

THRIFT OF THE SWISS.

Hard and Perilous Work of the Hay-makers of the Alps.

The thrift of the Swiss turns every bit of ground in the Alps to the best account. If a few square yards can anywhere be made or reclaimed the requisite labor is not grudged.

The farmer makes the very soil. He builds terraces along steep inclines, lines them with blocks of stone and then packs the earth on them. Thus he transforms the mountain and the rock into a little patch, where he plants a vine or raises oats or corn. Along the edge of precipices the peasant haymaker goes in search of grass, clinging to the rock with iron clippers on his feet. He hangs on the sides of the cliffs which imprison the valley and mows down a few tufts of grass on craggy shelves here and there.

His scythe on his shoulder, armed with his iron shod stick, provided with his clamp irons, a cloth or net rolled up in his bag, he sets out at midnight in order that the dawn may find him at work. During the two months of hay harvest he goes down to the village only three or four times to renew his supply of food. By this hard and perilous occupation an Alpine mower makes from 3 to 5 francs a day, his food not included, and many times under some projecting rock he must seek a bed and pass the night.

Once dried the wild hay is carefully gathered into a cloth or net and carried down to the first little plain, where it can be made into a stack, which is weighted down with large stones to prevent its being blown away.

In the winter, when everything is covered with snow, the mower climbs again the mountains, carrying a little wooden sledge on his shoulders. He loads it with hay, seats himself in front and shoots down with the swiftness of an arrow. Thus the hay crop of the Alps is brought in.—New York Sun.

PATENTS IN GERMANY.

These Inventors Are Looked Upon as Teachers to the Nation.

In Germany a patent is regarded to be equivalent to a promotion of national knowledge by the disclosure of a heretofore unknown art, writes H. F. Werthelmer in Paper. The inventor is judged to be some kind of teacher to the nation; therefore the patent office does in no way care for the real father of an invention. To the first applicant is allowed the patent, and lack of first and true inventorship does not invalidate or bar the grant of a patent unless the invention has been fraudulently obtained or stolen. If the person from whom a patent has been stolen files an opposition at the proper time or starts an annulling suit against the granted patent the patent

is refused or annulled. Moreover, under certain conditions a fraudulent patentee may be compelled by a lawsuit to assign the patent or even the patent application to the rightful owner.

This broad principle regulates easily the status of persons who have actually carried out the invention previous to a patent application by another, as well as the question of interfering applications. Such persons are not affected by the patent, for they have not been instructed by the inventor. In other words, they have not derived any new or useful knowledge by the disclosure of the patent; therefore they have a legal right to use the patent for their own business, but this right can only be assigned to others, together with the transfer of their whole business. In other terms, they are entitled to a limited free license.

Infringement suits are relatively rare and by no means so frequent as in the United States. Furthermore, they are considerably less expensive.

THE SCIENCE OF FARMING.

(O. A. C. News Letter.)

If the world's attention determines the importance of a science, the science of farming is receiving deserved recognition. For the world is certainly giving much attention to the farm and the people who work upon it.

This is not to be wondered at, for upon the farm and its products depend all other industries. Without this science all other things must fall, whereas the farmer could, if necessary, make a fairly good shift at doing without all the rest.

Knowing how is just as valuable on the farm as in any other branch of industry. The subject of dry farming is an illustration very much in point. One man experimented until he learned the secret and as a result many people have profited. What he learned does not seem very wonderful, but it was the thing needed to be known, and in the semiarid west, where crops are being grown by his method, they deem it quite an achievement. It always pays to study one's business.—Pine Valley Herald.

Some of the most valuable courses, for those interested in dry farming, at the Oregon Agricultural College are those in the agronomy department in which soils, field crops, irrigation and drainage, farm mechanics and farm management are considered. In each class, besides the classroom and laboratory work, the students are given actual field practice. Experimental crops are grown under various soil and climatic conditions, and the work at the different experiment stations and demonstration farms in dry farming regions is discussed in detail.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, September 24, 1912.

To John S. Thornton of present address unknown, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Floyd W. Reasoner, who gives c-of C. S. Denson, Bend, Oregon, as his post-office address, did on August 29, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, entry No. —, Serial No. 04032, made November 10, 1910, for NW 1/4, Section 34, Township 21 S, Range 20 E, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have never established or maintained residence upon said tract nor have you ever cultivated or improved said tract to any extent whatever but have wholly abandoned said tract for more than one year last past.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

A. W. ORTON, Register.

Date of first publication October 2nd, 1912.
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Date of third publication October 16th, 1912.
Date of fourth publication October 23rd, 1912.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 27th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Jeanette Mitchell Gardner, one of the

heirs and for the heirs of James A. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, California, who, on October 17th, 1906, made homestead entry, No. 15361, serial No. 04009, for SW 1/4 SW 1/4, sec 17, ne 1/4 ne 1/4, sec 19 and n 1/4 nw 1/4, section 20, township 19 south, range 11 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, and her witnesses before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at Bend, Oregon, and F. A. Bishop, U. S. Commissioner at Hood River, Oregon, on the 5th day of October, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank O. Minor, Louis H. Minor, Levi D. West, and George A. Jones, of Bend, Oregon, and John I. West, of Hood River, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

26-30

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook.

A. C. Lucas, Plaintiff, vs. Ralph Patterson, Mary Patterson, Jesse L. Sumrall, W. E. Guerin, Jr. and Alex Holbrook, Defendants.

To W. E. Guerin, Jr., above named Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit and Court, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook County, State of Oregon, or if served within any other County within this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if not served within the State of Oregon, then on or before Thursday, the 24th day of October, 1912. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take decree and judgment against you for the relief prayed for in the complaint on file herein, to-wit: That the plaintiff have judgment against the defendants Ralph Patterson and Mary Patterson for the sum of \$450 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 16th day of February, 1911, until paid, and for the further sum of \$75 as attorney fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. And for a decree and judgment to the effect that the said mortgage described in said complaint herein be foreclosed according to law and the practice of this Court, and that the said premises described therein, to-wit: The W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 and the E 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 14 in Township 21 South of Range 10, E. W. M., in Crook County, State of Oregon, to-

gether with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, be sold by the Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon, in the manner provided by law and according to the practice of this court, and that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment of said judgment herein prayed for, and that the over-plus, if any remain, be paid to the persons legally entitled to the same. And that the mortgage, lien and interest of the defendants Jesse L. Sumrall and W. E. Guerin, Jr., in subsequent to and subject to the lien, mortgage and interest of the plaintiff. And that the defendants and all persons claiming interest by, through or under them or either of them be forever barred and estopped from having or asserting any right, title or interest in or to said premises, or any part thereof, or any redemption or right or equity of redemption, except as prescribed by law, and for such further relief as to the Court may seem meet and just in the premises.

This summons is published in The Bend Bulletin, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Bend, Crook County, State of Oregon, for six successive weeks, commencing with the issue of September 11, 1912, and ending with the issue of October 23, 1912, by order

of the Honorable H. C. Ellis, County Judge of Crook County, State of Oregon, made and entered on the 11th day of September, 1912.

Dated and published first time September 11, 1912.

VERNON A. FORBES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW CROOK COUNTY MAPS.

The Bulletin has in stock a number of the new Crook county white print maps, showing all roads, rivers, irrigated lands, towns, township and section lines. The maps are larger and more comprehensive than any other maps and are carefully printed on heavy white paper. They retail at \$1.00 each, postage 10 cents.

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