Farm and Garden

POWER FROM BROOK DAM.

Expert Urges Farmers to Store Up Water For Various Uses.

By EDWARD R. TAYLOR.

Mr. Farmer, what are you doing with the brook on your farm? Letting it have its own sweet way in a hurry (and sometimes in a great hurry) to get its waters into yonder river? Why not curb it and make good use of it as it passes? John T. McDonald of Delhi, N. Y., some ten years ago began making good use of his brook—lights his house and buildings, runs saws and various machines in a little shop in winter and on rainy days and has enough power in addition to heat his house if he fitted up for it. Why don't you do likewise? The dam is made from stones and earth from the nearby fields, costs but little, securing a pond of about three acres which abounds in beautiful trout and other fish, and from the pond Mr. McDonald cuts 500 tons of ice per year for himself and neighbors.

It is really the most valuable land he has. Did you know if you have the only pond on your stream all the largest fish will make it their habitation, and if you make a spillway in connection with your dam large fish from below will come up and settle in your pond, and you and your boys and girls will go fishing there for the profit as well as for the fun of it? Make a safe place and teach the children to swim. Besides, it is stimulating and grateful in summer weather.

I almost think you are really interested, and perhaps are thinking now where you have the best site for the dam. Begin the work by laying down sewer pipe two or more feet in diameter and twenty, thirty or more feet long, according to the size of embankment you must build. This can be in the bed of the stream, diverting the water for the time by a little dam above. On the upstream end of this pipe build a square box of plank as high as you wish the water to be in the pond. It will take away lots of water safely in floods. Near its bottom on the upstream side fix a gate of plank which you can open to drain the pond in summer for repairs. If you put a grating made, say, of old strips of wagon tire in front of the gate it will keep back all the fish that are too large to go through. This all done in good shape, you can let the water run through the pipe while you are building your dam proper.

At the right of the spillway of Charles M. Call's dam near my home is a square box connecting with the

BROOK DAM ON A FARM.

sewer pipe just described. This spillway is thirty-two feet wide, and the piers each side stand about four feet above, having been raised about two feet for safety after Mr. Call had seen the water almost get over his bank the previous spring. Too much care cannot be taken in having ample and safe spillway to take all the water that can possibly come down. With such adequate spillways dirt dams are about the best and cheapest a farmer can construct, as almost all the work can be done by his own teams and scraper. Below the spillway on the lower side of the dam is a good place to dump stones if you have them on the farm; if not and the bottom is not of hard material you must finish with cement grout so it cannot undermine.

There is a little power house containing the water wheel and the little dynamo of about six horsepower which furnishes light for Mr. Call's house and buildings. The machinery requires little attention, being oiled once a week and stopped and started from the house by a wire connected with a simple attachment to the gate of the water wheel. Here are city comforts right in the home of the farmer. With such a power he can churn, run a washing machine, saw wood, run a feed cutter.

Lots of farmers during the dry summers draw water some distance for stock who need not have done so if they had made a pond and retained the flood water. Such a pond would be valuable even if not used for power. I have today a letter from a friend who made a dam in a brook passing through his back yard which is dry for several weeks every summer, thus making a pond which stored coal waters, on the bank of which he set up a gasoline pumping engine, by means of which he irrigated his orchard on land above.

Considering the difficulty which I often experienced in carrying the grain through so long a dormant period without serious impairment of vitality, it may be well to put the roots in soil in small pots or in a box large enough to accommodate several roots and place them in a rather cool, light room where the bulbs will sprout, but where their development will be slow. Later, as the time approaches when they may be transferred to the open ground, with the danger of frost past, they may be given warmer quarters.

A few crystals of potassium permanganate placed in the drinking water for the poultry make it an excellent disinfectant, which cleanses the mouth and throat and will kill germs of roup that may be present. If the nasal passages are badly affected relief will come from forcing into the nostrils a few drops of a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid and a 5 per cent solution of copper sulphate mixed by means of a fine pointed oil can or atomizer. Besides this treatment, the sick fowls should be kept by themselves in a dry and well ventilated place.

FOR CHURNING RESULTS.

Careful Heating of Churning Room and Cleanliness Necessary.

There can be no definite rule laid down as to the temperature at which the cream should be churned, as different creams require different temperatures. The fat is in the form of microscopic globules, and they must have a certain degree of softness if they are to unite. When the cream enters the churn that is properly ripened and contains 26 to 30 per cent fat the temperature should be such that the cream will churn in thirty to forty-five minutes. This will give an exhaustive churning and leave the butter in a condition in which it can be easily handled without injuring the texture.

Before putting the cream in the churn the churn should be thoroughly scalded and as thoroughly chilled with cold water. The advantage of this is that it will freshen the churn and fill the pores in the wood so that the cream and butter will not stick to it. The outside temperature of the churning room should be as nearly as possible the same as the churning temperature. If it is warm the cream will warm up rapidly, and the butter will likely be soft and will require more washing to remove the buttermilk. It is useless to lower the cream rapidly to the churning point just before churning. It should be there at least two hours before churning. The reason for this is that fat is a slow conductor of heat, and, although the serum has cooled and the thermometer reads the right temperature, the fat has not actually reached it, and the results would be the same as if churned at an actually higher degree.

MAKING READY TO CHURN.

Milo Maize For Horses.

The farmer who plants a good acreage of milo has practically insured for himself a good supply of grain for his work teams. Horses and mules have stood hard work well all summer, such as breaking prairie, with no grain but milo. Horses doing heavy farm work should be given three good feeds of milo grain a day. Milo in the head is usually fed, one-half more heads being given at a feed than would be given ears of corn. Most teamsters prefer to feed milo in the head to horses, cutting the main stem off close to the head. The main stem of the head and the many little stems that hold the seeds force the horses to do a large amount of chewing before the feed can be swallowed, and this mastication grinds the grain and mixes it with the saliva, greatly increasing the proportion digested.

The seeds of milo are small, and where the thrashed seed is fed to horses it is chewed very little, and much of the seed passes through undigested. Feeding milo in the head saves all expense of preparation, and the small stems of the head eaten with the grain seem to aid in diluting the grain in the stomach, making it more digestible.

THE SHEPHERD

Grade the flock just as carefully as you grade the dairy herd. Weed out the poor animals and keep the best.

Judicious Feeding Necessary.

A flock will go through a winter sheltered by an open shed, but no flock ever came out of a winter in thrifty condition without judicious feeding.

Shearing Machines' Worth.

Shearing machines beat hand shearing every time. They are not expensive, and they cause fewer wounds and do the work more evenly than the average farmer can do with the old fashioned shears.

Easy to Build a Feed Rack.

A good rack for feeding sheep can be made by almost any sensible farmer. About all that is needed is a support for the hay so that it shall not fall to the ground and be wasted and also be handy for the sheep to get at.

Gains In Lambs.

Lambs which are well cared for in the spring and which have a run on good grass alone when six months old should average from 80 to 100 pounds and at eighteen months, with good care, should average 130 to 160 pounds.

Attend to the Wounds.

Sheep become lacerated on wire fences or other objects. Watch the wounds carefully and if maggots appear wash the wounds with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water. If the wounds are deep and difficult to reach inject the solution with a small glass syringe.

Taking Care of Foals.

The advantages of the spring foal are that this is a natural breeding season, the foals are usually stronger, they can spend a greater proportion of their early life outdoors and will be less trouble than the fall colts. In any case, colts should not be allowed to run with the mares when at work. In the fall they may be left in box stalls. If spring colts they should be left in the yard or paddock, preferably a grass plot, and allowed to be with the mares only when the latter are brought in for feeding during the day. This will be no hardship to the colt, there will be less risk of its being injured, and more work will be got out of the mare, because she will not fret and the colt will not be in the way on the fields.

Good Ration For Hogs.

A slop composed of soaked or boiled Kaffir corn mixed soft enough to pour easily makes the best and most economical grain ration for growing hogs obtainable. It is especially valuable for pigs on pasture, as it not only keeps them in good flesh, but makes them grow rapidly, and no other grain is necessary until fattening time.

JUDGING A GOOD HORSE

According to David Buffum, an expert breeder of horses, the first thing to learn in the science of horsemanship is the fine points of a good horse. In Farm and Fireside he says that the most important part of a horse and the first thing to examine is the horse's feet and legs, for if he is deficient in this respect no superiority in other points and no qualities in breeding or disposition can offset it. The best chair or table in the world is useless if it has only three or two legs.

For these points the feet of the horse should be symmetrical, neither too deep nor too flat, but if failing in either respect they had better be too

HEAD OF PRIZE PERCHERON.

deep than too flat. It may often happen that on soft and level country roads a flat foot may not occasion much trouble, but it is bad on hard roads or in cities and is in all cases a defect in conformation.

The limbs should be clean—that is, free from fleshiness—but have plenty of bone and substance. The fore legs should be relatively short from the fetlock joint up to the knee and long from the knee up to the horse's body. This is a very important point, as no horse was ever good for much on the road whose knees were too high up.

The hind legs should be flat as well as clean. This excessive cleanness goes with highly bred horses and is to be insisted on in all horses that properly belong in that class, such as thoroughbreds, trotters, hackneys, etc. In colder blooded horses we should demand at least a reasonable approach to it. The gambrel joint should be strong and well developed, neat slender or "dandified," and it is also desirable to have it relatively near the ground, though this is not as important as the position of the fore knee.

The horse should stand square on his legs with his feet well under him, and his hoofs should be straight fore and aft, neither toeing in nor toeing out.

For the body of the horse the back should be short.

The hind quarters should be well developed, with the hip joints well forward. The rump should not be straight, but rather straight than drooping—that is, the line from the top of the hips to the root of the tail should be only moderately oblique.

The shoulders should be slanting, not upright, and the withers reasonably high. This conformation makes a strong as well as elegant shoulder.

The body should be nicely rounded, neither gaunt nor "potbellied," and should be ribbed well up toward the hips.

The chest should be deep rather than wide, giving large lung capacity.

The neck should be free from undue fleshiness. It may be either long or short, as far as utility is concerned, the long, of course, being much more elegant and therefore to be preferred on well bred horses. In either case it should be bent a little just before the point where it joins the head, so as to give the conformation that we call "clean cut in the throttle," a structure that gives the breathing apparatus free play.

The head in well bred horses should be small and almost as clean and bony as the limbs. The face line viewed from the side should be straight, not aquiline. The forehead should be flat between the eyes. The eyes should be of medium size, set well apart from each other and not too near the top of the head, and the head when viewed from the front should slant in a little from the eyes upward. The ears should be fine, thin and pointed and of medium length, and they should be so set on that when pointed forward they are parallel, not slanting apart.

These points of equine perfection are absolute, and therefore they apply to all kinds of horses. In judging horses of different types the difference must be in the application, not in the standard itself, for a good horse must be homogeneous in his makeup, every part in harmony with other parts, and every part must have such modification and proportion as conduces to that end.

Hog Hints.

Charcoal is a great tonic for the hogs.

For quick money nothing can beat hogs.

Pasturage is necessary in economical pork production.

Protection from the weather will make the feed go further.

A ration rich in protein is the only ration fit for the brood sow.

A sow should never be in marketable condition when she is bred.

This digging corn out of the snow in March is a belated and uncongenial labor, but any fellow who is engaged in it has the consolation of knowing that he has a lot of company in his misery.

Oilmeal is generally recognized as a most valuable food for the dairy cow in the furnishing of needed protein to the ration. A handful given the horse once a week is a benefit and tends to keep him in a thrifty condition.

There are a good many breeders which seem to be slow in learning the lesson that they should keep for breeding purposes and not sell the best individuals which they produce. It is hard to refuse a long price for a fine animal, but here is a case where a fellow's farsighted self interest ought to serve him well.

The average cost of hauling a ton of freight a mile by railroad is 7.8 mills, while the cost of moving it the same distance by wagon is 23 cents. In the difference between these figures lie the chief argument and motive for better roads. The question is a vital one that all who haul produce to market should be interested in.

Farm and Garden

ONIONS FOR SOUVENIRS.

Some Huge Specimens That Weighed Two Pounds Each.

The onions shown in the illustration are the Bermuda or Giant Gibraltar species. They were grown on Long Island, New York, and weigh two pounds each. Twenty-eight of them make a bushel. They were raised from Gibraltar seed and matured in the open. The onions are so large that one of them fills a quart basket and more, and they ran 1,035 bushels to the acre.

The cost of raising an acre of onions is something which is not an easy thing to get at and varies with every onion raiser on every acre every year and will continue to do so as long as nature sees fit to absolutely decline to run on any set schedule which shall not vary one iota from year to year, and nature has so declined since the creation of the world. Further, even the same year upon contiguous acres

GIANT GIBRALTAR ONIONS.

the cost per acre to John Smith will vary greatly from that of the cost to friend Bill Jones or Jack Robinson. This will continue until such time as human beings become exactly similar in stature, in weight, in temperament and in sensitory attributes.

While these were by no means the largest onions grown from seed, they were what would be called firsts by sorters. The largest onions were sent to Long Island's county and outside fairs at which the experimental stations have made exhibits, and many of our largest Giants have been begged by visitors who wished them for souvenirs.

It is needless to explain that this superb Gibraltar onion will not be sold at any of the prices doled out by the controllers of food supply, because such superb examples of vegetable growth are eagerly sought for and very high prices paid by noted epicurean establishments, private and public, in great cities.

Onions from these seeds grew 50 to the measured bushel; selected onions, 28 to the measured bushel; unsorted onions weighed 52 pounds to bushel; selected onions weighed 55 pounds to bushel; height or thickness, average 4 inches; flattest, 3½ inches; most globular, 4¼ inches; circumference, average 16 2-3 inches; greatest, 19½ inches; least, 15¾ inches; weight, average 2 pounds; heaviest, 2¾ pounds; lightest, 1¾ pounds.

Onion Queen of Northwest.

Miss Alice Turner of Dayton, Wash., is being dubbed the onion queen of the Pacific northwest. Last season she planted and harvested ten acres of onions and cleared above all her expenses $8,330. The crop was an immense one, being raised on new land and watered with artesian well water. Miss Turner came into possession of a small farm by the death of her father a year ago. She was at a loss to know what to do with the old home and her mother, when she decided to become an onion grower all by herself. She engaged men to plow and plant her acreage to onion seed and throughout the summer superintended the weeding and watering of the crop. In spite of many scoffings from neighbors, who declared onions would be worthless last fall, she persevered and now is envied by all. The total crop was purchased by a New York commission man for distribution to merchants in the east. Miss Turner realized 75 cents a sack for the onions, which yielded nearly 1,000 sacks an acre.

AUTOS ON THE FARM.

Half the Cars In Some States Are Owned by Farmers.

Recently, at the automobile school opening exercises in New York city, J. George Frederick, managing editor of Printers' Ink, delivered a most interesting lecture on the modern use of automobiles on the farm, illustrated by many stereopticon pictures.

Mr. Frederick first traced the reasons for the greater wealth of the farmer through scientific farming and the use of good machinery and showed the natural connection between the use of machinery and the auto by farmers. He told how by authoritative estimate there were now 76,000 autos in use on farms—about one-fourth of all in use—and how one dealer in an Oregon town of 5,000 population sold forty-two in one season. He said that of the 4,516 autos registered at a recent date in Kansas half of them were owned by farmers and that out of 10,000 autos owned in Iowa one-half were owned by farmers.

Taking up the question of how the farmer finds the auto profitable, Mr. Frederick told of the great help autos are to the dairy farmers in delivering milk quickly and without disturbing the value of the farm horses during the busy farming seasons. He also pointed out how the delivery of milk by auto to railway stations has greatly widened the area of farm land in which it is profitable to engage in the milk business.

The recreation side of the auto on the farm was most effectively illustrated by Mr. Frederick's pictures, some showing the women of the family out for a spin for a midday change from household routine, others showing the farmer and his sons using the auto in late autumn to go on a hunting trip and still others showing an astonishingly numerous holiday gathering of farmers in autos in small towns.

Farm Abandonment Ended.

The age of farm abandonment is practically at an end, for the farmer has solved the problem of how to make a living for himself and family and at the same time accumulate a good bank account from the products of a small tract of land. New conditions require new methods, and this applies with greater force to farming than to any other form of productive industry.

Quality of Butter.

The quality of butter depends to a great degree upon the food and drink of the cow. She should have clean, pure water and wholesome food. Much care should be taken in the selection of the ration. The individual cow has much to do in this regard. But with respect to the part that is played in handling the product of the cow too much carelessness is evident in the processes of buttermaking. After churning is finished the butter and milk mixture should remain quiet for about ten minutes in order to let the butter come to the surface. A cup of cold water will hasten the process. An old recipe says: The butter should then be carefully skimmed off into a wooden bowl half full of water. The water should be repeatedly changed until it shows no indication of milkiness. It is important that the butter should not be pressed or worked during the process of removing the milk from the butter. After this the butter may be pressed into a mass and salt to the extent of one-fortieth its weight worked into it. The water should be well pressed out, but the less worked the more perfectly its granular character is maintained.

If butter is pressed firmly into earthen jars or wooden firkins and kept at a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees it may be preserved in fair condition for six or eight months.

Bonemeal, crushed oyster shell or plaster should be provided so that the fowls can have a feed of it at least once a week.

A pig is a long way better off with hog cholera at three months than a boy is with the cigarette habit at thirteen. Circumstances don't justify one in indulging in very heavy speculation in either case.

The present is distinctively an era in which experts in some one line are winners. In no realm is there greater demand for the expert, the one who is equipped and tried, than in agriculture, and in no fields is toil more healthful or reward for effort more sure.

The eyes and teeth of young people are entirely too precious physical assets to be neglected in the shameful way in which they so often are. If boys and girls doubt the truth of this statement, let them question those who are helpless without their glasses or can't properly chew a square meal without store teeth.

The conditions existing in the cow stable, coupled with the care given the utensils in which the milk is kept, are the chief factors in determining whether the butter product resulting from the dairy operations is gilt edged "western extra" or rancid stuff that is barely fit for food. It is just a matter of filth and bacteria or absence of it that largely determines butter quality.

Owing to conditions of drought prevailing during the growing season in many of the western and southwestern states corn is grown but little and that only where irrigation is possible. Another condition in the coast states that is unfavorable to the proper maturity of a corn crop is the almost universal cool night, the result of the invigorating breezes which set in from the ocean just before sundown.

Land worth from $150 to $250 an acre in France and Germany devoted to forestry is so scientifically and wisely managed that it gives a nice interest return on this valuation. In America the landowner begrudges devoting even fifty dollar land to the growing of trees and thinks it is poorly used at that. It is evident that we have much to learn from the foreigner along the line of forestry.

A headache is nature's warning that something is wrong in the physical economy, the pain being the danger signal; hence the taking of any of the so called headache medicines, whose

Among other good habits which young people should develop in the formative years is the habit of work—the ability to take hold of a job and carry it through with thoroughness and persistence. There are lots of young sters who are not bad in the way of having bad habits yet are not worth a continental when it comes to doing anything definite and positive. In striving to be good there should be a definite purpose to be good for something.

Whether land prices in the newer fruit sections of the west are being boomed beyond a reasonable limit can be pretty readily ascertained by consulting bankers in such localities and finding out just how much per acre they will lend you on a given piece of land after it comes into your possession. If they tell you little or nothing, it is evidence of their belief that in practical operation the land will not give a return which represents a fair interest rate on the price which you are asked to pay. If they are willing to lend generously on the proposition, it is likely not in the boom class.

A whole lot of town and country dogs rush out on passersby as frequently as they do because they are ill bred and either don't know or have not been taught any better. If they were collared two or three times returning from such jaunts as these and taken out behind the woodshed and given a good larruping with a lath, they would soon cultivate better manners. It's all right for a dog to bark and advance toward a stranger when he comes into the yard, but when he chases out into the road and scares passing teams he is an all round nuisance.

BUYING UNSIGHT.

There are a number of fruit ranch promotion schemes in several sections of the west which the cautious investor would do well to investigate thoroughly before wasting his money on them. We refer to tracts which are being developed by men none too scrupulous and advertised as "ready to bear" at the end of five years, when inspection of the tracts reveals the sorry fact that not only were poor and cheap trees set out to begin with, but they have not been properly pruned or cultivated during the five year period. Before investing in any such fruit ranches the prospective buyer should not only inspect first hand the condition of the tract which is later to be his at from $300 to $500 per acre, but should inquire with even greater pains into the financial standing and reputation for integrity which the men backing the scheme have with bankers and other conservative and reliable people in the community. If a fellow has his senses with him he would not become engaged to a woman a thousand miles away without seeing her or buy a horse unsight or a stranger's recommendation. He should use as much judgment in buying a fruit ranch.

Raises the dough and complies with all pure food laws.

CRESCENT

CRESCENT MFG. CO. Makers of MAPLEINE (Better than Maple).

CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

THE SKUNK CABBAGE.

Botanists seem agreed that a distinct purpose is served in nature's economy in the foul odor which characterizes the carrion fungus, or skunk cabbage. The stalk of this variety of fungus is hollow, and on its top is borne a wrinkled cap perforated in the middle by an opening. The surface of the cap is covered with a slimy greenish-black mass of spores and mucilage. Various flies and burying beetles, deceived by this odor, are attracted to it in the supposition that it is decaying animal matter. Alighting, their feet become smeared with spores and mucilage, which they carry away and distribute, getting nothing for their pains. A Brazilian relative of the stinkhorn, besides practicing the deceits mentioned, has a conspicuous white veil hanging down from the cap, which travelers say is slightly phosphorescent at night, which causes nocturnal insects to be drawn to it.

There's many a man with gray coming in his hair today who will tell you with all seriousness that he would give almost anything if he could be a boy again and have the opportunities for schooling which he once had, but did not prize and take advantage of. A sad thing about such regrets is that they seldom come until it is too late to rectify the loss. The right time to fully prize the educational opportunities is when the boy is going to school and still has in his hands the saying of whether that which he gets out of them will be much or little. Parents who appreciate their lack of advantages along this line or who did not make use of opportunities that were theirs should do everything in their power to make their boys realize the high value of school days and the wisdom of making the most possible of them.

The Fool and the Auto.

If a man should put rubber tires on the wheels of a locomotive and drive the same at express speed or anywhere near it over an ordinary wagon road he would be pronounced a suicidal lunatic, says an exchange. Yet this is exactly what men presumably of sound mind are doing every day with their motorcars. An automobile is practically a locomotive, and, like the latter, it can be driven with safety at any speed faster than a jog trot only on a specially prepared track free from obstructions that might derail it, ditch it

Get the Best

For skin troubles, sores, ulcers, eczema, chaps, black heads, pimples and all eruptions. Use Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve and you get the best. We guarantee it. 25c box everywhere.

A shad weighing 11 pounds was caught near Astoria. One of 13 pounds is said to be the record.

The Conservation of Nature's Resources.

Applies as well to our physical state as to material things. C. J. Budlong, Washington, R. I. realized his condition, and took warning before it was too late. He says: "I suffered severely from kidney trouble, the disease being hereditary in our family. I have taken four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy, and now consider myself thoroughly cured. This should be a warning to all not to neglect taking Foley's Kidney Remedy until it is too late." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A trout hatchery may be established at Bend.

Glad to Recommend Them.

Mr. E. Weakley, Kokomo, Ind., says: "After taking Foley Kidney Pills, the severe backache left me, my kidneys became stronger, the secretions natural and my bladder no longer pained me. I am glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills." In a yellow package. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Over 2600 head of cattle were shipped from Heppner to Montana last week.

Scared Into Sound Health.

Mr. B. F. Kelley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and bladder, which grew worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull heavy headaches and the action of my bladder was annoying and painful. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and after taking them a few weeks the headache left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was free of all distress." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

All that remains to mark the place of one of the richest pocket discoveries of gold ever made on the Pacific coast is a shallow depression, about 25 feet in diameter, on a hill opposite Gold Hill. Nearly $500,000 was taken from this pocket in a few months in 1859.

What a Summer Cold May Do.

A summer cold if neglected is just as apt to develop into bronchitis or pneumonia as at any other season. Do not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Foley's Kidney Remedy may be given to children with admirable results. It does away with bed wetting, and is also recommended for use after measles and scarlet fever. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

More homeseekers from Dakota have arrived at Stanfield.

What Everybody Ought to Know.

That Foley Kidney Pills contain just the ingredient necessary to tone, strengthen and regulate the action of the kidneys and bladder. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Central Point is one of the rapidly growing towns of Oregon.

Do You Get the Best

If you have a cough, cold, asthma, croup or any throat or bronchial trouble and use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey, you do. Look for the Bell on the Bottle.

Don't Be Annoyed

With skin troubles, chaps, pimples, black heads, eczema or sores. When one 25c box of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve will cure you. Try it at once.

Fine new potatoes were dug around Hermiston last week.

Marvelous Discoveries

mark the wonderful progress of the age. Air flights on heavy machines, telegrams without wires, terrible war inventions to kill men, and that wonder of wonders—Dr. King's New Discovery—to save life when threatened by coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis, hemorrhages, hay fever and whooping cough or lung trouble. For all bronchial affections it has no equal. It relieves instantly. It's the surest cure. James M. Black, of Asheville, N. C., R. R. No. 4, writes it cured him of an obstinate cough after all other remedies failed. 50c. and $1. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

While sinking a well 16 miles from Condon, a man, at the depth of 95 feet, struck a ledge two feet thick that is believed to be copper ore.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Don't Mistake The Cause of Your Trouble. Delay May Prove Fatal.

Does your back ache? Do you get up lame in the morning? Do you feel dull and tired? Does it hurt you to bend over, to lift anything, to get up from a chair? Do you have sudden "catches" or stitches of pain in the back? Does a dull, throbbing ache settle in the small of your back and bother you day and night? Do you sometimes feel that you simply cannot straighten up? You cannot make any mistake by treating the kidneys at once, for it is these small troubles that lead to dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease. If there is any doubt in your mind that the kidneys are affected, notice the urine for a few days. If passages are irregular, painful, or too scanty, discolored or full of sediment, the kidneys need help right away, and there is no other medicine more helpful than Doan's Kidney Pills, a simple remedy for the kidneys, yet so powerful that it quickly cures the cause and so ends all the painful and annoying symptoms.

Home cures prove the merit of Doan's Kidney Pills. Any person wishing to see the testimony of Dallas citizens may do so by calling at Fuller's Pharmacy.

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

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

Summons.

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

Jesse T. Irvine and Dotha Irvine, his wife; Clarence P. Irvine and Mae Irvine, his wife; Clara G. Hembree and W. L. Hembree, her husband, Plaintiffs.

vs.

Lizzie Irvine and Samuel Irvine, her husband; Temperance House Beck and L. N. Beck, her husband; Drucilla Burns and William Burns, her husband; Nancy Wilson, Hixie Stumburg and Henry Stumburg, and John Burton, Defendants.

To Hixie Stumburg and Henry Stumburg and Nancy Wilson, Defendants.

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer to the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer for want thereof, the Plaintiff will apply for a decree of this Court partitioning and dividing the following described real property, to wit:

Situate lying and being in Polk County, Oregon, and being part of the C. P. Cook D. L. C. Not. No. 1226, Claim No. 63, T. 8 S. R. 4 W. of the Willamette Meridian, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake 26.66 chains East of the Northwest corner of said D. L. C.; thence South 15 chains to center of county road on South line of said D. L. C.; thence East along South line of said D. L. C. 44 chains to the Southeast corner of that certain 67.32 acre tract described in deed in Volume 10, page 573, records of deeds for Polk County, Oregon; thence South 9.50 chains to low water mark in left bank of the Willamette river; thence following down said river at low water mark in a Northeasterly course to the division line 25 links to the Northeast corner of the West ½ of said D. L. C.; thence West along North line of said D. L. C. 70.19 chains to place of beginning, containing about 95 acres. Excepting that certain 5 acre tract now owned by Walter Hunily, and that certain 2 acre tract known as the brick yard, now owned by———; amongst the Plaintiffs and Defendants in acordance with their respective interest therein, quantity and quality relatively considered, and that the rent due from the Defendant, John Burton, be proportioned amongst said Plaintiffs and Defendants in accordance with their interests thereon, and that the costs and disbursements of this suit in making the said partition of the above described premises be decreed to be a lien upon their interests so set apart in proportion to their interests in the above described premises.

M. L. PIPES, and
McCAIN & VINTON,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

The date of the first publication of this summons is May 10, 1910.

Order to Show Cause.

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

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Robert Travis Farley, Herma Lelith Farley, and Wanda Jessie Farley, Minors.

In Probate.

It appearing to this Court from the petition this day presented and filed by W. A. Ayres, the guardian of the estate of Robert Travis Farley, Herma Lelith Farley and Wanda Jessie Farley, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to his said wards, viz:

An undivided 1-7 interest in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Township 8 South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian in Polk County, State of Oregon, described as follows:

The South ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 12, excepting therefrom 40 acres more or less conveyed by Robert Farley and wife to John Farley by deed dated May 17, 1886, and recorded at page 297 of volume 17 of the records of deeds in said County;

Also the Southwest ¼ of said section 12;

Also the Northeast ¼ of the Northwest ¼ and Lot No. 1 of section 13;

Also commencing about 20 rods from the Northeast corner of section 14 where a certain branch crosses the quarter section line of said section 14, and running thence West of South along the East side of said branch to where said branch crosses the quarter section line of the Northeast quarter of said section 14; thence East along said line to the Southeast corner of the Northeast ¼ of said section 14; and thence North to the place of beginning;

Containing in all 294 acres more or less.

That it is necessary and would be beneficial to said wards that such real estate should be sold; and it further appearing that Jessie S. Hale, the mother of said wards, is the next of kin of said wards and that she does not reside, and is not now, within the State of Oregon: On motion of Oscar Hayter, Esq., attorney for said guardian.

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said wards, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1910, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court room of this Court, in the County Court House in the City of Dallas, in Polk County, State of Oregon, then and there to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks before the said day of hearing, in the "Polk County Observer", a newspaper circulating in this County, printed and published at said City of Dallas.

Dated April 16, 1910.

ED. F. COAD,
County Judge.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Frank L. Brown, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Polk County, Oregon, her final account in said estate of Frank L. Brown, deceased, and the same has been set by said Court for hearing on Saturday, June 18th, 1910, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time all persons having objections to said final account, if any there be, are hereby notified to appear and make objections, if any they have, to the same, and if no objections be made said estate will be finally closed, the administratrix discharged and her bondsmen exonerated.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1910.

ANNIE BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank L. Brown, deceased.
Sibley & Eakin, Attorneys.

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