

Farm and Garden

EGGS BY PARCEL POST.

A Method of Packing That Insures Against Breakage.

I have been shipping eggs by parcel post to private customers since last November, says a contributor to the Rural New Yorker, during which time I had one egg broken and which was my own fault. I get my customers by advertising in the Sunday papers. I am now getting 35 cents a dozen net for the eggs I ship, the customer paying the postage and cartons. In other words, I get 41 cents a dozen for eggs shipped, 6 cents of which is for postage. Thirty-five cents a dozen is the lowest price I have reached this summer.

Now for a few pointed thoughts. It is useless, in my opinion, to try to ship eggs by parcel post unless the person making the shippings is particular in small things. There is a way to pack and a time to ship, and unless these precautions are observed failure is sure to follow. I do not know whether all cartons are properly made to carry eggs. The kind I use are of double corrugated paper and the boxes so made that there are two thicknesses of corrugated board on each side of the box. Inside are the usual compartments for each egg, made of the same material.

The secret of success lies in the wrapping of the egg before being placed in the box. My method is to



PACKAGE OF EGGS FOR PARCEL POST.

wrap each egg in soft tissue paper, cut to a proper size, and then wrap it again in soft brown paper, so as to fill the compartment and not permit it to shake. Care should be taken to have the tissue paper cut so that it can be wrapped loosely around the sides of the eggs, several wraps if possible, and then fold in the paper at the ends. The object sought is to form a soft cushion over the sides of the egg, but be sure that no lumps or knots of paper are formed against the sides of the eggs, which are likely to cause them to break. It is the side of the egg that must be protected rather than the ends. The object of using heavy brown paper is to form additional cushion. The tissue paper is used first for sanitary reasons, preserving the egg and keeping it nice and clean. It is not sufficient to guarantee carrying without breakage. Paper is not all alike in its properties. A harsh brown paper does not make a good cushion for the egg to rest in. Use a soft paper and wrap it loosely, and the egg will withstand the ordinary jarring it receives in transit. The eggs, of course, are placed in the box on ends. Eggs packed in this manner can go anywhere.

I have taken a box of eggs and thrown them across the room to test out and failed to break any. I tried to pack them wrapped in tissue paper only, but stopped that practice when I found that an egg was broken in the second lot sent out under such methods of packing. I have sent them from Philadelphia to Charlotte, N. C., and to Atlanta, Ga. All of them reached the destination safely. I shipped to my customers during the holiday rush and during the blizzard weather last winter and never lost an egg.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Never be stingy in the use of bedding. It adds comfort to the stock and improves the condition of the land.

Feed the horses which work hard good nourishing food and plenty of it. A half fed horse can't work and thrive. A young horse doing the same work as an old one should have as much feed.

Apples given in small quantities make an excellent feed for colts. There is no better way of getting on good terms with the youngsters than by quartering sweet apples and feeding to them from the hand.

Shredded corn fodder is one of the things that have not been fully appreciated of the farm. It is good for bedding the stock. It is convenient to have in the henhouse as a litter, and it is really worth considerable as a feed.

Farmers will be surprised to find how many boarders they have in the dairy herd if they only test their cows for butter fat. The Ohio station found one herd of twelve cows that had eleven boarders. By boarders are meant cows that do not pay for their keep.

In order to get the most out of oil-meat for hogs it should be mixed with boiling water and allowed to stand a few hours before mixing with the other slop. Some feeders get good results by feeding it dry, but their equipment is different from that of the average pork raiser.

SWEET CLOVER.

Not a Weed and Has Considerable Agricultural Value.

The Kansas experiment station in a recent publication makes it plain that sweet clover, a hitherto neglected plant, despised as a pernicious weed, has very considerable agricultural value. It is stated that "as a soil improver it is unexcelled; for pasturing purposes it has considerable value, and as a forage crop it can be utilized to good advantage where alfalfa or red clover cannot be successfully grown."

Attention is called to the fact that "there are several varieties of sweet clover, of which the common white sweet clover and the large biennial yellow sweet clover are the most important. The white variety is generally to be preferred for farm purposes, although the biennial yellow is sometimes preferred where hay production is desired." Sweet clover is adapted to a wide range of soils, and while it does best on good soils it will make a satisfactory growth on very poor soils.

Grown on good soil and properly handled it makes a fair quality of hay which may in many cases be substituted with advantage for the more valuable alfalfa and clover hays. In actual nutritive constituents it is practically equal to these. It makes an excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and for this purpose may be profitably grown on very poor and rough land.

For quick results in improving the soil sweet clover is superior to most other crops. Its ability to thrive well on soils lacking in humus or otherwise badly run down makes it especially adapted for this purpose. Like alfalfa, cowpeas and other legumes, it has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air by means of the nitrogen gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plants, thus adding much nitrogen to the soil in which it grows. When plowed under for green manure or allowed to remain on the land this crop is a very efficient one in building up the humus content of the soil. The large roots, which penetrate deeply, break up the lower layers of the soil and add much humus thereto when they decay, thus improving the physical condition of the soil to a considerable depth below the depth of plowing. Sandy as well as heavy clay and hardpan soils, which would not otherwise produce satisfactory crops, may be so improved in texture by growing sweet clover for a few years that they become quite productive.

Soil Texture and Moisture.

The term texture when applied to the soil refers to the size of the soil particles. Generally speaking, there are three main classes of soil, based on texture, sand, silt and clay, and all productive soils are, as a rule, composed of combinations of the above classes.

The amount of movement and the rate of movement of soil moisture are governed to quite an extent by texture. In sand we find that the action is rapid, but lasts but a short time. On the other hand, the movement in clay is very slow, but the water travels through a much greater distance. In soils of medium texture the action is intermediate throughout. In the average soil movement of water is confined to a few feet, but in some of the fine textured soils it may travel a considerable distance.

Shade For Chickens.

By means of a sailcloth, duck or factory cotton curtain, shade may easily be supplied chickens where there are no trees or bushes. In such a case as illustrated herewith the stakes are



COMBINATION CHICKEN COOP.

about two feet long and driven four to six inches in the ground. The curtain is tied only at the corners. On the windy side the tying is closer to the ground than on the lee side. This is of special help in spring and summer.

SOWING TURNIPS.

Turnips can be sown even as late as the beginning of August. These are the yellow, fleshy varieties, and for stock feeding the seed is sometimes sown broadcast from the 15th of July to Aug. 5. About two and a half pounds of seed to the acre should be used.

For earlier use in garden culture plant in rows one to one and a half inches deep and a foot to a foot and a half apart.

The plants should be thinned to stand from four to eight inches apart in the row, depending on varieties sown.

In field culture the rows are often thirty inches apart to allow for horse cultivation.

The most popular garden varieties are Early Flat Dutch, the Purple Top and the White Top Strap Leaf.

The Swedish (rutabaga) is the best for cattle and sheep. The turnip needs a rich soil with good cultivation to produce results. A finely pulverized soil with high fertility is best. Good manuring is necessary. Use old manure finely broken. The English farmers manure the turnips exclusively in the drill, which gives them a fine start.

A strong loam well drained and kept mellow by frequent cultivation will hold manure well and yield heavy crops. Rutabagas clean the land of foul stuff and with proper manuring and plenty of cultivation prepare the land for any succeeding crop that needs a well prepared soil.—Rural Farmer.

Correspondents Wanted.
The Observer wants a correspondent in every community in Polk county not now represented, and is desirous of getting in touch with some person in each locality who will send in the news of that locality. Write this office for particulars. Do it now.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk.
W. T. Willis, Plaintiff, vs. James H. Van Zandt, Susie E. Van Zandt, E. Van Zandt, Henry Meister and E. F. Bouton, Defendants.
To the defendants Susie E. Van Zandt and E. Van Zandt and each of you:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the answer of the defendant and cross-complainant, Henry Meister, in the above entitled suit on or before Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914, that being the time prescribed in the order of publication of summons in this suit in which you must appear and answer in this suit, and said time being more than six weeks after the first publication of summons in this suit, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the defendant and cross-complainant, Henry Meister, will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his cross-complaint, which is for a decree of said court foreclosing his second mortgage upon the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40 and 42 in Blue Ribbon Orchard Tracts, in Polk County, State of Oregon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and for an order of sale of such property upon foreclosure, and that the proceeds of sale be applied to the payment of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, for which a judgment is prayed for herein, to-wit: \$5708.70, together with interest thereon from May 28th, 1913, until paid, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and for the further sum of \$200, Attorney's fees, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and of said sale of said real property, and that the other defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of and from any right, title and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and from all equity of redemption therein or thereto, except the statutory right of redemption, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet with equity and good conscience.

This summons is published in the Polk County Observer, a weekly newspaper published at Dallas, in Polk County, Oregon, and having a general circulation, once a week for seven consecutive issues of said paper, making six full weeks publication thereof, by order of Hon. Webster Holmes, Judge of said Court, dated July 17th, 1914. This summons is first published on the 21st day of July, 1914, and will be last published on the 1st day of September, 1914.

J. E. MAGERS,
Attorney for Defendant and Cross-Complainant, Henry Meister.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.
W. T. Willis, plaintiff, vs. James H. Van Zandt, Susie E. Van Zandt, E. Van Zandt, Henry Meister and E. F. Bouton, defendants.
To Susie E. Van Zandt, and E. Van Zandt, defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in the above entitled cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before the 5th day of August, 1914, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint in the above entitled cause. The relief demanded in said complaint is that plaintiff have judgment against the defendants, James H. Van Zandt, Susie E. Van Zandt and E. Van Zandt, and each of them, for the sum of \$8,000.00, with interest thereon at eight per cent, per annum from the 29th day of April, 1913, upon a certain promissory note given by the said defendants to the plaintiff and dated the 9th day of December, 1912, and for the further sum of \$287.95 paid by the plaintiff as taxes upon the real property hereinafter described, with interest thereon at eight per cent, per annum from the 14th day of May, 1914, and for the further sum of \$750.00 attorneys' fees, and plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein; and that plaintiff have a decree foreclosing a certain mortgage given by the said defendants to the plaintiff on the 9th day of December, 1912, to secure the above mentioned promissory note and covering lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40 and 42, in Blue Ribbon Orchard Tracts, in Polk County, Oregon, and decreeing said mortgage to be a first lien upon said real property, and ordering the said real property to be sold for the satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment herein; and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable. This summons is published once a week for six successive weeks in the Polk County Observer, by order of the Honorable J. B. Teal, County Judge of Polk County, Oregon, dated the 20th day of June, 1914, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 23rd day of June, 1914.

VEAZIE, M' COURT & VEAZIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Tues-June 23-Aug. 4.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk, made on the 2nd day of June, 1914, in the matter of the estate of James B. Olmsted, deceased, the undersigned, the executrix of the estate of said James B. Olmsted, deceased, will sell, at private sale, in one parcel, to the highest bidder, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, and subject to confirmation by said County Court, from and after Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1914, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James B. Olmsted, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the real property hereinafter described, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of said deceased at the time of his death, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of the William J. Berry Donation Land Claim, No. 53, in Township 10, South Range 5 West, in Polk County, Oregon, and running thence West 16.722 chains; thence South 33.631 chains, and thence North 35 degrees 05 minutes West 8.888 chains to a point which is the beginning point of the tract hereby described; running thence North 54 degrees 55 minutes East 11.25 chains; thence North 35 degrees 05 minutes West 17.777 chains; thence South 54 degrees 55 minutes West 11.25 chains, and thence South 35 degrees 05 minutes East 17.777 chains to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres more or less.

Terms and conditions of sale; Cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of executrix's deed for said property. Bids may be made to the undersigned in person or sent by mail. Dated June 29, 1914.

ANNA Q. OLMSTED,
Executrix of the estate of James B. Olmsted, deceased. Address: Airline, Oregon.

OSCAR HAYTER,
Attorney for executrix, Dallas, Ore. June 30-July 28-Tues.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that Polly G. Siefarth, executrix of the estate of Andrew Siefarth, deceased, has filed her final account as such executrix in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and that Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said County Court, in the Court House in the city of Dallas, Oregon, has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published, July 10, 1914.
POLLY G. SIEFARTH,
Executrix aforesaid.
OSCAR HAYTER, Attorney.
July 10-Aug. 7-Fri-x

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Under and pursuant to decree of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Yamhill, in a cause therein pending, wherein C. M. Bair is the plaintiff and William Rea, Jr., Elizabeth Sayer Rea, Rex Brothers Sheep Company, a corporation, and Smith Bros. Commission Co., a corporation, are defendants, and to make the full sum of Eighty-nine Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty-four and 20/100 Dollars (\$89,784.20), principal, interest and attorney's fees by the decree adjudged to be due and owing from the defendant, William Rea, Jr., to the plaintiff, C. M. Bair, and the further sum of Fifty and 33/100 Dollars (\$50.33), the costs and disbursements of the suit, I will, on the 31st day of July, 1914, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said date, sell the following described property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; an undivided one-half interest in and to the following described property, situate in the County of Polk, State of Oregon, and all right, title and interest had or held therein either by the defendant, William Rea, Jr., or the defendant, Smith Bros. Commission Co., as assignee of the said William Rea, Jr., the property, the undivided interest in which as aforesaid to be sold, being described as follows:

The West Half (W 1/2) of Section Twenty-seven (27) and all of Section Twenty-eight (28), in Township Six (6) South of Range Eight (8) West of Willamette Meridian.

By the decree aforesaid likewise the interest in the lands directed to be sold by the decree is charged with a lien by way of mortgage for the several sums of money directed to be made by the decree and sale thereunder. Process of the enforcement of the decree is in my hands. The sale of the said property so to be made to be made subject to redemption as provided by law. The sale to be made at the front door of the Court House in the County of Polk, City of Dallas.

J. M. GRANT,
Sheriff for the County of Polk, Oregon.
June 26-Aug. 7-Fri.

Some Trite Facts About Dallas In a Nut-Shell

Dallas has two planing mills and wood working factories, also an iron works and machine shop.

Dallas is a trade center for a vast surrounding territory.

Dallas has nine religious organizations, with seven edifices of worship.

Dallas has a modern sewer system, touching all sections of the city.

Dallas has many beautiful and costly homes. And the number is on the increase.

Dallas has an active Commercial club and a Woman's club constantly working for the material interests of the community.

Dallas is the starting point for the hunting and fishing grounds. Deer, grouse, pheasants and quail are here, while an occasional cougar or wildcat is found. Speckled beauties abound in the streams.

Dallas enjoys the reputation of being a clean town, with a good moral atmosphere.

Dallas has a \$15,000 armory, large and well equipped.

Dallas has a sawmill cutting over 15,000,000 feet per annum, and furnishing steady employment to 175 workmen.

Dallas is a ready market at good prices for everything raised on the farm. The local demand is greater than the supply.

Dallas has a volunteer fire department that fights the destroying element like old-timers.

Dallas probably handles more mohair than any other town in the state. Angora goats make money for their owners.

Dallas has two substantial financial institutions, occupying modern brick blocks.

Dallas has large tracts of standing timber tributary to it, dotted here and there with sawmills of the smaller class.

Dallas is picturesquely situated on the LaCreole river, and has a happy and contented population of about 3,000, 90 per cent American.

Dallas has some knoekers; but, thank the Lord, they are in the minority.

Dallas has good transportation facilities, both passenger and freight.

Dallas is the county seat of Polk county, and here is a handsome \$40,000 court-house of Oregon stone.

Dallas has a \$50,000 High school building, and two modern ward school buildings.

Dallas has hard-surface streets throughout the business district, and many miles of concrete sidewalks.

Dallas has a gravity water system—pure mountain water from the hills miles away.

Dallas has a packing plant, handling upwards of 3,500,000 pounds of prunes annually.

Dallas' manufacturing institutions distribute approximately \$200,000 annually among its 300 employes.

Dallas is free from malaria, ague or dangerous epidemics. Death finds its victims principally in old age.

Dallas is the home of the Polk county fair.

Dallas has a Southern Pacific machine shop, where about 50 persons are employed.

Dallas has a modern and thoroughly equipped hospital.

Dallas has a \$10,000 public library and reading room.

Dallas has a creamery that takes every available ounce of cream at top prices.

Dallas' rainfall averages 45 inches per annum. No zero weather.

Dallas' public schools are on the accredited list with all state universities.

Dallas has a men's social club occupying well appointed rooms, and this is but one of several similar organizations.

Dallas' section is rapidly developing the dairy industry. There are several registered herds, and more coming.

Dallas has a sportsmen's organization, the Nesmith Rod and Gun club.

Dallas has nearly all the fraternal orders extant; few are lacking.

Dallas is supported by people who are making money, and consequently have money to spend. One cannot distinguish the city chap from his country cousin.

Dallas has tributary bottom lands as productive as any in the world, with the exception of those along the Nile.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT DALLAS, OR POLK COUNTY, ADDRESS SECRETARY COMMERCIAL CLUB, DALLAS, OREGON.

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