the "Polk County Observer" a weekly newspaper published at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, by order of the Hon. Ed F. Coad, County Judge of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk, duly made and entered on the 24th day of March, 1916. The date of the first publication of this summons is March 24, 1916, and the date of the last publication is May 19, 1916.

W. L. BUTLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated this March 24th, 1916.

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County.

Application No. 7.

In the Matter of the Application of T. A. Wilson to register the title to Lots 1 and 2 and the north ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 24 and Lots 1 and 2 of Section 27, except a tract 1.89 chains wide across the north end of said Lot No. 2, all in T. 4 S. R. 4 W. in Polk County, Oregon, versus C. C. Scroggin and to all whom it may concern, Defendants.

Take Notice that on the 27th day of March, 1916, T. A. Wilson filed his application in the above entitled Court for initial registration of the above described land.

Now unless you appear on or before the 28th day of April 1916 and show cause why such application shall not be granted the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application and you will be forever barred and estopped from disputing the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 27th day of March, 1916.

[Seal] E. M. SMITH,
Clerk.
W. O. Sims, Attorney for the Applicant.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Jasper E. Coad, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and has qualified.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned at his place of business in the City of Dallas, in said County of Polk, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published April 1, 1916.

GEORGE R. COAD,
Executor of the Estate of Jasper E. Coad, Deceased.
Oscar Hayter, Attorney.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the undersigned has this day been appointed executrix of the estate of Robert Howe, deceased, by the Hon. County Court of Polk County, Oregon. All parties holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned, or to her attorneys within six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate settlement of the same with the undersigned.

Dated at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 31st day of April, 1916.

MERIBAH HOWE,
Executrix of estate of Robert Howe, deceased.
Fisher & Eakin, Attorneys for estate.

If you have sore eyes of any kind use Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It is good for nothing but the eyes. It is medicine and ointment, and is positive in the cure. If you doubt my so we will refund your money. Try it and then tell your neighbors. Sold everywhere. 25c a tube.

Spring is growing rapidly.

The Call of The Blood.

For purification from rules in pimples, boils, active complexion, a blood-tired look, most pimples and blotches on the skin—all signs of poor trouble use Dr. King's New Life Pills make you feel good, and your skin rosy, merely for constipation, health. Try them. 25c at all druggists.

New Hampshire apparently is losing the government.

For sugar sycamore, eczema, running sores and all skin diseases Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve is guaranteed to give satisfaction or you get your money back. 25c everywhere.

Have your printing done the Observer way—the simple way.

Thomas Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble if taken according to the rules of medicine. It purifies and strengthens. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

A Dallas horse is six years old and a mighty pet.

ONE CONDUCTOR WHO WAS CURED.

Mr. Wilson Adams is his name and he writes about it—"Some time ago I was laying in my bed with simply excruciating. I had two bottles of Foley's Kidney with good effect and the third bottle put me on my feet and I resumed work as conductor on the Lexington, Ky., Street Railway. It cost me more than any medicine I ever took and it will do all you claim it does." Foley's Kidney Remedy cures rheumatism, backache, lame back, kidney and bladder troubles. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Monroe county farmers expect a bumper crop.

Worse Than Bullets.

Bullets are often passed less suffering to soldiers than the ailments L. M. Florence, Burlington, Mo., got in the army, and suffered with forty years. "But Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured my wounds all else failed," he writes. Greatest healer for burns, boils, bruises and sores. Only 25c at all druggists.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

THE CIRCUS

are but there is necessary at all times to keep the muscles and joints supple. That is the reason that hundreds of them keep a bottle of Bucklen's Arnica Salve always on hand. A sure cure for rheumatism, pain, sprains, sore throat, sore back, contracted muscles, cuts, bruises and all pains. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Canada wheat growers are being benefited.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

The mercurials are in the mortar. Dr. King's Pine-Tar-Honey softens the lungs, diaphoretic drops, and always gives satisfaction. Look for the bell on the bottle.

Forest fires not had as was first reported.

Every Bottle is Guaranteed.

Every bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is guaranteed to give satisfaction in all throat and lung disease troubles.

A 400 acre Yamhill county farm sold to Portland parties for $16,000.

For All Skin Diseases

Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve is the best—It is a creamy snow white ointment pleasant to use and every box guaranteed. Price 25c. At all dealers.

Enterprise women will aid improvement leagues in beautify the town.

A KNOCKER

is a man who can't see good in any person or thing. It's a habit caused by a disordered liver. If you find that you are beginning to see things through blue spectacles, treat your liver to a good cleansing out process with Bullard's Herbine. A sure cure for constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, all liver, stomach and bowel troubles. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Amity condenser is being well patronized; pays 27½ cents for butter fat.

Horse Shoeing and General Black smithing

I can cure Quarter Cracks and Contracted Feet, also stop Interfering and Forging. I guarantee all work first class. All I ask the public is to give me a fair trial. I also cure corn on horses feet.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
GEORGE P. CRAMER
Fred Wagners Old Stand Dallas, Ore.

Saved From The Grave.

"I had about given up hope, after nearly four years of suffering from a severe lung trouble," writes Mrs. M. L. Dix, of Clarksville, Tenn. "Often the pain in my chest would be almost unbearable and I could not do any work, but Dr. King's New Discovery has made me feel like a new person. Its the best medicine made for the throat and lungs." Obstinate coughs, stubborn colds, hay fever, la grippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis and hemorrhages, hoarseness and whooping cough, yield quickly to this wonderful medicine. Try it. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Mass meeting was held in Silverton to consider a new hospital project.

We guarantee Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve to cure common sore eyes in 24 to 36 hours. This seems strange, but it is backed by our guarantee. You run no risk and it only costs 25c.

Columbia college at Milton will be enlarged; new buildings will cost $22,000.

Good results always follow the use of Foley's Kidney Pills. They give prompt relief in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, are healing, strengthening and anti-septic. Try them. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Coal to the amount of 7000 tons is being stored in the railroad bunkers at La Grande.

There is no cough medicine so popular as Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Only a difference of $4000 kept the editor of the Grass Valley Journal from buying an automobile.

WATCH FOR THE COMET

The Red Dragon of the sky. Watch the children for spring coughs and colds. Careful mothers keep Foley's Honey and Tar in the house. It is the best and safest prevention and cure for croup where the need is urgent and immediate relief a vital necessity. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

The first cake of ice manufactured in Tillamook county was sold at auction last week and brought $81.

For Sixteen Years

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Has been used by millions of people with perfect satisfaction. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma in fact all throat and bronchial troubles.

Big lumber mill at Perry has increased power to 600 horse power and made other extensive improvements.

Tell Your Neighbors

When in need of a cough medicine to use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is the best. Look for the bell on the Bottle.

A Jackson county bull chased and gored half to death a tannerman; naturally, having a grudge against him.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

La Grande will witness during the coming season, much more building and kindred improvements than has been known in any previous year, says the Star.

THE SOUND SLEEP OF GOOD HEALTH.

The restorative power of sound sleep can not be over estimated and any ailment that prevents it is a menace to health. J. L. Southers, Eau Claire, Wis., says:—"For a long time I have been unable to sleep soundly nights, because of pains across my back and soreness of my kidneys. My appetite was very poor and my general condition was much run down. I have been taking Foley's Kidney Pills for a short time and now sleep as sound as a rock. I eat and enjoy my meals, and my general condition is greatly improved. I can honestly recommend Foley's Kidney Pills as I know they have cured me. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

A Myrtle Creek man brought to the Mail office an egg that weighs 5¼ ounces and measures 7½ x 5¾ inches. We challenge the world to beat it, says the Mail.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEY ACHE.

To Eliminate the Effect, You Must Remove The Cause.

Pain is nature's signal of distress, a warning that must not be ignored. Those sharp twinges in the back, those stab-like pains that follow any sudden twist of turn, are simple signs of hidden dangers in the kidneys. No trouble starts more easily, gains ground more rapidly, nor proves more often fatal than any disorder of the kidneys. All the outward appearances of health may remain until a terrible disease has taken root. Don't wait. The moment you feel any uneasiness, lameness or pain in the back, the moment the urine shows irregularity, either in its appearance, or in the quantity or number of the passages, begin with Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has been curing kidney troubles for seventy-five years, and never yet has failed to give relief if taken in time. It cures the kidneys, and thus cures backache, lame back, headache, dizzy spells, urinary troubles, rheumatic pain, gravel, dropsy, swellings, nervousness, languor, sciatica, and all other symptoms of kidney troubles.

Home proof is convincing evidence of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills. Call at Fuller's drug store and ask to see the statements of Dallas people who have used this remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Raises the dough and complies with all pure food laws.
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GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Foley's Kidney Pills
What They Will Do for You
They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

The Demon of the Air

is the germ of LaGrippe, that, breathed in, brings suffering to thousands. Its after effects are weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50c. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

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