FIRE LOSS IS GREAT

MILLIONS OF FEET OF TIMBER DESTROYED IN NORTHWEST.

Fires in Some Localities Have Caused Loss of Life, as Well as Property.

That the forest fires of the past month are but an earnest of worse to come unless people give more active heed to warnings, is the tenor of a review of the fire situation by the Western Forestry and Convention Association, based upon advices from private and official fire fighting agencies throughout the Pacific Northwest. August has commenced with conditions infinitely more dangerous, for besides increased dryness of the forests, due to prolonged absence of rain, almost continuous fire fighting has only kept in check innumerable fires which still smoulder to be fanned beyond control should strong winds prevail.

Throughout most of Oregon and Washington, up to the present time, more extensive organizations by timber owners and the Forest Service than ever existed before has fairly well counterbalanced the unusually great number of fires. Most of them have been controlled promptly. Nevertheless, the aggregate of small outbreaks in valuable timber represents heavy loss. The Santiam, Klamath, Wallowa and Hood River districts in Oregon, and the Gray's Harbor and Colville districts in Washington have suffered seriously. Three men and four women have been burned to death in these two states already and the season is not half over.

Since all forces are fighting night and day, with no time to make reports, it is impossible to estimate the damage done in Idaho and Montana, though doubtless there has been much exaggeration. In Idaho, especially where timber owners' fire associations are highly efficient, what seemed an almost hopeless situation has been gotten pretty well in check. In the Coeur d'Alene district but three fires remain not yet under control, these being on Pine and Graham creeks, near Wallace, and on the west side of Lake Coeur d'Alene. In Western Montana, the situation is about as bad as it can be, all available help being enlisted without any certainty of the outcome if rain does not soon intervene.

The association emphasizes that the most dangerous portion of the season is still to come. There are fires everywhere that are barely being held in leash. New ones will overtax all existing organizations. Since conditions threaten under which fire may travel long distances, timber owners are urged to extend patrol beyond their own tracts to all danger points. Especially(-e nhnmiood[ihmoshrdlucm tablishment of citizens' fire brigades is advised, organizing in advance for having help, leadership and equipment available without loss of time. Cities and towns are asked to take similar steps to supply men when called upon. Every citizen is urged to spare neither friend nor foe in reporting violations of the fire laws, especially by campers, land clearers and spark emitting locomotives. It is pointed out by the association that if the warnings widely circulated earlier in the season had resulted in such steps, loss of life and property would have been largely avoided. They still apply with even greater force.

BEST FATTENER FOR HOGS

Field Peas Prove Highly Productive and Valuable Crop.

In a recent letter, Mr. H. Grebe, a well known and prosperous farmer, who lives at 980 Stark street, Portland, but has his farm near Condon, Or., writes at length on the efficacy of "field peas" as a money making crop, and says he is a great believer in their fattening qualities for hogs. Following is the substance of his letter:

"I have several acres planted in field peas and while they are green at this date, they show that the crop will be a good one. How many bushels they make per acre will be reported later. The seed will be worth $2.50 per bushel and the seed to plant will cost $2.75 per bushel, and the yield will be about 20 bushels per acre. To look at the well-loaded vines now, one acre will fatten two hogs at least, some years more. There is no better grain for fattening hogs than peas, either in the field, in the pod or threshed. I grew a small field of peas last year and the same ground is in spring wheat this year and looks fine. There is a much better stand of wheat on the pea land than on last year's fallow. There is more moisture under a pea vine when ripe than there is on a bare summer fallow. Besides this the field peas are the best fertilizer and weed exterminator as well. The peas are four feet high in many places. In many places they have fallen flat to the ground, because of being so tall, but the pods will ripen just the same. I expect to harvest the peas with a combined harvester and thresher, and will cut around the outside with a new self-rake reaper wide enough for the combined machine to pass along and not tramp out the peas. I have grown field peas for 40 years. Mr. Grebe says he has been looking for stock hogs to fatten them on peas for some time but has failed to find any.—Oregon Agriculturist.

ALL SHOULD CONTRIBUTE

Products Are Now Being Gathered For Demonstration Car.

Exhibits are now being collected for the Oregon car to be operated throughout the East by the Great Northern, and all sections of the state are urged to be represented. Fruits, grains, vegetables, grasses, etc., are being gathered for use on the car, and it is particularly desired to have fruits on the limb, showing them exactly in their natural state. H. B. Wright, expert processor for thePortland Chamber of Commerce, 69 Fifth street, is receiving shipments of these products for the Great Northern car, which is being filled under the direction of F. W. Graham, Western Industrial agent. He urges that each community forward some of its best products, shipping them by express C. O. D. In the former case, expressage will be refunded by Mr. Graham. The opportunity Oregon has to secure wide advertising in this way is very marked. Not only will the exhibits be shown to many thousands of people while they are in the car, but arrangements have been made for space at a circuit of state fairs, and large exhibits will be made at the Land Show this winter in Chicago. The exhibit car will be accompanied by a lecturer and will be on tour from early fall until next spring. Oregon people should respond liberally with specimens for this car. Exhibits must be complete in order to make the show effective, and here is a chance for co-operation between the state and the railroad interests that will be of great value to both.—Oregon Agriculturist.

The Cost Is Small.

Buyer and seller can be brought together at a cost of only a few cents by placing an advertisement in the Observer's "Wanted" and "For Sale" column. Try it the next time you have anything to buy or sell.

HIDDEN DANGERS.

Nature Gives Timely Warnings that No Dallas Citizen Can Afford to Ignore.

Danger Signal No. 1 comes from the kidney secretions. They will warn you when the kidneys are sick. Well kidneys secrete a clear amber fluid. Sick kidneys send out a thin, pale and foamy or a thick, red, ill-smelling urine, full of sediment and irregular of passage.

Danger Signal No. 2 comes from the back. Back pains, dull and heavy or sharp and acute, tell you of sick kidneys and warn you of the approach of dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Here is proof of a nearby resident:

J. A. Simmons, Log Cabin St., Independence, Ore., says: "I do not believe I would be alive today were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered for a long time from kidney trouble and lumbago. The kidney secretions were too frequent and painful in passage and caused me much annoyance. I tried anumber of remedies but was not helped until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the first and I am now free from kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

RAPE FOR FORAGE.

Not For Milk Cows, but Excellent For Dry Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

I have given rape a thorough trial and have found it a most valuable crop for summer and fall pasture, partly on account of its providing excellent pasture until late in the fall and also because it is very useful in cleaning the land, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. It does not, however, provide a proper food for milk cows owing to its flavoring the milk and butter somewhat similarly to turnip tops. But as food for dry cattle, sheep and hogs it is most excellent, furnishing an abundant pasture from the middle of July until very late in the fall if cattle are given their liberty.

The expense of growing rape is very trifling, as the seed costs but a

CATTLE FEEDING ON RAPE.

few cents per pound. From two to three pounds is sufficient for an acre, providing it is sown in drills, which is the proper way. Any soil which will produce a good crop of turnips will give a good crop of rape. The preparation of the ground should be much the same as that for turnips, although personally I have usually sown rape on ground so much overrun with weeds as to be unfit for a spring crop. This is where I found one great advantage from the crop. I would work the ground over once or twice before or during seeding, then after seeding give it the necessary special work and sow the rape in drills about two feet apart. By this means the ground can be worked with scuffler or horse hoe until the rape has covered it over. With suitable growing weather this only requires about a month or six weeks.

Where the ground is moderately strong and has been well prepared rape usually grows from two feet to thirty inches high and is fully ready to either cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks after being sown. If intended for pasture stock should be turned on to it at eight weeks, and if the larger leaves are eaten off at this time a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. I find that more and better pasture can be obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall.

Rape may be sown with a fair chance of success any time from May 1 until July 1. The crop may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which can be hauled to the stable as required. Animals should not be turned into rape while it is wet with dew or rain unless they have had freedom to it previously.

Cotton in New England.

A curious experiment in cotton growing in a northern latitude has been tried at Indian Orchard, in western Massachusetts, says the American Cultivator. Last year two residents of that town succeeded in growing well developed cotton, and they propose to try it again this year—in fact, have the new crop already well under way. The seeds are planted in April, and the growth is rapid. The seeds were obtained from a bale of cotton from the south and are from one of the early cheap varieties widely grown in that section. The cotton blossoms are of a reddish hue and quite fragrant. To mature the commercial cotton in this latitude requires a rather favored season, as the plant is easily killed by frosts. The experiment was tried out of curiosity and for the sake of the sight of a crop so novel in this latitude. Success the first season led the experimenters to take the matter up more seriously and to plant a larger piece this year to see just what could be done with early cotton in the north.

GETTING IN THE HARVEST.

Practical Details of Great Business of Providing World With Bread.

Cutting should start as soon as the most advanced grain is mature enough to finish filling in the shock. Perhaps one side of a field may be a day or two ahead of the rest. A start as soon as a reasonably large area is ready means a gain of valuable time in handling a large acreage. Wheat is right for cutting when the field has a slightly greenish hue lingering in the yellow. There is still some life in the straw, the heads stand up straight, and the

SHOCKING THE WHEAT.

grain, though doughy, will fill out completely in the shock. The same principle applies with other small grain. But it is safe to cut wheat with more sap in the straw than can be allowed in oats without danger of molding.

Old time careful shockers are scarce in these days. Our fathers set the bundles down firmly in the stubble, pressed the heads together compactly and broke the caps well. Such shocks would turn an immense amount of rain and withstand high winds. Now many trifling hirelings must be trusted with this business, and the shocks, loosely thrown together with a woolly, unbroken bundle carelessly slapped on top, turn water only until it rains and possibly stand up until hit by a brisk breeze. Stacking, too, is not so generally understood as it was years ago. The anxiety to get the entire harvest business finished quickly has led men to expose their grain to great risks through weeks of standing in the shock. Every farmer should learn how to stack.

A few simple rules about starting, laying out the bulge, filling the middle, drawing in and capping govern this work. The best way to learn is to persuade an old, successful stacker to pass bundles and direct the work. The cost of thrashing from the shock is practically the same as for both stacking and thrashing. Well stacked grain has the advantage of almost certain improvement in plumpness and quality in going through the sweat, and it is safe from rain. The labor of stirring hot wheat and the loss from sprouting in the shock would far more than pay for the stacking. Prudent farmers are turning more favorably to stacking of late years, especially when they would otherwise be the last in a big ring of shock thrashing.

Harvest time is crowned in song and story and poetic fancy with a glorious halo of beautiful inspiration and laudable achievement, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette. The sturdy men engaged in the work have little time or inclination for idealizing. The big straw hats shelter brains that are busy with practical details of the great business of providing the world with bread.

Beekeepers, Attention!

Be sure to wash your hands and face in vinegar before you try to rob the bees.

When you want to take out honey, cut out all the white and leave the dark for the bees.

Bees will make just as much honey in a box hive as they would in a costly patented one.

Sprinkle salt under and around your hive to keep away the moths, the enemies of the bees.

The bee's business end strikes every one forcibly. No product now wasted can be more easily saved than nectar which bees work up into honey.

The question is frequently asked why extract honey is sold cheaper than comb honey. It is because the comb is of more value than the honey. It requires twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of comb.

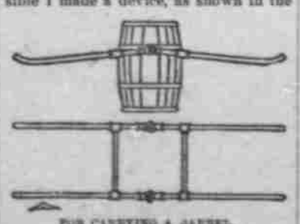
To hive bees when they swarm throw water on them while they are swarming, and they will not leave or settle high. If it is a large limb they settle on, saw it off and let it fall on a sheet, then sprinkle them with water, so they won't swarm again, and pour them in hive and let them set until dark.

Alfalfa Better Than Red Clover.

Secretary Coburn states that a grower in southern Kansas who harvests about 1,000 tons of alfalfa per year and is working with it nearly every day from the second week in May until Nov. 10 insists that alfalfa, under the same conditions of rainfall, is much easier to save in fair feeling condition than red clover.—Kansas Farmer.

Device For Carrying a Barrel.

A barrel when full is not an easy thing to handle, even for two men. The shape of a barrel does not offer any part for a person to take hold and walk with ease. In order to provide a way to handle a large number of filled barrels in the easiest way possible I made a device, as shown in the



FOR CARRYING A BARREL.
[From Popular Mechanics.]

illustration, from a pipe and fittings. The two hinged joints were made especially for this purpose. The handles are slipped over the barrel and then lifted by a person at each end. The lifting of the ends will cause the hinged joints to bend, thus bringing the two cross bars together on the barrel.—Popular Mechanics.

Farm and Garden

IRRIGATION OF ORCHARDS.

Government Directions For Use of Water In Fruit Tree Tracts.

Speaking of the selection of lands for orchards, farmers' bulletin No. 341 of the federal department of agriculture says:

Care and good judgment should be exercised in the selection of an or hard tract. If it turns out well the profits are high, but if it fails the losses are heavy. It involves the setting aside of good land, the use of irrigation water and somewhat heavy expenses in purchasing trees, setting them out and caring for them until they begin to bear.

Permanent ditches at the head of orchard tracts should be located by a surveyor. The proper grade depends chiefly on the soil. If the soil is loose and easily eroded a slow velocity is best. On the other hand, the velocity must be sufficiently rapid to prevent the deposition of silt and the growth of water plants. In ordinary soils a grade of two and one-half inches to a hundred feet for a ditch carrying two cubic feet per second is not far out of the way. The amount of water to be carried varies from one-half to two or more cubic feet per second. A ditch having a bottom width of twenty-four inches, a depth of six inches and sloping sides ought to carry one and one-half cubic feet per second on a grade of half an inch to the rod or three inches to a hundred feet.

Such a ditch may be built by first plowing four furrows and then remov-

USING "A" SCRAPER IN BUILDING HEAD DITCHES.
[From farmers' bulletin No. 401, United States department of agriculture.]

ing the loose earth either with shovels or a narrow scraper. The loose earth may likewise be thrown up on the sides and top by means of the homemade implement shown in the cut. Canvas dams, metal tappoons or other similar devices are inserted in the head ditch to raise the surface of the water opposite that part of the orchard where furrows have been made and which is about to be watered. The chief difficulty in this mode of furrow irrigation arises in withdrawing water from the ditch and in distributing it equally among a large number of furrows. A skilled irrigator may adjust the size and depth of the ditch bank openings so as to secure a somewhat uniform flow in the furrows, but constant attention is required in order to maintain it.

If the water is permitted to flow for a short time unattended the distribution is likely to become unequal. Parts of the ditch bank become soft, and as the water rushes through the earth is washed away, permitting larger discharges and lowering the general level of the water in the ditch so that other openings may have no discharge. Some of the orchardists of San Diego county, Cal., insert in niches cut in the bank pieces of old grain sacks or tent cloth. The water flows over these without eroding the earth.

Another device is to use a board pointed at the lower end and containing a narrow opening or slot through which the water passes to the furrow. Shingles are also used to regulate the flow in the furrows. The thin ends of these are stuck into the ground at the heads of furrows.

Every up to date farmer should have his own printed letter heads with the name of his farm home printed thereon. It's business.

New Way to Grow Pole Beans.

It is apparently not necessary to use poles in growing lima beans. It has been found by accident, says Southern Orchards and Homes, that if the vines are clipped off when they are about two feet high and new runners are clipped as soon as they appear the vines will produce immense crops and continue to do so until frost. This is in marked contrast to brush limas, which have a comparatively brief bearing period. Give the limas plenty of room, two feet or even three feet each way.

Baled Hay Versus Loose.

Baled hay is easier to handle in marketing or feeding, occasions less loss in handling than the bulky product and will occupy but a small space in the barn or any outbuilding, where it will be safe from rains and where the stock cannot get at it. If you have a very great amount of this surplus product it will pay you to purchase a baler of your own.—Rural New Yorker.

A Delaware hen, bought to furnish stuffing for a potpie, laid her owner 240 eggs between Jan. 27, 1909, and Dec. 6 of the same year. Unlike the milking habit in dairy cows, the egg producing habit in hens seems incapable of development in any considerable degree by the selection of pullets from mothers of high egg laying capacity.

The writer varied the March pruning of his peach trees considerably this year, cutting some lightly and others severely at blossom time. It is interesting to note that those cut most heavily are not only making the most vigorous growth of new wood, which will bear next year's crop, but carry the best sized and most thrifty looking fruit at the present writing.

When one is contemplating the purchase of fruit or agricultural land in a new section it is not only a good plan to take a spade and investigate the character of the subsoil and look into the exact status of the water right if the tract is in an irrigation section, but to take the trouble of inquiring into the business integrity and financial rating of the chap with whom the farm or ranch is listed for sale.

The work in the garden with hoe or cultivator may be made far more effective and satisfactory if the tools are kept sharp with a good sized bread file. It makes all the difference between drudgery and enjoyable work.

Any one who wages relentless war on the common housefly along any one of the many lines which are recommended for their extinction not only greatly safeguards his own health and peace of mind, but may properly be termed a public benefactor.

The western ranchman is not tempted to use his orchard tract for a calf pasture because there is no grass in it—only the finely mellowed soil resulting from frequent cultivations. There is a scad of calf pasture orchards that ought to be handled in this same way.

The thinning of apples on horizontal limbs shows the best shaped as well as the largest sized fruit to be on the underside of the limb. This is doubtless due to the fact that as a result of the law of gravity a major portion of the sap flows along the underside. For the same reason a wound will heal over more quickly on the under than on the upper side of a limb.

One appreciates more readily the possibilities of destruction by forest fires in parched sections where the conifers abound when he sees how like gasoline a small cypress will flare up and burn. What takes place when a forest of these pitchy trees catches fire and is fanned by a high wind is simply beyond the power of words to describe.

In selecting a site for the orchard it is perhaps natural to make the mistake of choosing a soil which is in reality too rich and fat for the best production of apples. On such soil conditions seem to exist which tend to a production of wood rather than fruit growth, thus defeating the object one has in view. Pears will produce fruit on rich, moist soils, while peach trees should be set on the thinnest soil on the place.

Kansas took a step ahead as a fruit producing state when the law recently passed making the spraying for San Jose scale and other pests compulsory was declared constitutional. The law requires orchard owners to spray and otherwise properly care for their trees. Representatives of the federal department of agriculture and of the Kansas experiment station are planning to thoroughly demonstrate spraying in several counties in the eastern part of the state this season.

The soy bean is being put to a use by Chinese and Japanese farmers which might be adopted with decided advantage by American farmers who live in sections where this legume does well. The oil which is extracted from the bean is taking the place of linseed oil, while the cake which is left after the oil is removed is used with excellent results as a substitute for linseed and cottonseed meal as a stock ration. The advantage of the soy bean is that the growing of it means soil enrichment and not soil impoverishment, as is true of both flax and cotton.

The regular bearing of fruit by trees which have suffered some injury, seriously impairing their vitality, has led orchardists to experiment along the line of a purposeful cutting or wounding of orchard trees with the object in view of getting them to produce something besides healthy and glossy looking leaves. In some cases this is done by removing several narrow strips of bark lengthwise from the trunk of the tree, enough of the bark and underlying cambium being left between the strips removed so that the tree will be able to heal. Another plan followed with considerable success consists in cutting a circular trench about the tree to the depth of three or four feet and four or five feet from the trunk and severing all of the roots which cross it. In both of these methods it is well for the novice to try them on a limited scale with two or three trees.

Next fall there will be inaugurated at Lyndon, Vt., a plan that should commend itself to friends of agricultural education in other parts of the country. The characteristic feature of the plan is a labor system which will enable too ablebodied students to pay their way with the work they do on the farm connected with the Lyndon academy. The expenses for the nine months are figured at $36 for tuition, $108 for board and room and $18 for books. The boys are to be taught the theory of agriculture in the class room and will work these theories out on the farm under intelligent supervision. Remuneration is to be at the rate of 15 cents per hour, or $25 a month during the summer. This plan will enable many an energetic boy to acquire a helpful education without having acquired a bank account of his own or getting help from the old folks.

A friend whose acquaintance the writer has lately made, though seventy-five years old and financially situated so that he could well get along without working, nevertheless puts in most every day on his acre ranch, cultivating, hoeing and raking. He works in rain and shine and seems to enjoy his labor. We asked him the other day why he worked so hard, and he told us he would be lost without something to keep him busy and, besides, he felt better and had a better appetite and slept better. This working within the limits of his strength is doubtless the primary cause of his rugged health and to some extent for the genial good feeling radiating from him. It is very simple means our good friend takes to keep himself shipshape and his view of things rational and wholesome, but yet one might well be used by many another elderly man with gain to himself and those about him.

J. C. Trigg

The old lady had her victims comin' and goin' when she sold them skimmilk at 6 cents a quart and butter generously re-enforced with beef suet. This wasn't even a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The fellow who invented the word clodhopper was certainly on to his job and must have stubbed and hopped over a field plowed in the wrong quarter of the moon and allowed to lie a bit too long before harrowing.

The hedgehog is an entirely harmless animal and has this to commend him—that his bill of fare for a day includes three or four gophers or gray ground squirrels. This should entitle him to immunity from wanton slaughter.

The Linn County fair will be held at Scio August 30-31.

Staggers Skeptics.

That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, staggers skeptics. But great cures prove its a wonderful healer of the worst sores, ulcers, boils, felons, eczema, skin eruptions, as also chapped hands, sprains and corns. Try it. 25c at all druggists.

Calvin Bunch, aged 74, died at Eugene last Wednesday.

Struck a Rich Mine.

S. W. Bends, of Coal City, Ala., says he struck a perfect mine of health in Dr. King's New Life Pills for they cured him of Liver and Kidney Trouble after 12 years of suffering. They are the best pills on earth for Constipation, Malaria, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility. 25c at all druggists.

It looks just now as though Lane County would have no exhibit at the state fair.

The Best Hour of Life

is when you do some great deed or discover some wonderful fact. This hour came to J. R. Pitt, of Rocky Mt., N. C. when he was suffering intensely, as he says, "from the worst cold I ever had, I then proved to my great satisfaction, what a wonderful Cold and Cough cure Dr. King's New Discovery is. For after taking one bottle, I was entirely cured. You can't say anything too good of a medicine like that." Its the surest and best remedy for diseased lungs, Hemorrhages, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever—any Throat or Lung Trouble. 50c. $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Hunters killed a big cougar near Medford last week.

Foley Kidney Pills

Tonic in quality and action, quick results. For backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, urinary irregularities and rheumatism. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Medford Mail-Tribune says the crop of huckleberries in the mountains near there is the largest on record.

They Have A Definite Purpose

Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief in cases of kidney and bladder ailments. Mrs. Rose Glaser, Terre Haute, Indiana, tells the result in her case. "After suffering many years from a serious case of kidney trouble and spending much money for so called cures, I found Foley Kidney Pills the only medicine that gave me a permanent cure. I am again able to be up and attend to my work. I shall never hesitate to recommend them." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Ashland has begun paving her streets.

From Sickness To "Excellent Health."

So says Mrs. Chas. Lyon, Peoria, Ill.: "I found in your Foley Kidney Pills a prompt and speedy cure for backache and kidney trouble which bothered me for many months. I am now enjoying excellent health which I owe to Foley Kidney Pills." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Oregon Electric surveyors have reached Harrisburg.

Acute or Chronic—Which?

No matter if your kindney trouble is acute or chronic Foley's Kidney Remedy will reach your case. Mr. Claude Brown, Reynoldsville, Ill., writes us that he suffered many months with kidney complaint which baffled all treatment. At last he tried Foley's Kidney Remedy and a few large bottles effected a complete cure. He says, "It has been of inestimable value to me." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Congressman Hawley will stump the district, opening his campaign at Klamath Falls last week.

Life on Panama Canal

has had one frightful drawback—malaria trouble—that has brought suffering and death to thousands. The germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "Three bottles completely cured me of a very severe attack of malaria," writes Wm. A. Fretwell, of Lucama, N. C., "and I've had good health ever since." Cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and prevent Typhiod. 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Ten Dollars for One.

One of Polk County's wealthiest farmers, now retired, once told us that every advertisement published by him in the Observer's "Wanted" and "For Sale" column had paid him $10 for every $1 he paid us. He is now one of Portland's heavy property owners. Is not his experience worth considering the next time you have anything to buy or sell?

Candidates Petitions for Sale.

The Observer job office has candidates petitions for sale at 10 cents each. Order now.

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

DAIRY NOTES

The work required to sponge an animal's flank and udder is but a trifle, and great improvement can be made on the milk and its products.

Poor Mixing.

Warm cream should never be mixed with cold. The result of mixing is always quick souring. The bacteria in cold cream are dormant or inactive and will remain so if kept chilled.

Butter Sticking to Utensils.

The stickiness of butter utensils made of wood may be avoided by washing well in very hot, clear water and scouring well with salt, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

The Jefferson creamery and Jefferson flour mill are doing much to put Jefferson permanently on the map.

For Quick Relief From Hay Fever

Asthma and summer bronchitis, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly relieves the discomfort and suffering and the annoying symptoms disappear. It soothes and heals the inflamed air passages of the head, throat and bronchial tubes. It contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The big Booth-Kelley sawmill at Springfield has been shut down because it was impossible to get logs to the mill on account of the low water.

The Laziest Man in the World.

would not be contented to be kept in the house and doing nothing by rheumatism. Neither are you, who are always busy and active. Then don't neglect the first twinge of an ache or pain that you might think is just a "crick." Rub well with Ballard's Snow Liniment and no matter what the trouble is, it will disappear at once. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The first wheat of this year's crop was received at Cottage Grove Wednesday. It was of fine quality, and brought 90 cents a bushel.

Disagreeable at Home.

Lots of men and women who are agreeable with others, get "cranky" at home. Its not disposition, its the liver. If you find in yourself that you feel cross around the house, little things worry you, just buy a bottle of Ballard's Herbine and put your liver in shape. You and everybody around you will feel better for it. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Marshfield is to have a week of carnival, the festivities beginning today.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

Is the best for coughs, colds, croup, grip, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and bronchial troubles. Sold everywhere. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Samuel Markee, a pioneer of 1862, and 91 years of age, died at Forest Grove last week.

Croup.

People with children should keep a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey on hand at all times. Croup is worse at night when it is sometimes hard to get a physician. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Douglas County will have a fine exhibit at the state fair.

We Do Not Recommend

Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve for anything but the eyes. It is a speedy and harmless cure for granulated lids, scrofulous sore eyes, styes, weak eyes and dimness of vision. Sold everywhere 25c. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Bert Knight, a helper in a logging camp near Gresham, was struck by a log last Wednesday and his right leg was broken and splintered between the hip and knee.

Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve

Is a creamy snow white ointment put up in air tight screw cap tubes. Will cure any case of sore eyes and will not injure eyes of a babe. Sold everywhere 25 cents. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The residence of Mayor F. C. Hurlburt, of Junction City, was burned Thursday.

We Guarantee Every Box

of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve to do what we claim. Try it for ulcers, boils, running sores, tetter, ringworm, eczema, salt rheum, fever sores, cuts, bruises, pimples, black heads, chaps, felons, burns or any skin disease. 25c a box. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Southern Pacfic is inaugurating the block system on that part of its road running through Rogue River valley.

A Clean Shave

Is desirable. Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve is a creamy snow white ointment and guaranteed for all skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, chaps, etc. 25c. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Corvallis is building a fine steel bridge across Mary's River.

Internally

Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain cures colic, flux, diarrhoea, cramps and all bowel complaints.
EXTERNALLY:—Cures sore breasts, corns, bunions, toothache, neuralgia, and all pains. Sold everywhere. It is antiseptic. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Klamath advocates holding an interstate fair at that place this fall.

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, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Eugene Register says that the H. M. Byllesby company has not only taken over the Junction electric light plant, but they have recently acquired the Harrisburg plant also.