

Shiloh Relief Corps, No. 28

Meetings held 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall, corner of First and Meridian streets.

Frances Woodruff, President.
Emma L. Snow, Secretary.

Newberg Lodge No. 104 A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting Second and Fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

Visiting brothers always welcome by order W. H. Woodworth, W. M.
Curtis A. Houser, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

Leave Newberg	Arrive Portland
No. 356, 6:12 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
No. 354, 9:11 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
No. 358, 1:15 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
No. 352, 4:08 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
No. 360, 7:06 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
No. 362, 12:50 a. m.	2:05 a. m.

†Sunday only.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

Leave Portland	Arrive Newberg
No. 361, 7:35 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
No. 355, 10:30 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
No. 359, 1:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
No. 353, 4:05 p. m.	5:36 p. m.
No. 357, 6:35 p. m.	8:58 p. m.
No. 363, 11:25 p. m.	12:45 a. m.

†Saturday only.

Trains Nos. 355 and 353 discontinued between Newberg and McMinnville.

Portland-Newberg Motor Bus Schedule Effective August 15, 1919

Subject to change without notice.

Leave Portland	Leave Newberg
4th and Alder	Imperial Hotel
8:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:45 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	

11:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Sat. and Sun. only Sat. and Sun. only
Reservations for Theatre Parties, etc., or for Special Trips call
Portland Phone.....Main 3314
Newberg Phone.....Black 120

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Alexander H Anderson and wf et al to George A Kidd und 1/2 int s 115 ft off of 5 ac tr Henry Hewitt dlc t 5 s r 3 w \$500.
E A Barnett and wf to J L Farnham and wf 1 5 blk 11 Fairview add Williamina \$1500.
G F Bell and wf to E J Hinman and wf 50x100 ft blk "C" Saylor's add McMinnville and 1 3 blk 3 Christensen's add McMinnville \$1750.
Sarah E Bremmer to H M Roberts 2800 sq ft blk 4 N Yamhill \$540.
Mary M Dilley to Ada B Frack 1 2 and 7 Van Ostrum's add Sheridan \$10.
John Grossen to Rosa Grossen 50 x206 ft blk 1 Laurel add McMinnville \$250.
Mauda E Graves and husb to Wm Girrard and wf 1 2, 3 and 6 blk 2 Joseph Watt's add Amity \$10.
Oscar W Haynes and wf to Mary E Funk Tract 34 Cove Orchard \$500.
Frank Hess to Mary L Hess 1 4 and 5 blk 63 LaFayette \$10.
Darrel T and T P Johnson to A I Thomas 5600 sq ft J B Rowland dlc t 3 s r 4 w \$800.
Karen Madson to Semon J Madson und 1/2 int 258.07 ac Geo S Nelson and J H Hess dlc t 3 s r 3 w \$10.
F W Martin and wf to John W Jones and wf 1 1 and 2 blk 4 Baker & Martin's add McMinnville \$1600.
Joseph Matvey and wf to Frank Hess 1 4 and 5 blk 63 LaFayette \$500.
Ross A Newby and wf to W B Johnston and wf 1 2 blk 5 Everest's add Newberg \$1600.
J C Nichols to N Helene Gleason e 40 ac n 1/4 ne 1/4 and 1 1 and 2 s 33 t 2 s r 5 w \$10.
Bruce O Rowan and wf to Peter Cue and wf nw 1/4 ne 1/4 s 20 t 4 s r 5 w \$10.
John C and Wm D Todd to J E Proffitt pt 1 2 and 3 and all 1 4 and 5 blk 21 LaFayette \$750.
Ashnah J Vedder to Charles H Parrett 42.848 ac A G Henry and Daniel Hess dlc t 3 s r 3 w \$10.
Yamhill Lodge No 20 I O O F to John G Park and wf 1 136 and ne 1/4 1 135 Dayton \$825.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mergit Neilsen Oye, McMinnville, to Emil Straube, Oregon City R. 2.
Elise Fischer, Dayton, to Paul Londershausen, Dayton.
Ruth Eveline Marie Gage, Yamhill, to Cecil Biri Blum, Gaston.
Theodora Alice Creason, Dayton, to Lynn Athelton Williams, Dayton.
Edith Laurene Benfer, McMinnville, to Earsel L. Stow, McMinnville.

STARTING AND GROWING HOUSE PLANTS

Many house plants were without doubt lost during the recent cold weather. It costs more to buy new stock already well grown than some, perhaps, feel like paying at the present time, after paying the plumber's bill.

In addition to such plants as rubber plants, crotons, wandering jew, asparagus ferns, etc., usually purchased in small sizes, there are many that may be readily started from seed.

There are two tender flowering perennials (usually treated as annuals) that are very excellent for winter growing in the house as pot plants—namely, the cineraria and the Chinese primrose. When ordering ask for seed of *linaria hybrida* ad on *Primula sinensis*. Then there are any number of annuals that may be used inside in window boxes and hanging baskets.

There are certain fundamentals connected with the sowing of seed, and the after care of house plants, that hold good for the annual (living one year), biennial (live two years), or perennial (live more than two years and to indefinite age with proper care). Let us briefly consider these.

The soil for seed sowing should preferably be one-third sand, one-third leaf-mold and one-third ordinary garden soil—that is, soil taken from some spot outside where there has been a garden. It does not need to be rich in plant food. In fact, the results will be better if it is not. Mix thoroughly and make reasonably fine. It is an advantage to run the soil all through a half or quarter inch mesh sieve, though not necessary.

A shallow box, pan or flower pot should be filled with this soil, to within about an inch and a half of the top, firming well with the finger tips to prevent air spaces. On top of this, sift one inch of very fine soil (same mixture) running it, to fine it, through a one-sixteenth inch mesh sieve, or, to make it plainer, through fine wire screening, such as is used to keep mosquitoes out of dwellings in summer. Compact this fairly well, and you will note that you have a half inch space between the surface of your soil and the top of the pot or whatever you may have sown the seed in, which is as it should be.

You will find some books written by amateurs that advise as the next operation, the saturation of the soil before sowing. It is much better to use soil of the right moisture content before doing anything. The seed we are to deal with is in some cases very fine and must be sown (as primrose) on the surface. This is done in rows (not broadcast) each row about an inch and a half from the next, after making the merest impression to define the row. The seed is next pressed into the soil with a tamper. If the soil has been wet too recently the tamper will tend to pick the seed up after pressing it into the soil. Sow, then, in rows, and rather thinly.

For seed like cineraria, a depression of one-eighth of an inch (coarser one-quarter inch) marking the row may be made, covering with finger tips, or by sifting soil over (through one-sixteenth mesh) to cover and make surface level. Or such seed as cineraria may be sown on the surface and one-eighth inch of soil sifted over to cover. This must be done very carefully and very evenly. Firm well next.

To water, the safest way is to set your seed pan, box or pot, whichever you are using, in a pan of water until moisture has been taken up sufficient to thoroughly wet the top surface. Do not water from the top unless you do so through a piece of bagging (gunny-sacking) which is a poor make-shift or unless you have a very fine sprinkler. A small rubber hand sprinkler that will wet the surface without washing the seed is good for amateur use. The watering done, cover with a pane of glass and shade with paper or put in a shady place. If paper is used, remove at about sundown, or on a cloudy day. The pane should be lifted a bit now and then to give air. If considerable moisture has condensed on the under surface of the glass, air must be given or the seed will mildew and rot. Never under any circumstances should the surface of the soil be permitted to become completely dry, and take on a whitish appearance.

When the seedlings have made about half of their second pair of leaves, pick out singly (preferably with a pointed stick) and transplant to another pan or box, one inch apart each way. This is technically known as "pricking out." If the plants in the seed bed start rotting off ("damping off") at the surface of the ground, prick out at once, discarding all that show signs of disease. If you cultivate (scratch)

the soil about the seedlings from the time they are up enough to define the rows clearly, you will have little trouble with this disease. Use a sharp pencil or a nail to cultivate.

Be careful of the plants! This cultivating should be continued after the first transplanting also, to let air into the soil and keep it sweet. The soil in which the seed was sown should be saved for a time after "pricking out" for some seed will germinate later. It has been found that such seed invariably produces very fine, large, brilliant flowers. This is especially true of the cinerarias, and everything tends to show it is also true of many other plants.

Generally speaking, the thing of greatest importance in connection with the culture of house plants, is to keep them growing all the time until ready to flower. They should be put in two-inch pots when they are about three inches high, using a soil mixture of either two-thirds light garden soil and one-third manure (well rotted) or one-third each of heavy garden soil, sand and manure. We must have a fairly open, well drained soil for good results.

Clay pots are costly right now, perhaps more than one would care to pay. We need not worry. It has been our observation that in the home neatly painted tin cans are even better than earthen pots. Aside from the cost they do not dry out nearly so quickly, and so suffer less from neglect. Although we do find a person here and there who is caring for house plants, over water, the majority of people do not supply the plants with enough water constantly.

They must have enough constantly! If you read as we write and start and grow good plants, we shall be happy. If you try and fail, you will appreciate why the plantsman must have a fair price for his products. Oliver F. Kilham, Director Agriculture Department, Newberg High School.

PESTILENCE CAUSED BY WAR

Generally Understood That the Influenza Epidemic Was a Direct Result of Great Conflict.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine the indirect effects of the recent eruption of Mount Kilauea in Java which wiped out over a score of villages and killed thousands of the natives, but recollections of Krakatoa's volcanic outbreak in 1883 which within six weeks sprinkled its fine lava dust over the whole world, has given an interesting suggestion to certain members of the medical profession. During the closing year of the war an influenza epidemic raged in many parts of the world. The manner of its outbreak in different countries indicated that the germs of the disease had been conveyed by the currents in the air. The theory, therefore, has been broached that the poison gases with which many sectors of the fighting area were drenched were carried by the wind in every direction, causing the influenza outbreak in Spain, Germany, England, France, South America, Australia, Africa, Asia, as well as in the United States and some of the Central American countries. That the influenza is a corollary of the war is undoubted. Any similar gigantic conflict, is argued, would be attended with a similar widespread pestilence—another reason why every effort should be made to avert wars in the future.—Leslie's.

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