

GRAND PRIZE OFFER DISTRIBUTION

To The Schools of Polk County to Assist in Their Standardization

OFFER CLOSES MAY 31, 1913

Recognizing the unquestioned merit of the movement by the county educational authorities and the patrons and the pupils of the different schools to comply with requirements, and to make their schools standard in every respect, and being thoroughly imbued with a desire to assist in every possible way in this laudable effort, the management of The Observer has decided to offer a series of prizes which will aid in this work. One of the requirements necessary to the standardization of any school is a picture for the school room, and a new picture must be secured each year. The Observer will undertake to supply these pictures without cost to the schools and, at the same time, offers to the pupils an opportunity to earn money for themselves by securing subscribers to this newspaper.

Here is the Offer--Read it Carefully

The Observer will give away, to every school in the county, and to every grade in the graded and high schools, a series of six beautiful pictures retailing at regular prices from \$6 to \$50, and the only requirement will be a certain number of subscribers to this newspaper at the regular rates, as follows:

For 15 yearly subscriptions, picture worth	\$6.00
For 20 " " " "	8.00
For 25 " " " "	10.00

For 35 " " " "	15.00
For 50 " " " "	25.00
For 100 " " " "	50.00

In connection with this offer we will also allow credits on the renewal of old subscriptions, at the rate of two for one—that is, every old subscriber who pays two years subscription will be credited as one subscriber on the list for the picture premium. In other words, if the school desiring any of the above pictures, say the \$6 one for example, should bring to this office, five new subscriptions, and payments which total 20 years from old or present subscribers, that school would be entitled to the picture; this example will hold good for any picture in the list.

Remember These Are Not Cheap Pictures, but the Same Quality Usually Purchased by the Schools and May be Seen on Display at J. C. Hayter's Book Store in Dallas.

Commissions Paid Pupils for New Subscribers

In addition to the above premiums offered to the school, The Observer will give every pupil 15 per cent in cash for every new subscription secured, and 20 per cent for every dollar on subscription paid by old subscribers, thus every pupil who takes a part in securing a fine new picture for the school room, will also earn some money for himself. In other words, where a school decides to make an effort to secure the \$6 picture, the pupils of that school who secure the subscribers will receive \$1.85 in

cash commissions, or the school which secures the \$10 picture would be entitled to \$5.00 in cash commissions to be distributed among the pupils who secured the new names, and so on through the list. Where the payment of money on old subscriptions is secured, and renewals are made, the commission paid will be 20 per cent in every case.

A Chance For Every Boy and Girl to Earn Their Own Spending Money

Earn Money While Working For a Picture For Your School

The Observer is the leading newspaper of the county. It prints the news while it is news and is issued twice each week. The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year and it is a stipulation of this prize offering that all new subscriptions must be accompanied by the cash. The price for six months subscriptions is 75 cents and these will be accepted also, but it will, of course, require twice as many of them to secure the picture.

This Offer is Open to Every School, High School or College or Other Educational Institution in the County, Also to Churches, Clubs, Private Homes, Hotels, or Others.

All that is necessary to secure the prizes is to bring to this office the number of subscribers noted in every class and the picture will be presented absolutely without cost.

May Choose Your Own Pictures

When you have decided on the quality of the picture you want and bring to this office the requisite number of subscribers, you may call at Mr. Hayter's book store and select any subject you choose in that class, and it will be furnished.

CONDITIONS OF THE OFFER

There are no conditions to this offer other than those set forth in this advertisement. It is not a contest, and there are no strings of any kind attached to it. All that is necessary is to bring in the subscribers, or the renewals and payments on old or present subscriptions, and select your

picture. There is also no limit on the number you may secure. The same offer will hold good for one picture or a half dozen pictures for every school and for every room or grade in a graded school. The principal question is for the pupils of each school and each grade to determine which picture they want and then rustle the subscribers to secure it. There are also no restrictions on the location of the people who subscribe for the paper in this prize offering. The paper will be sent to any address in any part of the country.

This Offer will be Open Until May 31 1913

Statements of due subscription accounts will be mailed to subscribers in every district in the county that decides to take up this offer, thus each subscriber will know how he stands on our books, and by payment of arrears and one year or six months in advance, will thus assist toward the securing of a picture for their school.

Remember, The Pictures are FREE

We do not ask a cent for them—we simply offer them for a club of a certain number of subscribers to this newspaper at the regular subscription price, and our only object is to assist in the standardization of the schools of the county and, at the same time, to place this newspaper in every home in the county. We are also offering an opportunity for the pupils to earn some money for themselves while doing it. The task is easy. It will not be difficult to get your parents or your friends who are interested in the schools to subscribe for the paper and if they are already subscribers, they will gladly renew for another year and pay back subscriptions in order to help along the good work. Try it, anyway but, if by any chance you should fail in your efforts, remember that you will still be entitled to a commission on every dollar you turn into this office on subscription, old or new.

Get It While It's Cheap

Many people live uncomfortably because they cannot afford to do different. Many others are in the same fix because no matter how much they are able to pay, the comforts they desire are not within their reach.

This, however, is not the case with electric light—the greatest of all comforts. The electric wires pass by your very doors and Edison Mazda Lamps provide the most beautiful electric light obtainable at one-third what it cost, even only two or three years ago.

So, if you are not enjoying the benefit of electric light—like your friends and neighbors—whose fault is it?

A half-hour's talk with our genial house-wiring man will prove interesting and profitable.

Smith & Ellison Electric Co.

W-14

So He Did.



He—What do you consider the best way to propose?
She—Promptly. Brooklyn Citizen.

"The paradox that takes the cup,"
Said William Henry Brown,
"Is when a man is broken up."
He's always broken down."
—Youngstown Telegram.

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WALTER L. TOOZE, JR.
Dallas National Bank Building
Dallas, Oregon

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The only reliable set of Abstracts in Polk County. Office on Court street.
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Rooms 5 and 6, Uglow Bldg.
Dallas, Oregon

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
A hand-drawn illustration of a man in a suit, standing with one foot on a globe, holding a torch aloft. The globe is inscribed with "PATENT" and "COPYRIGHT". The man is standing on a base that says "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN".
Scientific American.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

Home Course In Fruits and Berries

One of Nine Articles by Government and State Horticulturists and Pomologists

PLANNING THE HOME FRUIT GARDEN

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been very generally overlooked, with the result that many persons who own a city lot, a suburban home or even a farm now look upon fruit as a luxury. This can all be changed, but it must be remembered that a fruit plantation must claim the attention of its owner from early spring to late autumn. Its products,

it contains. If it is lacking in organic matter the addition of leaf mold and well rotted manure or the turning under of some leguminous crop will accomplish the desired result. If the soil is loose and sandy, losing its store of plant food readily, this fault can be remedied by the addition of retentive material, such as clay. If, on the other hand, the class of plants to be generally grown is suited to a loose, sandy soil and it seems desirable to add to the collection a plant, such as plum, which naturally requires a heavy, retentive soil, it would undoubtedly be better to change the

character of the plant by grafting it upon a stock adapted to sandy soil conditions than to attempt to modify the soil to suit the plant. Changes in plants are not always easily accomplished, and with many plants there is no alternative but to use them on their own roots. In this latter case the soil itself must be made to conform to the demands of the plants. The soil, in addition to being heavy and retentive, may also be cold and wet. In such case the addition of sand will not entirely overcome the difficulty. Sand will lighten and facilitate natural drainage, but if the soil be unduly moist the only remedy lies in thorough underdrainage.

Work at Planting Time. At planting time all broken or decayed roots should be cut away, leaving only smooth cut surfaces and healthy wood to come in contact with the soil. If a large part of the root area of the plant has been lost in transplanting the top should be cut back in proportion to the roots remaining. The holes in which trees, vines or shrubs are to be set should be ample, so that the roots of the plant may have full natural spread. The earth at the bottom of the holes should be loosened a spade depth below the line of excavation. The soil placed immediately in contact with the roots of the newly set plant should be rich top soil free from soil or partially decayed

organic matter. Firm the soil over the roots by tramping. Movement of soil water is thus set up and the food supply of the soil brought immediately to the use of the plant. When the operation of transplanting is complete the plant should stand one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

The matter of pruning should receive careful and detailed attention. For example, in the case of the apple and the pear the fruits are borne upon "spurs" of the previous year's growth only, these spurs appearing on wood one year or more of age. Heading in or shortening each shoot of the season's growth must be done with care in order not to reduce the bearing wood beyond a profitable limit. The bearing shoots are usually more obscurely located upon the side of the branches.

With the peach, however, it is the wood of the last season's growth upon which the fruits are directly borne, and with them heading in may be successfully employed to limit the quantity of fruit borne by the tree.

The grape bears its fruit on shoots of the season, which in turn usually arise from canes of the previous year.

The interest of a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing there in plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the garden is located. This may be accomplished by learning and practicing the proper methods of protection.

Besides these protective devices, sheltered places, where growth is retarded in spring, may be taken advantage of in order to hold back early blooming plants. The fact that trees can be grown as dwarfs as well as standards will enable one to utilize a space which had previously been considered unsuited for the development of a tree. It is well known that in proportion to size dwarf trees are more fruitful than standards and that they come into bearing sooner.

Dwarfing is accomplished by budding or grafting robust growers on slow growing stocks, and most tree fruits lend themselves to this treatment. Standards may be grown as "bushes" or as "pyramids," thus making it possible to grow them much closer together. Pruning and training used in combination have shown the possibilities of restricting plants to the "espallier," "cordon" and other styles of training against walls.

Advantages of Grafting. Besides the advantage of dwarfing, grafting may be turned to good account to enable the owner of few trees to increase his sorts beyond the limits of the trees he possesses. By grafting the list of varieties can be increased at will. There are apple trees known which bear as many as 150 varieties. Plants of various habits of growth may be combined to the advantage of

the grower and with little or no disadvantage to the plants. To illustrate this, currants may be combined with grapes, apples with currants or raspberries and grapes with strawberries.

Certain well known systems of pruning and training allow additional liberties to the skillful planter—as, for instance, the grapevine, which readily lends itself to arbor training, may be utilized for screening tender or shade loving plants. Strawberries adapt themselves readily to such situations if the shade is not allowed to become too dense. Among flowering plants none will thrive better under such conditions—than pansies and violets, and among garden vegetables lettuce and radishes may be successfully grown under such a canopy, as they will be out of the way before a dense shade is formed by the grapes. Asparagus can be successfully grown under a shade of this character.

The following lists of varieties, while made for northern Ohio, are presented more as a guide to the proportionate allotment of plants of various species in a home fruit garden than as a guide to varieties suited to such a garden:

FRUIT GARDEN NO. 1 (ABOUT TWO ACRES).

Apples, 25 trees, summer, 2 Early Harvest, 2 Red Astrachan, 1 Golden Sweet, 1 Pumpkin Sweet, 1 Maiden Blush; winter, 2 Grimes Golden, 2 Baldwin, 2 Rhode Island Greening, 2 Belmont (White Pippin), 1 Fallwater, 1 Fameuse (Snow Apple), 1 Tolman Sweet, 1 Roxbury Russet; crab, 1 Hyslop, 1 Transcendent, 1 Yellow Siberian; peaches, 25 trees, early, Yellow Raricape, Early Crawford, Elberta, 4 each; Alexander, Canada Early, 2 each; 1 Lew- late, 4 Late Crawford, 2 Stephens Raricape, 2 Golden Drop; pears, 10 trees, 4 Bartlett, 2 Koonce, 2 Duchesse, 1 Kieffer, 1 Seckel; cherries, 10 trees, 1 Allen, 2 Black Tartarian, 4 Early Richmond; plums, 10 trees, green-gage, French damson, Lombard, Mary, Willard, 2 each; quinces, 15 Champion; apricots, 5 Montezumet; nectarines, 5 Boston; grapes, 100 vines, Concord, Campbell's Early, Niagara, Brighton, 25 each; raspberries, 150 bushes, 50 Greeng, 5 Marlboro, 50 Culbert, 5 Golden Queen; blackberries, 100 bushes, 50 Agawan, 50 Taylor; currants, 100 bushes, 50 Victoria, 50 White Grape, 50 Black Champion; gooseberries, 50 bushes, 50 Downing, 50 Industry, 50 Columbus; strawberries, 30 plants, 10 Brandywine, 20 Gandy.

FRUIT GARDEN NO. 2 (FOR MEDIUM SIZE PLACES).

Apples, 15 trees, 2 Baldwin, 2 Grimes Golden, 1 Fallwater, 2 Red Astrachan, 1 Bonum, 1 Rough Sweet; crab, 1 Transcendent, peaches, 10 trees, 1 Alexander, 2 Raricape (Yellow), 2 Early Crawford, 4 Late Crawford, 1 Stephens Raricape; cherries, 5 trees, 2 Early Richmond, 1 Black Tartarian, 1 Allen; plums, 5 trees, 2 green-gage, 2 Lombard, 1 Willard; pears, 5 trees, 2 Bartlett, 1 Duchesse, 1 Kieffer, 1 Seckel; quinces, 5 Champion; apricots, 2 Montezumet; nectarines, 2 Boston; grapes, 50 vines, 5 Concord, 5 Niagara, 5 Brighton, 5 Raricape, 50 bushes, 5 Greeng, 50 Marlboro, 50 Culbert, 50 Golden Queen; blackberries, 50 bushes, 5 Agawan, 5 Taylor; currants, 5 bushes, 5 Wilder, 5 White Grape, 50 Black Champion; gooseberries, 50 bushes, 50 Downing, 50 Industry, 50 Columbus; strawberries, 30 plants, 10 Brandywine, 20 Gandy.

Did You Ever Notice?

When a duck lays an egg she just waddles off as if nothing had happened. When a hen lays an egg there's a hell of a noise. The hen advertises. Hence the demand for hen's eggs instead of ducks'.

—The Moral Is Obvious

Observer Ads Bring Results