

THE ITEMS

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

VALUABLE COLOR TEST.

How the Course of Water in German Rivers was Determined.

A color test on a large scale occurred recently near Geseke, Germany. The Volmede, the Wald and the Heder are three brooks which have their source near Geseke, and according to tradition their waters had subterranean connection with the Alme, a mountain stream whose bed is some five miles distant. Millers located on the lower Alme, says the Philadelphia Times, dumped refuse in certain eddies of the upper portion of the stream, and the millers on the Volmede, the Wald and the Heder claimed that by doing this the water supply of the latter streams was materially diminished. To determine the connection about four pounds of potassium fluoresceinate was dumped into one of the Heder. This substance is marvellously powerful, and a solution containing one part in 10,000,000 shows a distinct fluorescence in transmitted light. Twenty-five hours later the Heder took on a beautiful dark green color, showing conclusively the connection between the two streams. An experiment at another point showed with equal clearness that there was a subterranean connection between the Wald and the Volmede, though in this case 44 hours elapsed between the depositing of the dye stuff in the Alme and the appearance of the coloration in the other streams.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

We will sell you a Mitchell, Rushford or Webber Farm Bed Wagon;

3 1/2 Steel Skein \$85.00

3 1/2 " " 90.00

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Send your orders to, O. C. Co

"The Woodmen of the World"

A new shoe just out. New styles. A crackerjack. For sale by Lunaberg & Dalton.

Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Mercer and Summer counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea; was attended by two physicians who gave him little, if any, relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Ered Haines, Harney.

Oregonian and Items, \$2.00

JUMPING UP

Is a great deal harder than jumping down. And yet people who have been for years running down in health expect to jump back at once. It takes years generally to make a man a confirmed dyspeptic, and he cannot expect to be cured in a few days.

There is no quicker means of cure for dyspepsia or other forms of stomach trouble than by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"I was taken sick two years ago," writes Rev. H. Patterson of White Cloud, Ala., "with what the doctors thought was gastric trouble, indigestion or nervous dyspepsia, also constipation and inactive liver. I was in a dreadful condition. Tried several different doctors with but little result. I had gotten so feeble that I was almost past traveling about; had got down to my pants. I went and bought six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and got the 'pellets' and began following directions. When I had taken about five bottles I felt very much better and was greatly improved, and weighed one hundred and thirty-eight pounds. I will say that Dr. Pierce's medicines are a God-send to poor suffering humanity, and I advise any and all chronic sufferers to give them a fair trial and they will be satisfied."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

THE ARMY RATION.

Experiments to Produce a Concentrated Food.

Nothing Found to Take the Place of the Old-Fashioned Ration of Bacon and Hardtack in Submarine Warfare.

The recent experiments of the United States government to test the value of a concentrated army ration have quite naturally proved a failure. They were instituted by the secretary of war with a view to reducing the bulk and weight of food without impairing its nutritive functions. This appeared to be necessitated by the fact that the American army is more in need of possible improvements in this line, in view of the heavy, tedious and long transportation of supplies across the plains and through districts that are incapable of affording the proper amount and quality of food in times of emergencies.

The German army, for example, when moving in small bodies always purchases supplies on the march as wanted. The same is true of the French, Russian, Austrian and other European armies, but at the same time the soldier usually have in their knapsacks what is called an "emergency" ration, generally sausage or preserved meat of some kind. The soldiers of the Japanese army in the late war with China carried an emergency ration of rice in a little tin case strapped to the top of their knapsacks.

The reports made by the different military departments to which the questions were referred are interesting as bearing upon the value of food products generally and on the physiological and nutritive processes more particularly. Theoretically speaking, it would appear that the problem had been solved regarding the amount of food necessary to sustain life and the varieties of sustenance that gave in minimum compass the greatest amount of nourishment.

All the observers agree, however, that the old-fashioned ration of bacon and hardtack in suitable bulk is the most practical that has ever been suggested. The quantity of food necessary to keep a soldier in good condition is fixed at 22 ounces. The latter amount is increased for obvious reasons to 26 ounces.

When the theories were put to a practical test the result was as might have been anticipated. Various concentrated food tablets were employed in Colorado, but more than half the men who were victims to the experiment became candidates for hospital treatment. The following extract from the report speaks very significantly on some very essential and striking facts:

"A company of the Seventh infantry, at Fort Logan, near Denver, was detailed and furnished with condensed rations, consisting of coffee, soup, bread and bacon. The coffee and soup were in small tablets, which, when placed in boiling water, were ready for consumption in two minutes. The bread was in small, flat cakes, the weight and hardness of a brick, but when moistened swelled out like a sponge. The bacon was compressed and only needed to be warmed in a frying pan. The soldiers started out with ten days' rations, but the campaign was brought to an abrupt end after four days of 15-mile marches. The food not only did not satisfy the hunger or give strength, but seemed to irritate the stomach. After the first meal, two of the enlisted men had to be placed under the surgeon's care. At the end of the second day 40 of the 70 men in the company were ill, and on the fourth day the whole command went into camp, and couriers were sent to town for hardtack and ordinary coffee and bacon. Some of the soldiers were seriously ill with a stomach complaint, and were confined to the hospital for several days."

All this goes to show that not only very much is to be learned regarding laboratory feeding, but that we are also far from the proper appreciation of nature's complex requirements in food taking. Thus far the human laboratory, with its multiple, interdependent, and complementary methods, has a monopoly of its own in fixing the proper standards for digestion, assimilation and subsequent growth. There is a natural law pervading the whole that must not be violated by too radical attempts at modification or improvement.

The stomach must earn its living in its own way, as by such purely physiological effort in bringing each and all of its mechanical, vital and chemical functions into play, it can best maintain its health, activity and usefulness. No prepared or concentrated food can relieve it of any or all of its activities in that gradual conversion of a legitimate quantity and quality of food that constitutes a natural and perfect digestion.

In such an aspect a moderately full stomach is something more than a feeling. Its work must be distributive rather than restrictive. It must be healthfully distended with food bulky enough to occupy spare places; otherwise, its most important function is hampered, while for lack of mechanical stimulus the instincts become stagnated into almost helpless inactivity.

Hence it is easy to see how the experiments failed and the victims paid the penalty of outraged physiological laws. So far, at least, there is not sufficient reason, because a man becomes a soldier that his stomach should be puckered around a desiccated soup tablet or that it should wrestle alone in some dark corner of an accommodating fold with some soggy and glazed albuminoid—Medical Record.

The floods of the Tiber in winter carry everything before them. The most substantial wharves and docks have been carried away by the mere force of the water.

ABOUT AMBERGRIS.

The Nauseous Whales' Product from Which C. M. D. Oils are Perfumed.

Exceedingly Valuable Because Rare—Found Only in Diseased Whales—It Sells for \$30 an Ounce—Most of It Goes to French Perfumers.

What is ambergris? In the "Arabian Nights" we are told of eastern beauties whose cheeks were marked with moles like bits of ambergris; and in the story of the sixth voyage of "Sinbad the Sailor" we read in the description of the place where the voyagers were wrecked: "Here is also a fountain of pitch and bitumen that runs into the sea, which the fishes swallow and then vomit it up again, turned into ambergris!" That antique author, Robert Boyle, considered it to be of vegetable production and similar to yellow amber; thus it received its name, ambergris (gray)—gray amber.

This and other even more plausible theories are but indeed fallacies that puzzled savants have set forth when they were at a loss to account for its origin. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt to be generated by the large-headed sperm whale and is the result of a diseased state of the animal. The victim of this rare malady may possibly throw off the morbid substance, or finally die of the ailment. The disease is located in the intestinal canal, and some savants suppose it to be caused by a bilious irritation. After a deep study on the subject several modern scientists have agreed that the disorder is akin to that now fashionable human pert, appendicitis, intestinal and prolonged in this great mammal, yet that dread ailment that has but lately been understood by the surgeons and medical men of the world.

It is known that the ambergris whale feeds upon the cuttle fish. This creature is armed on its head with a sharp-pointed, curved black horn resembling a bird's beak, much like that of a parrot, only the lower mandible is the larger. This is found—as it is too indestructible to be digested—in many specimens of ambergris, and may often-times aid in establishing a sealed disease. It may be considered though to be but the primary cause of irritation, as much of the finest ambergris is entirely free from the tough little horns. Such is the effect in the whale of the magnified—and tremendously magnified—illness which, when established in our own comparatively puny organism, causes an instant and fatal collapse unless quickly and heroically attacked by the skill of the surgeon. The habits of the great water mammals, however, tend to prolong life, and their resisting power against this insidious destroyer is eloquent of their tenacious hold on existence.

To the conservative whale fisher of New Bedford or Provincetown, the discovery of ambergris is an unexpected and longed-for omen of the sheen splendor of the pearl that gladdens the pearl-fisher. Almost awe-stricken are the sailors when the cry of "ambergris" is uttered. This is the happy event of a lifetime. The substance is carefully taken from the bowels of the whale and is packed in casks, if it is in liquid form, or in sacks, if it is dry enough.

It is then brought direct to Boston, where it is appraised by the head of the largest wholesale drug firm in the city. This young man has no enviable task before him in ascertaining the value of the article. He has to examine the fetid mass, which is sometimes of a rank liquid state, sometimes of the consistency of soft putty, and again, a chalky substance. That which is more like putty usually is to be relied on for making the best market ambergris, and gradually, as it dries, the only curing process it undergoes, the unwholesome dark shade gradually turns to a soft squirrel gray. The substance lightens in weight and the fascinating odor develops an odor almost indescribable, like the blending of new-mown hay, the damp woolly fragrance of a fern copse, and the faintest possible perfume of the violet.

And to what use is ambergris put? It is an indispensable article with fine perfumers, as it is used to give permanency and lasting quality to very fleeting scents. It is a curious fact that the keynote or basis of "nose-gays" or "bouquets," as handkerchief odors are called, is not, as one might suppose, the attar of garden flowers, neither the penetrating balsams. These are indispensable, but are not the groundwork. That basis is always one of the four animal odors, i. e., ambergris musk, obtained from small musk deer of Asia; civet, from the civet cat of India, and castor, a secretion of the castor leaver, and now almost obsolete in the perfume trade. The pure and separate tincture of any one of these odors is too intense and powerful to be tolerated. Like all substances of these kinds, it must undergo a slow decomposition, till the remainder possesses very little volatility. Even then they contain a virtue which clings pertinaciously to woven fabrics and not being soluble in weak alkaline lyes is still to be detected in the material, after passing through the severest lavatory ordeal. They are, therefore, of great value to the perfumer, and are the essential foundation in almost every formula.

As ambergris is the most costly of the animal perfumes, the Louquets containing it are of the most expensive kinds. It is used more in France than in this country, civet being extensively used for a retainer in American-made perfumes. Most of the ambergris is shipped, therefore, to France, where it finds a ready demand. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Red Front Livery barn is catering to its patronage and has improved its livery service. Feed b the day or month at reasonable rates.

Stock Inspectors.

Notice is hereby given that I have duly appointed the following deputy stock inspectors for Harney County, Oregon:

A. B. Goodbaugh, Burns.
John Jenkins, South.
Dick Smith, Andrews.
Newly Hoover, Stock Inspector.

Stomach Trouble.

"I have been troubled with my stomach for the past four years," says D. L. Beach, of Clover Nook Farm, Greenfield, Mass. "A few days ago I was induced to buy a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I have taken part of them and feel a great deal better." If you have any trouble with your stomach try a box of these Tablets. You are certain to be pleased with the result. Price 25 cents. For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Haines, Harney.

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The use of Scott's Emulsion at once has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

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