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We buy in large quantities which enables us to sell vehicles at less than do others;

And we DO Sell for less

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FOREST GROVE,

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Real Estate and Corporation Law a Specialty. OFFICE over Hines' Store Forest Grove, Oregon

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Pacific Ave. Forest Grove  
Neat Turnouts

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A general banking business transacted  
Interest paid on time deposits.  
Accounts invited.

### City Shaving Parlors

For the Best, Up-to-date Work.  
Baths. Pacific Ave., Forest Grove.  
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Veterinary Surgeon.

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Calls promptly attended to Day or Night.

### Eczema and Pile Cure

FREE Knowing what it is to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Scytopsis, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. Williams, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York. Enclose Stamp.

—See Hoffman & Allen's windows. They contain new creations in skirts of all kinds.

—Men's gun metal, Blucher cut oxfords, medium high heel the latest at Baileys.

### Dairymen's Corner

Under this heading we invite correspondence from the dairymen, many of whom have bright ideas and good suggestions that would be helpful to others if they knew them. Confine your correspondence strictly to dairying telling of your herd, your stables, feed, or whatever subject you choose. Letters for this column should be in hand Monday morning early to insure publication that week.

#### Pasturing Stock.

It will pay farmers to give more attention to pasturing their stock, or we might say to caring for their pastures. Although few farmers are aware of the fact, parasites and parasitic diseases, that is, diseases that are due to parasites, cause as much loss as do diseases that are due to other causes. While parasites in small numbers do not, as a rule, cause much trouble; when they become numerous they cause more or less loss of flesh, and in bad cases, frequently death. But probably the greatest danger due to parasites is observed in loss of flesh. Parasites may not be sufficiently numerous to cause an animal to get thin, but worry incident to parasites means greater food requirements to get the animal to a certain size and degree of flesh. As a rule parasites produce much more trouble in young animals than in old; this is especially true of internal parasites, generally termed worms. Some of these worms pass directly from one animal to another, while others pass a portion of their lives in some other animal or insect. For example, the tapeworm, which at times causes so much trouble in sheep, passes a portion of its life in some other animal. Parasites that mature in the intestines

of the sheep usually pass a portion of their lives in land snails. The bladder worm passes its larval stage in sheep. Other parasites, such as those that produce gid, pass their mature stage in the intestines of the dog.

Such worms as the lung worms of calves, lambs and pigs, the stomach worms of calves and lambs, and a majority of the many round intestinal worms pass directly from one animal to another. Some of these worms bring forth young, that is the eggs are hatched in the uterus of the female, while others lay eggs. The eggs pass out with the feces, where they hatch when there is sufficient heat and moisture in the atmosphere, and the young find their way back to their host animal through feed and water, and one of the most common places for these parasites to spread is the pasture. The eggs are dropped to the ground where they hatch; later the parasites crawl up on the grass blades, and as the grass is eaten the parasites are taken in with it.

Where the same land is pastured year after year, as is done by many farmers, the ground becomes permeated, so to speak, with the eggs of various parasites, which frequently prevents young animals, especially colts and lambs, from doing well. They do not grow, become weak and thin in flesh, some of them may die and the owner wonders at the cause. If he would destroy one of his sick animals and make a close examination of the lungs, the stomach and the intestines, he would frequently find large quantities of small round worms. Lung worms are frequently found in the small branches of the windpipe, and stomach and intestinal worms in the mucous attached to the membranes. Most of these worms are small, being less than two inches long; they are thread-like in

form. Probably those that do the most harm are the lung and stomach worms of calves and lambs. The lung worms are most harmful to calves and the stomach worms to lambs. While it has not been demonstrated that lung worms can be conveyed from calves to lambs, stomach worms can be transferred in that manner, which probably accounts for the great prevalence of the latter. While these worms seldom trouble mature cattle, they often cause sheep to become infested, because nearly all mature cattle have more or less of these worms in the fourth stomach. They are a small thread-like worm from one-half to one and one-half inches long, and the females have a light brown stripe running around the body in spirals somewhat like the stripes on an ordinary barber pole. Sheep pasturing with or after cattle are, therefore, very apt to become infested. Much more could be written along these lines, all illustrating the same principles. It has been demonstrated upon many occasions that ground should not be pastured more than two or three years in succession for best results. Therefore, in planning a farm it should be laid out so that the pasture can be plowed up every three or four years and the land cropped for two or three years, other ground being used meantime for pasture.

All ponds and places where water collects should be drained. Most farmers are of the opinion that there should be a stream of running water in every pasture, but as a matter of fact such streams are often the means of conveying parasites, bacteria and other disease-producing organisms. Good wells and properly arranged watering troughs are safer and answer the purpose equally as well as running water. Land along the creeks that cannot be tilled may be burned over once in four

years or such a matter to good advantage. This treatment serves to kill the bulk of the parasites and thus greatly reduces the loss incident to these organisms.—Ex.

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### WHAT TRAIN DO YOU TAKE?

In Wiring Give Its Number, Name of Road and Time of Arrival.

When you telegraph a friend the next time you are going to visit him and that you'd be delighted to have him meet you at the train the next day, for heaven's sake telegraph him intelligently.

If the money, irritations and disappointments of the year were aggregated for the United States in hopelessly unintelligible telegrams of this kind, the average political economist would have a fit. When the average person in the small city or town decides on the jump to go to see a friend in the city and decides to telegraph that friend what train to meet, he becomes an unconscious imbecile.

Will leave for Chicago tonight on 8:30 train. Meet me.

This is the text of a ten word message which I received the other night from a friend in an Ohio city. He had started for Chicago before the telegram was received by me, and while I wanted immensely to meet him at the station instead of making the least effort to do so I took it out in swearing.

In sending a telegram announcing an arrival the name of the road and the train number are the two absolute essentials. It will be a help to the recipient of the message in most cases if the time of the arrival of the train be given also. Frequently, as between the two stations involved in such a message, a difference of one hour in standard time otherwise might confuse. But as between the number of the train and the numerals in the hour of arrival the telegrapher has a chance of error, and in writing the message these two sets of numerals should be separated by the name of the road. Taking the ten word message as the standard of length, then, any person going anywhere from any station on any railroad may use the one set form of telegraphic announcement of arrival.

Arrive No. 5, Lake Shore, due 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Ordinarily no possible further information is necessary in the greatest railway center in America. The train number is unchangeable on its own system. Any railway employee anywhere will identify the train in a moment. If the recipient of the telegram wishes to know whether the train is on time before he starts to the station, he can learn in a moment over the telephone by asking about No. 5, and in the query he will have the reader's response for the reason that his informant will be grateful for the inquirer's succinct knowledge of train operations.—H. W. Field in Chicago Tribune.

### A PAPER OF PINS.

Pins were introduced in the sixteenth century.

Then they were costly and highly prized as gifts.

A paper of pins was more acceptable than a bouquet.

An act was passed in 1543 making it illegal to charge more than eightpence a thousand for metal pins.

Persons of quality often used pins made of boxwood, bone and silver, while the poor put up with wooden skewers.

In those day husbands were often surprised at the great amount of money that went for pins; hence the term "pin money."

Not so many years ago the frugal American housewife was wont to teach pin economy by teaching her children that cunny couplet, "See a pin and pick it up, all the day you'll have good luck."—Philadelphia Record.

#### The Indirect Method.

Homemade ice cream was a regular item on the bill of fare at Willie's house, and while he liked the cream he drew the line at turning the freezer. One day when his mother returned home she was agreeably surprised to find him working at the crank as if his life depended on it.

"I don't see how you got him to turn the ice cream freezer," she said to her husband. "I offered him a dime to do it, and he just laughed at me."

"You didn't go about it the right way, my dear," replied her husband. "I bet him a nickel he couldn't turn it for half an hour."—Harper's Weekly.

#### "Setting" a Sleeve.

To set the sleeve in the body pin the outer seam to the curved side of the back about two inches below the shoulder seam. Slip on the waist lining and make any adjustments that are necessary. Gather the top part of the sleeve, being careful to distribute the gathers evenly. When basting and sewing the sleeve in be sure to hold it toward you. One will be well repaid for time spent on this part of the work, as an imperfectly setting sleeve will spoil the effect of a waist.

#### Still His Daughter.

Old Gotrox—But if my daughter marries you, will she have all the comforts to which she has been accustomed? Young DeBroque—Well, P will be your fault if she hasn't.—Chf

### STATE ACTIVITY NOTES.

There is great interest throughout the entire Northwest in the visit of Secretary Taft. He lands in Portland on the evening of September 5 and remains here all day the 6th. The public will be given a chance to hear him at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Armory. A rate of a fare and a third has been made from Roseburg and points north, and from Pendleton and points west.

Tillamook held a most successful celebration last week. The showing of dairy products and live stock was especially attractive to the large delegation of Portland business men who made the trip in automobiles.

The Portland Commercial Club once circulated 327,000 leaflets in thirty days. The club will begin today the circulation of 400,000 somewhat similar prints in twenty days. The central feature of this leaflet, a copy of which it is desired shall accompany every letter that goes out of Portland and vicinity, is the colonist rates which begin September 1 and continue until October 31 and should by this time be familiar to our readers.

#### To Forest Grove

From Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg.....	\$25 00
Des Moines, Ia.....	29 00
St. Louis, Mo.....	30 00
Oklahoma City, Ok.....	30 00
Peoria, Ill.....	31 00
Chicago, Ill.....	33 00
Evansville, Ind.....	35 00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	35 85
Memphis, Tenn.....	37 50
Louisville, Ky.....	38 00
Cincinnati, O.....	38 00
Detroit, Mich.....	39 30
Cleveland, O.....	39 75
Nashville, Tenn.....	40 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	41 00
Toronto, Ont.....	41 95
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42 50
Birmingham, Ala.....	44 50
Atlanta, Ga.....	46 75
Asheville, N. C.....	46 75
Mobile, Ala.....	46 85
Washington, D. C.....	48 25
Montreal, Que.....	48 60
Philadelphia, Pa.....	49 75
Baltimore, Md.....	49 25
Boston, Mass.....	49 90
New York City, N. Y.....	50 00

#### Ice Price List.

10 lbs and under, 1 1/2 cts per lb; 15 lbs 20 cts; 20 lbs 25 cts; 25 to 40 lbs 1 ct per lb; 50 lbs 45 cts; 60 lbs and 50 cts; 75 lbs 60 cts; 100 lbs 75 cts; cake lots \$1.20 per cake. Ice delivered every morning but Sunday, for sale at all times at the Ice-house. Phone your orders not later than 8 a. m. Both phones. Walter Roswurm

#### Time for Closing Mails.

Following are hours for closing mails:  
Eastbound Southbound  
8 a. m. 8 a. m.  
12:50 p. m. 5 p. m.  
3:30 p. m.  
Greenville and Buxton, 9 a. m.  
Gales Creek, 12:50 p. m.

#### H. C. ATWELL, P. M.

—Brick for sale at Peterson's \$7 per thousand.  
—Bring your wool and mohair to us. We will give you the most for it.—Bailey's.

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### The Evening Telegram, Portland, Oregon,

The leading evening newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which has complete Associated Press reports and special leased-wire service, with correspondents in important news centers and in all the cities and principal towns of the Northwest. Portland and suburbs are covered by a bright staff of reporters, and editorial, dramatic, society and special writers. Saturday's edition consists of 28 to 29 pages, and has colored comic pages, as well as a department for children, colored fashion page, an interesting serial story and other attractive features in addition to all the news of the day.

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